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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVIII.—No. 423.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1860.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Dec. 3	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Nov. 26
Madras .....	Nov. 30	Bombay .....	Dec. 12
Agra .....	Dec. 3	Ceylon .....	" 1
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## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, *via* Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India *via* Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails *via* Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched *via* Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched *via* Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

*Via Southampton* (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
1 oz. 6s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 4 oz. 4s. 6d.  
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d. | 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent *via* Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

*Via Marseilles* (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
1 oz. 6s. 6d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 3s. 6d.  
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 1 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz., 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Through the considerate kindness of our Calcutta correspondent we are enabled to give later news from that Presidency than is furnished by the papers received by the Bombay Mail of the 12th of December. On the 28th of November the Right Hon. James Wilson arrived in Calcutta, and on the 30th was present at the annual dinner on St. Andrew's day, given by the Scotch community. Nothing, however, fell from his lips on that occasion beyond general expressions of good will towards the world in general. The right honourable gentleman was equally guarded at the first meeting of the Legislative Council, when he contented himself with a brief acknowledgment of the friendly reception he had met with from his colleagues. Sir James Outram, however, made up for the reticence of the cautious Scot, and, as will be seen in another department of this paper, delivered a long speech in explanation of the intentions of the members of the Government in exempting themselves from the action of the Income-tax Bill. According to Sir James, whose word is unimpeachable, they proposed to order their respective assessments to be deducted from their pay-bills, as soon as the measure was passed. If they did not announce this purpose at the time, it was simply because they never supposed that English gentlemen would be suspected by their own countrymen of making such an invidious and dishonourable distinction in favour of themselves. There is no more gallant or honourable man bearing the name of Briton than "the Bayard of India," but it is clear that he is neither a statesman nor a man of business.

Mr. Wilson was expected to leave Calcutta on the 8th Dec., to spare the Governor-general the expense and loss of dignity that must have been incurred had his Excellency returned to Calcutta to greet his subordinate. So Mahomed has elected to go to the Mountain.

Lord Canning appears to have addressed the native princes and chiefs at Agra with remarkable force and ability. The Maharaja of Gwalior receives an augmentation of territory to the annual value of £30,000, and permission to increase the strength of his army. His arrears of tribute are further remitted, and above all, he is authorised to adopt a successor in default of direct lineal issue. The Rajah of Jypore and the Nawab of Tonk were also suitably rewarded for their active loyalty at a time of general defection or indifference, and various gifts and honours were bestowed upon chiefs of lesser note.

There is still some doubt as to the death of the Nana Sahib, which leads to the manufac-

ture of numerous contradictory letters and paragraphs in the Indian papers. It is not, however, a matter of any real importance, especially as we learn by a recent telegram from Aden that 2,000 rebels, with their leaders, Mammoo Khan, Khan Bahadoor, Beni Mahdo Sing, and the two sons of the last-named, have been taken prisoners. This capture was probably effected by the Nepaulese troops, to whom they would be less unwilling to surrender than to a British officer—possibly from a conviction that their lives would be thus secured.

The expedition to China is at length seriously occupying the attention of the Indian Government. Sir Hope Grant had arrived in Calcutta to assume the chief command, and it is stated that the Bengal force will consist of H.M.'s 27th, 53rd, 60th, 76th, and 99th regiments of foot, two battalions of Royal Artillery, and 1st and 3rd Bengal Europeans (where are they?). Madras will contribute Captain Desborough's battery R. A., two battalions of Golundauze Artillery, three companies of Sappers and Miners, and the 44th and 66th regiments; while Bombay sends H.M.'s 31st and 56th, with a small mountain train. It is also affirmed that an equal force of Sikhs will be despatched from Calcutta.

Some of our Indian contemporaries bewail the delay in promotion which will result from the absorption of thirty colonels of the Bengal army. Perhaps their sorrow may be assuaged by our assurance that there is no foundation for the rumour they have accepted and circulated.

In consequence of Lieut.-General Bonner having resigned the appointment of Inspector-General of Stores, which he has held with so much ability for several years, he is, we understand, to be succeeded by the Hon. Gerald C. Talbot, who was private Secretary to Lord Stanley whilst his Lordship held the office of Secretary of State for India.

The Index to the seventeenth volume of "Allen's Indian Mail" will be given with our next number.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.—Colonel F. Pinckney, C.B., commanding H.M.'s 73rd regt., at Guazepore, on board the *Gogra*, Nov. 15.

BENGAL.—Lieut. col. John Abercrombie, H.M.'s Bengal horse artillery, at 7, Victoria-gardens, Kensington, aged 47, Jan. 4; Maj. James Grant, 22nd Bengal N.I., at Barrackpore, Nov. 12; Midshipman R. Scamp, H.M.'s schooner *Charlotte*, drowned at Calcutta, Nov. 19.

MADRAS.—Capt. C. J. M. T. Adams, 10th Madras N.I., at Poona, aged 29, Dec. 4.

BOMBAY.—Capt. George M. Duncan, Bombay engineers, Nov. 27.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—Lieut. and Mrs. Wynch, Mrs. Hutchison, Mr. Bagot, and Mr. Gibson.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Pera*, Jan. 10.—Capt. Smith, Mrs. Barrows and four children, Capt. Barrows, Mrs. Scudamore, Lieut. Drury, Mr. Oliphant, Mr. Whitehead, Mrs. Larot and three children, and Mr. Munce.



## BENGAL.

## CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENCE.

CALCUTTA, December 3, 1859.

The Hon. Mr. Wilson arrived on the 28th Nov., and was present at the St. Andrew's dinner given on the 30th at the Town Hall. On that occasion some two hundred Scotch gentlemen were present, and Mr. Wilson had a very good opportunity of seeing and making acquaintance with the society of Calcutta in one of its most genial humours. He said little, and little was expected from him on such an occasion, but he made the acquaintance of some "longheaded" Scotch gentlemen, with whom he has since had interviews, and who have enlightened him on many points which are a sealed book to his official friends. The first is the enormous increase of the value of native produce within the last three or four years. This produce pays a duty to Government on an estimated valuation, and as this valuation may be renewed, it is calculated that the receipts of Government will be doubled if a fresh valuation is now made at the present high prices. This, it is believed, will produce a large sum of money. Whether the "long-headed" gentleman who gave this information expected Mr. Wilson to arrive at this conclusion is not known; but the fact is as I relate it, and we may expect a new tariff of the value of produce immediately.

It was said Lord Canning was to pay a flying visit to Calcutta, and go back again to complete his tour, but Mr. Wilson has put a stop to this by announcing his intention to go himself to see the Governor-general. Mr. Wilson, who sees everything through the glasses of finance, has calculated that it would cost the country Rs. 35,000 for the visit of the Governor-general to Calcutta and his return; while his journey up and down will only cost Rs. 7,000. Therefore he will go. But, secondly—though a matter of secondary consideration—it would be lowering the Viceroy in the eyes of the people were he to come 800 miles to see a member of the Supreme Council, and this, Mr. Wilson wisely argues, is not desirable.

The officers to receive claims for compensation have been appointed, and from the proofs of losses their instructions require them to obtain from claimants, it is calculated that so few will be established that one hundred thousand pounds will more than pay all claims that will be past under the present rules. A claimant in Calcutta told me that such proofs were required from him by the Commissioner as would not be necessary in a court of law. Production of books, sworn witnesses, &c., &c., were absolutely necessary for proof of claim. If these rules are carried out in the North West Provinces no claim will be or can be substantiated. The whole is a miserable juggle, and the unfortunate Europeans who were entitled to the protection of Government, and who fought to restore the authority of Government, must sit down and suffer their losses with what patience they may.

Mr. Wilson, it is said, will leave on the 8th.

## SIR JAMES OUTRAM ON THE INCOME-TAX BILL.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Saturday, the 3rd of December, at which the Right Hon. Jas. Wilson was present, Sir James Outram made the following speech:—

"I gladly seize the opportunity this moment affords me, I believe without infringing the standing orders, to put myself right with the public, in a matter having connection with the Bill against which this (a petition against the proposed Income-tax) is a protest, affecting the honour of my colleagues in the Government of India and myself, though I deem that the public has done us grievous wrong in so readily assuming that we could be capable of the dis-

honour which has been attributed to us by the public press.

"I say *dishonour*, for surely 'twere most dishonourable in us to conspire, as we are accused of having done, to impose burdens on our countrymen and native subjects in India, from which we exempt ourselves.

"I speak for myself alone, without concert with, or authority from, His Excellency the Viceroy or my Hon. Colleagues, who possibly may consider it unnecessary, or that it would be undignified, to defend themselves against what they are conscious are utterly unfounded calumnies. But I confess myself to be, as a soldier, more sensitive to attacks on my honour than public men usually are perhaps, and I will not silently submit to have my honour, in my official capacity, called in question, any more than I would suffer my honour to be assailed as a private individual.

"High in position as a seat in the Council of India is, and lucrative as its salary, I must say that I consider the dignity and emoluments of the office more than counterbalanced by the virulent slander and vindictive misrepresentation to which its incumbent is now so frequently exposed, however undeserved. It was hard enough to be subjected to the unscrupulous assaults of the local press, but now that some of the most respectable and influential of the organs of public opinion in England, so readily adopt and give currency to those misrepresentations, I confess that to me the position is almost unbearable, and that it would afford me more pleasure than regret to be released from it. So much is this my feeling that I declare that, did my present circumstances admit of my doing so, I would at once solicit to be relieved, although I myself have less of slander and misrepresentation to complain of, perhaps, than others of my colleagues.

"Without at present referring to former attacks, especially on the high-minded nobleman at the head of the Government, I shall merely now notice those which have found utterance since our Bill for licensing trades and professions was introduced to the council at our last sittings, and which I find thus summarised and commented on as regards the English press by the London correspondent of the *Friend of India*, as published in that paper the day before yesterday.

"They (certain of the leading papers) have reproached, in no measured terms, the exemption of the servants of Government which it was sought to establish. That project has been defeated, but the odium of having proposed it sticks to the Government, and all the water in the river cannot wash out the stain. Public confidence can never again be placed in men who proposed to exempt themselves from taxation, to which they were ready to subject all other classes. Nor has it failed to be noticed to the damage of the Governor-general unjustly, that both in the original and in the amended proposition his own personal interests have been held sacred. You know that one act of meanness does more to destroy a man's reputation than a dozen acts of despotism, and it is to be hoped that this anomaly will be fully and satisfactorily cleared up."

"I am happy to observe that the writer himself considers the strictures on the Governor-general to be unjust, and I shall soon satisfy the public, I trust, that they are most unjust, but I have now to deal with the accusations brought against the Government, as a body, by the public here and at home.

"We are accused, in the first place, of having sought to screen the servants of the State (including ourselves, i. e., the Governor-general and his colleagues in the Government) from sharing the burdens imposed on our countrymen and native subjects in India. And then, on failure of effecting that assumed object, we are accused of designing to exempt ourselves from bearing any share of the burdens we proposed imposing on the servants of Government. Now, there is not the shadow of a foundation for either of those accusations, as I am about to show. And I trust that in doing so I may not be deemed by my honourable colleagues in the Government amenable to the charge of indiscreetly divulging aught that should be concealed; for I myself can see no objection to its being proclaimed at Charing

Cross, that we did at one time contemplate levying a contribution from all servants of the State, at the graduated scale of five per cent. on salaries not exceeding Rs. 500 monthly, ten per cent. on salaries ranging from Rs. 500 to 5,000, and twenty per cent. on salaries above Rs. 5,000. And though I know it is quite unnecessary for me so to assure you, honourable sirs, yet, as the uncharitable public might require such a declaration from me, I do declare, therefore, that no consideration that the heaviest burden would fall on ourselves by that measure, influenced us in subsequently substituting the more extended scheme of Mr. Harrington's bill, whereby all classes who could legally be reached would be taxed at the estimated rate of 3 per cent. on income. Nor was it ever for one moment contemplated by the Government to exempt either its members or any servants of the State from the same rate of taxation on their salaries (though I admit that I myself pleaded exemption from regimental officers not on the staff, on what appeared to me just grounds), but we did consider it inadvisable to specify those salaries in the Bill, because thereby a precedent would be established as uncalled for as undesirable, admitting the right of this council to interfere with the action of Government in lowering or raising the salaries of its servants, which the Government has full power to decree without the intervention of any legislative act. And the taxation of such salaries would have been decreed by Government accordingly, simultaneously with the passing of the Bill.

"Afterwards, when, in deference to the opinion of this Council, we waived that objection, and official salaries were brought within the provisions of the Bill, the Government was still debarred from including those salaries which had been fixed by Act of Parliament (i. e., those of the Governor-general and members of the Council of India, and of the members of the Legislative Council), it having been pronounced by our law-adviser that such salaries cannot legally be interfered with by any Act of this Council. But it never, of course, was intended by any member of the Government to claim exemption on that plea from equal taxation on his own salary, and it was unanimously resolved by us that each member should personally direct the amount to be deducted from his monthly abstract, and paid into the treasury, from the date on which the Bill should come into operation; and we did not, and could not, doubt that the honourable members of the Legislative Council would do likewise. So impossible did it appear to me that it ever could be conceived that any honourable man, and in high position, would desire to evade his just dues to the State, that I certainly was somewhat astonished when our hon. and learned Vice-President, and his hon. and learned colleague, stood up in this assembly to declare that they would act honestly in the matter, as if anticipating that such a charge might be brought against us. So entirely supererogatory did I regard it for any gentleman to volunteer so unnecessary an assurance, that I really thought it self-degrading to do so, as admitting the possibility of its ever being supposed that I could do otherwise than act honestly. I abstained, therefore, from following the example of those hon. and learned gentlemen. And I presume all other hon. members were likewise deterred from doing so by similar feelings.

"It must be evident to us all now, however, that the honourable and learned members were right, and that we, not learned members, were wrong. They have been extolled by the discriminating public, for their patriotism and magnanimity, and for their independence, not following our base example; while we are regarded by that generous public as devoid of those qualities. The honourable and learned gentleman judged human nature (British nature) more shrewdly than we, and this I account for by the fact, that they, as members of the legal profession, left home at a mature age, after rubbing shoulders for years with their fellow-men in England since arriving at man's estate—whereas we, having come to India as mere boys, and having had no experience of personal contests with our country-

men in the hard struggles of life, had associated with them only during brief furloughs, and had seen them only in holiday attire, a merely social intercourse, wherein the amenities had no need to be discarded, neither party having aught to gain from, or lose to, the other. We gave our countrymen credit for the more generous feelings which inspire confidence in the integrity of men whose long services and tried character might well raise them above the reach of suspicion. But we reckoned without our host. We now find that no character, however high, can shield us from the suspicion that we are as regardless of honour as the meanest shoeblack in London streets. It has to me been a lesson that will last till the end of my life. I now feel that high rank in the army, high honours derived from my Queen and my country, acknowledgment by Parliament, and forty years tried service to the State, are no guarantee for my honesty in the eyes of my countrymen. Never hereafter shall I claim exemption from man's distrust on such flimsy grounds.

"But this is not all. Not merely is the Government of India deemed by the public here and at home, or at least by their press organ, so selfishly mean and tyrannical, as to exempt itself from the exactions it heartlessly wrings from its subjects and servants, but we, its members, are assumed, I observe, to be imbued with such overweening self-conceit and blind prejudice, that we are expected by the people of England to throw every obstacle in our power, from sheer jealousy, if not worse influence, in the way of the right hon. gentleman who has come to aid us in our financial difficulties, so devoid of patriotism, so regardless of our duty to the State, and of the interests of the millions entrusted to our rule, and so utterly dishonourable, as wilfully to obstruct any beneficial measures that do not emanate from ourselves. To this I scorn to reply. The right hon. gentleman needs not, I am sure, any assurance from me, of the cordial, earnest, and honest support he will always receive from his colleagues in the Government—(hear, hear,)—during the prosecution of the arduous task which with such generous self devotion he has undertaken. We are bound in honour, we are bound by duty, and it is our most earnest desire, to aid our right hon. colleague in the undertaking to the utmost of our power and ability, and I am confident that he will as cordially accept our co-operation as it will most cheerfully and heartily be given by us—(hear, hear). He knows too well the nature of the duty before him to require me to tell him how ungracious, as well as arduous, a task he will find it to draw taxes from her Majesty's subjects in India, heretofore almost wholly exempt from direct taxation; but this much I may tell him, as the result of my own experience among them, that I do believe that were the Angel Gabriel to descend from heaven to apportion the share each individual should bear of the common burden, not one of them but would protest against his decision.

"Great as has been the outcry against the Licence Bill, I am satisfied of this, that our right hon. colleague will derive benefit from the discussion it has raised, if not from the Bill itself, whether it be adopted or not, either in its integrity or in a modified form; for it has elicited information as to the resources of all classes in India, which otherwise could not easily have been obtained: each class of the people, in claiming exemption for itself, having zealously volunteered to show how other classes may be mulcted more readily, if not more justly."

The vice-president (Sir James) concluded with an expression of thanks to his hon. colleagues of the council for their kind attention and sympathy throughout his first attempt to defend himself and them from undeserved reproach.

#### THE VICEROY AT AGRA.

The durbar of the 30th November was well attended, and though the process of filling it was a long one, was well packed at last. The array of

officers in uniform far outshone the dresses, gorgeous as these were, in which the native chiefs had arrayed themselves. Lord Canning looked well and spoke well. Lord Clyde appeared also in full vigour, though his share in the proceedings was confined to sitting in his gilt chair under the canopy, and looking on,—sit still he certainly did not. Gwalior looked sulky and impassive; Jeypore restless and inquisitive. It was curious, by the way, to see the difference of complexion between these two chiefs, the countenance of the high bred Jeypore Rajah being scarcely a shade darker than the "unblanched cheek" of the Viceroy himself. Strange to say, the first of the chiefs who made any reply to the speeches delivered by the Governor-general was the little Rajah of Ulwar, whose feelings were poured in an undertone into the sympathising ear of Mr. Beadon, and by him translated into English for the benefit of the assembly. Thanks for the Viceroy's good advice was the purport of the harangue, and possibly a promise of complying with it, but this we did not catch. The example thus set was followed by the old Nawab of Tonk, whose portly figure seemed to suggest to the Governor-general, his happy allusion to the "stout" defence of his capital made by the nawab against the rebels. It is curious to see how completely natives lose, under the influence of nervousness, all natural dignity of manner, on such occasions as this. They are not generally awkward, and we have seen many a half-naked coolie with a natural carriage and with grace of movement which a Bond-street beau might sigh for in vain. But nothing of this sort is displayed in durbar. In the presence of the representative of British power, natives of high rank, and doubtless with no small opinion of their own dignity, shy, bolt, and stumble, like hill ponies at sight of the lordly elephant. On the right of the Governor-general sat Scindia, on his left the Raja of Jeypore, on the right and left of these again respectively were Mr. Cecil Beadon and Lord Clyde. On Mr. Beadon's right sat the Kerowlee Raja, and natives occupied the whole of the remainder of the tents on that side. On the Commander-in-Chief's left were sundry political officers, Majors Eden, Macpherson, and Taylor among them, and then came the English officers and other English visitors at the durbar.

The durbar opened by the different rajahs and chiefs being introduced to Lord Canning from the Maharaja of Gwalior down to sundry tehsildars, and such small fry of whom there was a goodly number present. This occupied a considerable time. Next came the business of the day, if it may be so called. The presents were brought in, and placed upon the ground in front of the throne. Scindia's of course was the first, and a magnificent one it was. A very handsome piece—a statuette, the design of which we were unable to distinguish, of solid silver upon a marble pedestal, was brought in first, and this was followed by innumerable trays of shawls and other valuables. When all was ready the Governor-general arose and addressed the Maharaja, every one in the tent rising at the same moment:—

"MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR.—It is with no ordinary pleasure that I receive your Highness in this assembly, in the presence of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and of many distinguished officers of the armies of India, of many high officers of the Civil Service, and other English gentlemen, and before many loyal native subjects of the Queen. I am glad to receive your Highness at Agra. It was from Agra that a few days after the outbreak of rebellion I received the news of your prompt and loyal tender to the Lieutenant-governor, the lamented Mr. Colvin, of the services of the most trusty of your own personal guard. It was from Agra that twelve months later, when the brunt of the rebellion had fallen at last upon Gwalior, a portion of that army marched, which under Sir Hugh Rose, drove back your enemies, and re-secured you within twenty days in the palace of your ca-

pital. These were the opening and the closing scenes of the rebellion in the neighbourhood of this city. During the year which intervened, and since that time you have earnestly supported the British Government with your whole strength, and in everything have shown yourself mindful of the ties which bind you to it. As the head of that Government, I thank you heartily. I now make known to your highness that, in remembrance of the good services which you have rendered, and to increase your authority and dignity, lands to the annual value of three lacs will be added to your territory; that the limitation which is imposed upon the number of your infantry troops will be extended; that the arrears due from your government on account of the assigned districts are remitted; and that henceforward no payment will be claimed from your highness' government when the proceeds of those districts fall short of the sum stipulated by the treaty of Gwalior. I have already told your highness that if, unhappily, lineal heirs shall fail you, the Government will see with pleasure your adoption of a successor according to the rules and traditions of your family. Your highness and all your highness's subjects may be sure that it is the earnest desire of the paramount power that the loyal and princely house of Scindia shall be perpetuated and flourish. I expect, and I am sure that I shall not be disappointed, that your highness will continue to apply all the energies of your Government, civil and military, to enforcing peace, and giving contentment to the country under your rule."

The Governor-general spoke with great clearness, emphasis and force, every word that he said being heard at the furthest corner of the spacious tent. Next in order came the Raja of Jeypore's present, something similar, though a trifle less costly than the last, and to him the Governor-general said, all in the tent standing as before:—

"MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE.—The presence at this durbar of yourself, a prince sprung from the oldest and noblest families of Rajpootana, and a faithful and zealous feudatory of the British Crown, is very gratifying to me. The territory of Jeypore was less continually harassed by the rebellion than many others; but occasions were not wanting to you in which to show your signal loyalty. When the rebel force approached your capital and called upon you to surrender the British officers in it, your answer was, 'come and take them.' When the political agent was absent on distant duties, you gave a careful and considerate protection to his family. When opportunity offered, you sent in safety to this city of Agra, and under an escort of your own, fifty Christian lives. You have done all in your power to aid the British troops by keeping open the communications through your country. In recognition of these services, I desire your acceptance of the pergunnah of Kote Kasim, as an addition to your territory. 'It was lately an appanage of the King of Delhi, by whose treason and rebellion against the British power it has been forfeited. In adding it to your possessions, I feel certain that I place it for ever in loyal hands. I desire to take this opportunity of publicly thanking your highness and the Jeypore durbar for the faithful performance of its promises, and of the wishes of the British Government in steadily suppressing suttee within your territory, and in allowing no abuse of the right of sanctuary by murderers and robbers."

The Kerowlee Raja then was brought forward and received his khillut. The Viceroy addressed him, briefly thanking him for his loyalty, and mentioning certain favours it was his intention to bestow by way of reward.

When the Alwar Rajah, who is a young boy apparently about twelve years of age, was presented, the usual ceremony of investing him with the necklace was gone through, and the sword presented, after which the Governor-general proceeded to address him as follows:—

"MAHA RAO RAJAH OF ALWAR.—You are welcome to this durbar for your father's sake. There was no better ruler in Rajpootana, and no



more faithful feudatory of the Queen than Bunnée Sing. In his last illness he sent his best troops to the support of the British Government, and many of them were killed in the discharge of that duty at no great distance from this city. I regret to think that he did not live to see their death avenged. You are very young to be left alone as the inheritor of the rule of an ancient state. I know that you have had bad advisers, and that you have been misled by them. But these men have been removed from you, and I now enjoin you to use the time which must elapse before you can begin to govern, so as to show by your conduct that the Governor-general of India need not hesitate to recognize and support your authority when that time arrives. Walk in your father's footsteps, and you will be certain of that support. Guide yourself by the advice of the Governor-general's agent, Major Eden, and of the political agent, and receive the counsel which I have given to you in the friendly spirit in which it is spoken. The guns of your father's force which were lost shall be returned to the Ulwur State if possible, if not, I will send others."

As soon as the young boy Raja had returned to his seat, the aged white bearded patriarchal old Nawab of Tonk was brought forward,—a prince who has been seated on his throne ever since the last Mahratta war. The usual forms were gone through, when Lord Canning briefly addressed him, commencing by congratulating him on having made such a stout defence as he had done against the rebels, thanking him for the aid afforded to the British Government during the disturbances, and concluding by promising him the restoration of Nimbhara. Those who were aware of the circumstances under which Nimbhara was annexed must have found it difficult to repress a smile at this announcement. Not so the venerable old Nawab, who replied (and he it observed his reply was the only one which reached us, the rest being inaudible), that the services he had rendered the British Government were not by any means adequate to the rewards he had received. Here we think the aged chieftain was wrong; the services rendered, and the reward (taken in the sense of recompense, or that which is given back) being about upon a par. When the Nawab of Tonk had returned to his seat, the Dholpore Raja and Joara Nawab were successively presented, each receiving a khillut of certain value, and a complimentary speech, thanking them for services rendered during the rebellion, and promising certain rewards, such as remission of debt still due upon their estates to the British Government. A written translation of each speech was successively read out to the recipients in Oordoo, by Mr. C. Beadon, and the reply translated into English by the same functionary. The address, however, in Oordoo, and the English reply, were, we regret to say, inaudible, except to the Governor-general, who notified his satisfaction after each communication by a bow. We must here remark, in passing, that aid afforded to the Government was, or might have been, of two kinds—that afforded to the Government in its public capacity, and that extended to individual fugitives, and Englishmen and women in distress. On an occasion of this kind, when it is the evident policy of the Government to attach to itself as much as possible the independent chieftains of Rajpootana, it would ill become us to lay stress upon events which are difficult of explanation, except upon grounds very much at variance with the object in view. The circumstances attending the disturbances in Rajpootana, will probably one of these days be published to the world, when the character of those concerned, both Englishman and Asiatic, must stand or fall, according to the judgment of the historian. The immediate political result, viz., that the head of her Majesty's Indian Government has declared himself satisfied with their conduct, is enough to satisfy them. It remains for them to show by their future behaviour, that the confidence reposed

has not been misplaced, it remains for the future historian to investigate the question, whether the Government were justified by their previous conduct in reposing that confidence in them or not. After the chiefs had been duly presented, a man was brought forward, deserving of especial notice—one of those characters that figure in history rather by working the hidden springs of the machine, than by appearing in full relief themselves—the Ahitophel of the Gwalior dynasty, Deewan Dinker Rao. Those of our readers who have not seen the minister of Scindia may be pleased to hear that he carries in his features the stamp of those intellectual qualities which have been exercised so successfully, and with such beneficial results to his own sovereign and, we may add, to the British Government. It was his skill and tact and diplomacy and firmness that kept the Gwalior contingent so long in inaction, when Englishmen, paralysed by the shortcomings of incompetent commanders, were ready to tremble at the phantoms of their own imagination. To him the Viceroy addressed the following sentences, short but expressive, laying marked emphasis upon the last six words:—

"DEWAN DINKUR RAO.—With the concurrence of your sovereign and master, the Maharajah of Gwalior, I take this opportunity of testifying the high appreciation by the Queen's Government of the services which you have rendered to his highness and to the paramount power in India. You will receive a confiscated estate in or near to the Benares division, free of revenue in perpetuity, and yielding a rental of five thousand rupees a year. I believe that seldom has a ruler in troubled times been served by a more faithful, fearless, or able minister than yourself." A number of minor celebrities followed, who were introduced in turn and presented with khilluts, a detailed list of whom will doubtless soon appear in the *Gazette*, and the durbar ended about 4 P.M. A good deal of amusement was caused by the necessity of making the chiefs and natives who were presented return to their seats without showing their backs to his lordship. It was a difficult matter, however, in fact impossible. The politicals had to take them by the arms and try to force them to do what they did not understand, viz., walk backwards, and the consequence was, that under the influence communicated from the political department acting upon their voluntary motion, they retired in a kind of crab-like shuffle, undignified as it must have been uncomfortable.

Before the close a slight—very slight *contretemps* occurred. A number of officers managed to effect their escape before the time which etiquette would have permitted. The premature exodus was put a stop to by the voice of authority, but what led to it, we are unable to divine, unless the following explanation, the only plausible one we have heard, be deemed sufficient. The durbar tent was lined with the body-guard, and it has been suggested, in explanation of this movement, that the Pandi-like appearance of these men produced such an excess of nausea, as it is decidedly calculated to do in any right-minded Englishman, that these gentlemen were forced to leave the tent before the conclusion of the durbar. It is right that the person of her Majesty's representative should be protected by a body-guard; but why should that body-guard not be composed of Englishmen—if they were half-clad savages from the Andamans, armed with bows and poisoned arrows, and mounted upon rhinoceroses, or trained gorillas, or of any race interesting to the student of the physical history of mankind, we should have nothing to complain of; but when English dragoons can so easily be obtained, why should the Government of India surround its head and representative with a band of black giants, each in appearance, feature, costume, expression, and we suspect feeling too, the very image of the sepoy of our dear departed Bengal native army. The arrival of the various chiefs was of course not witnessed by the assembly inside the tent; but the miscellaneous collection of vehicles and beasts on and in which they took their de-

parture was striking enough. The huge elephant belonging to the Raja of Ulwar, with its gilt trappings, excited much attention—it was only brought for show; but the old gentleman from Tonk was by no means raised to the level of his howdah, and went away in real Indian state. One of them took his departure in a vehicle closely resembling an omnibus, with understrappers, clad in every hue of the rainbow, clustering over it like bees. The necessities of tent construction of course require that the canopy suspended over the vice-regal head should hang low down; thereby greatly interfering with the otherwise imposing air of the preparations. Could not a curtain, of some suitable fabric, be suspended by way of canopy in such a position as to follow the curve of the tent-roof displaying the royal arms emblazoned in the centre of it?—*Delhi Gazette*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE VICEROY AND THE MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR. —The following is an English translation of a kharitah addressed by the Viceroy and Governor-general of India, to the Maharajah Scindia:—"Maharaja, —I look forward with pleasure to meeting your highness at Agra in the course of next month. Two years and a half ago, I had the honour of receiving your highness in Calcutta, and I then expressed to you the satisfaction with which I had learnt, by the reports of the political agent at Gwalior, the many improvements recently introduced into the government of your highness's territories. The better administration of justice and of the revenue, the abolition of vexatious duties, and the construction of roads and other public works were amongst the chief of these. Your highness will not have forgotten that on your leaving Calcutta I exhorted you to continue to walk in the same path of wise and enlightened government, and that I gave you my assurance that I derived more pleasure from seeing your country advancing in prosperity and well-being, under the guidance of its own hereditary chief, than if the same advancement had been due to the intervention of British rule. I gave your highness this assurance when profound peace reigned throughout India, and when I had in view the acts of your highness as a ruler in times of quiet and order. I now desire emphatically to repeat it. Your highness had hardly returned to the seat of your government, when a storm burst which carried anarchy, bloodshed, and rapine over a great part of Hindoostan. For many months your highness, aided by the able and faithful minister of your choice, successfully withstood this storm. From the first you were never forgetful of the ties which bind you to the British Government; and it will be a duty most agreeable to me to thank your highness in person for your loyal and friendly conduct. I rejoice to remember that, at the time of the greatest danger to your authority, the Gwalior State found support and security in an English army. Your highness may be certain that loyalty to the Queen, fidelity to treaties, and a just and beneficent treatment of your people, will never fail to ensure to your highness the sympathy and support of the British Government, and that these will be extended not only to yourself and to your descendants, but to such inheritors of your rule as, on failure of a direct succession, may be adopted into your illustrious house, according to its custom and traditions. When I receive your highness at Agra, I shall have the pleasure of proposing to you certain measures which have for their object the extension and security of your highness's authority and the increase of your dignity.—(Signed) CANNING, Camp Nawabgunge, Oude, 10th Oct., 1859.

SIR HOPE GRANT has arrived in Calcutta. It is understood that the force for China from India is to consist of 5,000 Europeans and 5,000 Sikhs, and the commissariat has received orders to provide for its wants immediately.

**TREASURE TROVE.**—One of our contemporaries, some time since, alluded to the fact that the Nuwab of Banda had been again placed on the pension-list, and would receive his former stipend, some four lacs per annum. The Nuwab had given important information to Government. Some imagined this was a full disclosure of all the facts connected with the rebellion, others that the Nana's treasure would fall into our hands. We are, however, now led to believe that the Nuwab has given such information as will lead to the discovery of the five hundred lacs of rupees brought by Benaik Rao from Poona in 1818. The Hon. Mr. Edmonstone, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Couper, has gone to Banda, to satisfy himself that the treasure is still buried, as reported by the Nuwab. We have always understood from the Nana that this treasure was at Tirhoot, where the adopted sons of Benaik Rao were visited by the Nana's confidential servant, Tantia Topee. It is, however, possible that the disturbed state of the country may have led to its removal to Banda. Will this treasure now found form part of the prize booty, or will it be considered confiscated, Madhoo Rao having been convicted of rebellion and removed to Bareilly? The eldest Narain Rao, also convicted, was hung at Banda. This will be good news for General Whitlock's column, if the five hundred lakhs are declared prize booty.—*Lucknow Herald*.

**REORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.**—We have learned, says the *Delhi Gazette*, from an undoubted source, that the following is the programme of the proposed reorganization to be submitted by Sir Charles Wood on the opening of Parliament:—That the European local army should still exist. That an increase be made to the European infantry, to be officered from the disbanded regiments. Also an increase to the European artillery of the three Presidencies. Ditto Engineers. That European dragoons be raised at Madras and Bombay, instead of the native cavalry. That the infantry of Madras and Bombay remain intact. That the articles of war be revised. That the pay code be revised and simplified. That there is to be no change in the present system of promotion in her Majesty's Indian army.

**MEDICAL OFFICERS** are in great demand in Oude. Those who are now coming out from England in medical charge of recruits have been ordered to be sent there. About twenty-one vacancies in the grade of sub-assistant surgeons have lately occurred in this Presidency, but no sub-assistant surgeons are available to fill them up. Native doctors are therefore being appointed to discharge the duties.

**THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT** has submitted a proposition to the Government of India to appoint four European orderlies, on a salary of Rs. 30 per month, in all European hospitals, to attend the patients; and two matrons, on Rs. 20 per month, to superintend their diet, and attend the female ward, where there is any. This appears to be a judicious proposition, since great difficulty has been experienced by patients in regimental hospitals in holding communication with the native attendants. The proposition has been approved of by the Governor-general in council.—*Hurkaru*.

**THE CHINA EXPEDITION.**—A Calcutta contemporary states it has been decided by the Supreme Government that all expenses, no matter of what nature they may be, connected with the sending of troops to China, are to be defrayed from Imperial resources, and the Military Audit Department has accordingly been directed to keep the accounts separate. It is right that the accounts should be kept separate, for it might happen that, if mingled up with those of India, a large share of the expense of the third China war would be thrown upon that country.

**BRIGADIER WHEELER'S FORCE.**—The *Phoenix* understands that it has been decided upon to withdraw the European troops from Bundelcund, and to break up the force now under Brigadier Wheeler, forming at the same time three columns of native troops in that division.

**BENGAL COLONELS.**—It is stated that thirty colonels of the Bengal army are to be absorbed, which it is calculated will delay promotion for about four years.

Mr. Brooks was yesterday (Nov. 24) brought up in charge of Mr. King, of the Calcutta gaol, pursuant to an application made to that effect on his behalf. Messrs. Clarke and Bell appeared to have the commitment quashed, whilst the officiating Advocate-general appeared in support. The case to uphold the proceedings taken by Mr. Betts, the deputy magistrate at Diamond harbour, broke down in less than five minutes, and Mr. Brooks was ordered to be at once discharged—not, however, without some severe remarks from the bench, who gave it as its opinion, that this gentleman had been very strangely treated, and that the conduct of the magistrate in this case was very arbitrary. Yesterday completed two months of durance vile for the unfortunate gentleman, who was detained in custody all this time without knowing the charge preferred.

**HOW VERY PROVOKING!**—No sufficient proofs to convict the wealthy merchant Roghooburdoval, of the charge of sedition, appearing at his trial in Oude, his property, consisting chiefly of Government securities, worth about 25 lakhs of rupees, which had been confiscated by Government, has been ordered to be restored to him.

**NUBBEE BUKSH.**—Sentence of death has been passed on Nubbee Buksh at Lahore, who has been convicted of being accessory to the murder of the forty-nine Christians who were killed in the palace of Delhi on the 16th or 17th of May, 1857. The evidence was conclusive, and the prisoner is to be hanged.

**MOOLTAN.**—A temporary iron-framed church has been sanctioned for Mooltan, capable of holding about 800 persons. The executive engineer has also submitted a very elegant design for a permanent edifice, but it is too costly for the present state of the finances, and has been postponed *sine die*. Ten thousand rupees have also been sanctioned for additions to the Dak Bungalow, the present accommodation having been found quite insufficient for the number of travellers who pass through Mooltan during the cold weather.

**SUMBULPOOR, Nov. 19.**—Sickness has been very heavy here this year, and nothing like the usual amount of rain has fallen. The hill men are again giving trouble; a sepoy of the Shekhawatee battalion and a private of the Sebundy Levy were killed by them in a skirmish the other day. The officiating commissioner has taken out a goodly force of infantry with two guns; but they have such an efficient intelligence department that our every movement is known to them, and when the above force reaches the hills the enemy will be nowhere. It is most difficult work campaigning in the hills about here. The jungle being perhaps the densest you ever saw, and no pretensions to roads of any description.

**BENGAL SECRETARIAT.**—Considerable changes, says the *Hurkaru*, are in contemplation in the composition of the Bengal Secretariat. No longer, as heretofore, is one secretary to be made responsible for all the departments, the united work of which was far more than any man could reasonably be expected to go through. There will be a covenanted head to each of them, who will issue all the orders in his own province. Thus Mr. Lushington will be the secretary in the Judicial department; Lord Ulick Browne in the Revenue (probably); Major Strachey in the Public Works. Each will have his own assistants to form an exclusive establishment, for the charge of its own records, as well as the conduct of current business. It is easy to perceive that the hardest-worked man will still be Mr. Lushington, his branch being the most extensive as well as most responsible.

**SHERIFF OF CALCUTTA.**—The *Phoenix* is informed that Mr. George Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co., is appointed sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year, and that Mr. S. E. Collis, of the firm of Messrs. Sandes, Watts, and Collis, solicitors, is to be deputy sheriff.

**THE JUBBULPORE AND JHANSI DISTRICTS,** says the *Madras Spectator*, are in the same state of disturbance as before. A force has been sent to sweep those districts. Civil officers accompanying the force are to be intrusted with power to punish promptly and severely crimes against the State.

**POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.**—From the annual report of the Post-office for the year 1858-59, it appears, says the *Hurkaru*, that the operations of that department are annually improving. The receipts for the year amount to about thirty-three lakhs of rupees, or an excess of one lakh of rupees over the total of the past year, and the disbursements amount to nearly forty-two lakhs of rupees. The average number of letters despatched was about thirty-five lakhs a month, including service letters.

**MILITARY AUDIT ESTABLISHMENT.**—Sometime back a committee of inspection reported the premises known as the office of the military auditor general to be unhealthy, on the ground that they were not large enough for the large office establishment necessary for the military audit department. New premises were accordingly sought, but as a suitable building conveniently situated could not be found within the limits of Calcutta, it has been ordered that the present office premises shall be altered, and if possible so enlarged as to render them unobjectionable as far as salubrity is concerned. Pending the completion of the alterations and repairs, the military audit establishment will go "out to camp," and tents to provide the necessary office accommodation are about being pitched on the quadrangle of ground immediately south of Esplanade-row, and east of Government-house.

**INDIAN OFFICERS ADJUTANTS OF MILITIA.**—The following communication, dated India House, the 30th September last, was addressed to the Governor-general, by the right honourable the Secretary of State for India:—"My Lord,—Sometime since the question as to the eligibility of officers of the East India Company's armies to hold the appointment of adjutant to a regiment of militia, was brought under the consideration of the Secretary of State for War; and it was stated in reply that on the first convenient occasion, care would be taken to provide for the admission of service in the East India Company's army as a qualification for this appointment. 2. I have now the gratification of informing you that in an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, cap. 38, further amending the laws relating to the militia, a clause has been introduced assimilating the provisions of the laws of Great Britain and Ireland in regard to such appointments, and rendering service in the army of the East India Company, and in her Majesty's Indian army, or in either of them as equivalent to service in her Majesty's regular army.—I have, &c., C. Wood.

**DELHI BANK.**—We have much pleasure in notifying the re-establishment of the Lucknow Branch of the Delhi Bank at that city. The old bank was the first to occupy the field in Oude, and it is gratifying to know, that though it has suffered such severe losses, it is in a fair way to retrieve the past. Its occupation of such a field for profitable business as Oude and its capital will go a good way towards effecting this end, and contribute much to the rising prosperity of the bank, to which the mutiny dealt such a heavy blow. They have the whole of Oude to bank with, besides the station of Lucknow, in which alone there is a very large civil and military, besides commercial, community. The civility and attention to the wishes and interests of its constituents, which has always been an essential characteristic of the Delhi bank, will ensure the support of the public.

**COMPENSATION COMMISSIONERS.**—His Honour, the Lieut.-governor, N. W. P., has appointed Mr. J. W. Bramley to be Commissioner of Compensation Claims for Meerut, Rohilcund, and Keonath, having previously appointed Mr. F. R. Pearson to perform that duty in the Agra division, and Mr. S. J. Becher at Allahabad, Benares, Jubbulpore, and Jhansi.



**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**—The Governor-general in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Electric Telegraph Department:—Mr. G. O'Donnell to be deputy-superintendent of the Bombay Circle; Mr. H. P. Owen to be deputy-superintendent of the Bengal Circle; Mr. H. Wickham to officiate as deputy-superintendent of the Bengal Circle, until relieved by Mr. Owen.

**DEATH OF MR. WM. DENMAN.**—A Calcutta journal announces the death of Mr. William Denman, of the Supreme Court, which occurred on the 24th Nov. He is said to have been a gentleman universally respected, and one of the ablest solicitors in Calcutta.

**CALCUTTA MINT.**—The *Phoenix* understands that the operations of the Calcutta Mint for the year 1858-59 have been more satisfactory than those of the preceding year. The amount of silver coined during the year was upwards of eight crores of rupees, and the gold coinage may be estimated at or about one-sixteenth of that sum. The gainage amounted nearly to thirty-four lakhs of rupees. The dross, usually thrown into the river, has, it is said, been recommended by the Mint authorities to be packed off to England for the future, for the purpose of melting as an experimental measure.

**MR. R. TEMPLE**, Commissioner of Lahore, was officially gazetted Compensation Commissioner, Punjab Division, in the *Punjab Gazette* of the 9th November.

**LAHORE, Nov. 20.**—The hon. the Lieutenant-governor returned to Lahore from Madhupoor on Saturday last. His visit to the latter station was for the purpose of inspecting the canal works. The Barea Doab Canal will be opened on the 1st Dec., and the water will run right through to Lahore. Railway works are rapidly progressing; the Lahore station has been commenced, and all the staff of engineers are out in the districts, with one or two exceptions. Mr. Brunton, the chief engineer of the Punjab Railway, is about to proceed to Shalpoor, in search of coal. Mr. B.'s salary has, since the actual commencement of the railway in February last, been increased to £1,500 per annum, and he has received the warm acknowledgment of the Board of Directors for his indefatigable exertions. The new Masonic Lodge commenced on the 6th September last is now rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready for occupation by the 1st January next. It is a very handsome edifice, certainly the most elegant in design and architectural ornament in Anarkully. The lodge-room is 20 by 40, and 24 feet high. The banquetting-room 20 by 44, and 24 feet high. The front of the building is particularly handsome, and has elicited the commendations of several skilful engineers who have examined it.

**DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN AFGHANISTAN.**—Among the latest news items received from Cabul by a Punjab contemporary mention is made of the discovery of a gold mine. A gold mine in the hills of Bala Walla has been discovered, and Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan has ordered a regiment to watch over it. He himself goes there every morning, and returns in the evening after fixing his seal over the mine. At first it was discovered by a moolla, who extracted every day eighty mishkals of gold and sold it to two shroffs, who, having quarrelled among themselves, complained to the Sirdar, who summoned the moolla, and he pointed out the place whence he got this treasure.

**INDIAN WINE.**—Mr. Arratoon, an enterprising merchant at Lahore, some time ago obtained permission to manufacture, experimentally, wines free of duty for one year. Mr. Arratoon succeeded in producing a nice light wine, which he called "Shiraz." Like all new wines, however, it was not readily approved of by the public. The manufacturer is still sanguine that he will succeed in making wines that will suit the public taste, and has applied for permission to continue the experiment free of duty for the period of another year. Sir Robert Montgomery has sanctioned the exemption, on condition that spirits be not distilled in the wine-making process.

**COST OF THE REBELLION.**—The estimated cost of the late rebellion, up to the end of the financial year 1859-60, including deficiencies in collections, loss by plunder, and destruction of public buildings, has been returned to Parliament at the comparatively modest figure of £28,724,814, inclusive of the probable amount payable by way of compensation.

**THE PENNY-A-LINER AT LAHORE.**—We (*Lahore Chronicle*) have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a monster potatoe, grown in Colonel Barstow's garden at Murree. A careful measurement gives the following as the dimensions of this potatoe:—Circumference—lengthwise, 24 inches; do. round thickest part, 9½ inches; from point to point, 10 inches; weight, 1lb. 14 ozs.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23. Fazel Currim, Khojee, Bombay; Jeremiah Garrett, Stocks, Bremen; Adelaide, Longman, Mauritius.—24. Anne Royden, Affick, Liverpool; Mullard, Barr, Liverpool; Arachne, Sharp, Liverpool; Sonora, Briard, London.—25. Bold Hunter, Gorley, Madras; Meteor, Melville, Manila; Leocadie and Anna, Moreau, Singapore.—26. Blenheim, Atkinson, Gravesend.—28. Martha, Lane, Liverpool.—29. Screw str. Baltic, Melville, Moulmein; Comet, Margares, Bordeaux; Dalkeith, Bruce, Liverpool; John Cheson, Putt, Liverpool; str. Nemesis, Weston, Suez.—30. Hannah Nicholson, Brooke, Melbourne; Franklin Haven, Sears, Singapore; Raritan, Dodd, Moulmein.—Dec. 1. Amherst, Hill, Moulmein; Catherine Apcar, Sinde, Mauritius.—2. Holyrood, Jordan, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Nemesis.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Gilmore, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Melville, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. M. Moore, Mrs. Montagu, Mrs. Judge and infant, Mrs. Money, Mrs. Dysart, Capt. Innes, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Manley and infant, Col. and Mrs. Mayhew and infant, Mrs. Blechynden, Rev. J. Archer, Mr. Ingram, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Munro and infant, Mr. Heavside, Lieut. Cox, Miss Davidson, Mrs. James, Mr. and Mrs. Halsey, Mr. Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, two Misses Wilson, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Wilcock, Lieut. Martin, Mrs. Mercer, Messrs. Cargill, Webbs, and Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Duff and two children, Miss Dayrell, Mrs. Wintle, Mrs. Anderson and infant, Mrs. Hickey. From MARSEILLES.—Messrs. Rutherford, Krahustover, Later, Sawers, Unwin, Macdonald, Taylor, Tweedie, W. Tweedie, Kiburn, Court, Creswell, Vander, Straten, Dr. Vos, Lieut. Laughman, Mr. and Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. Craigie, Capt. Handley, Mrs. Glyn and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Apcar and infant, Mr. Courjon, Mr. Shea, Mrs. Mayne, Hon. R. Drummond. From MALTA.—Rev. L. Deynards, Rev. H. Depelehard, Rev. H. Everard. From SUEZ.—Col. Sargent, Dr. and Mrs. Mout, Miss Babat. From GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Feilman and two children, Mrs. Clarke and two children, Mr. Burlton, Capt. Lawson, Mr. Stein. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Lundquist. From MADRAS.—Mr. and two Misses Ricketts, Maj. Peares, Messrs. Sterling, Murdell, Campbell, Stevens, Lieut. Findlay. Per Amherst.—Mrs. Simpson and three children, Mrs. Jefferson and child, Mrs. Hill and child. Per Anne Royde.—Dr. Lentz, Mrs. Lentz. Per Blenheim.—Col. Reilly, Messrs. Elliott, Baird, Farnford, Davis, James, Smith, Rowan, Bethwick, and Molloy, Misses Claveshill, Reilly, Fienhellen, Johnston, Corbett, The sand, Molloy, James, Rev. B. Davis, Mr. Simpson, Mons. Lecunne, Mr. Rait, Mr. Murray, Masters H. and G. Elliott, S. Smith, T. Rowan, Farnford, T. Molloy, Messrs. Sappin, Ray, Murphy, Radford, Green, Malloney, May, Clark, J. Whicker, H. Bramah, Miss Banks. Per Baltic.—J. A. Steel, Esq., Lieut. Jay, Mr. J. Bernard, Rev. J. N. Ridsdale, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and two children, Mr. Inram, Dr. Anderson. Per Adelaide.—Mrs. Longman and two children, and Mr. Leppert. Per Leocadie and Anna.—J. J. Mills, Esq.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Clarence, for LONDON.—Dr. Hilliard, Mrs. Hilliard and two children, Capt. Forbes, Dr. D. M. Falconer, Dr. and Mrs. Parr and two children, Lieut. H. and Mrs. Christian and three children, Lieut. and Mrs. Morley, Lieut. Hodges, Lieut. and Mrs. Street and child, Mr. G. T. Edmonds, Mr. Williams, Ens. H. Bate, Mr. Magra. Per Condit, for LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Page and two children, Miss Burns, Masters J. and E. Wells, Mrs. Wood and two children, Miss Wood, Miss Ferrier, Major Gryces, Master Nugent, Capt. Ferguson, Capt. and Mrs. Gilbertson and child, Dr. Cockburn, Lieut. Hunt, Pent, and Steer.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**BURMAH.**—The *Rangoon Times* says:—"News from the capital has reached town up to a late date. Colonel Playro had been admitted to an interview with the king. The slow movements, however, of the Burmese Court are proverbial, and unless the commissioner took up with him a large stock of patience, for which he will find great use, he will be likely to have it pretty well exhausted before he leaves the royal city. A report states that he expected to leave Mandalay on the 24th November."

**CONTEMPT OF COURT.**—We are informed that on Thursday last, Mr. Burgess, first Judge of the Small Cause Court, and Mr. Cowe, acting third Judge, committed Mr. G. B. Shaw to prison for contempt of court—the native acting judge was not present on the occasion. The contempt was committed in the court of the first judge, and from what we have ascertained, occurred in the manner following. Mr. P. B. Gordon, the attorney, had brought an action against Mr. Shaw, surveyor and ship chandler, to recover a bill of costs incurred in an action which he alleged he had been instructed by Mr. S. to bring. Mr. Shaw denied that he had ever given any such instructions. The judge, however, decided in favour of the plaintiff; whereupon the defendant became excited, denounced the proceeding as iniquitous, and threatened to publish the particulars in the whole of the Madras newspapers. In spite, we are told, of repeated cautions, and of an intimation by Mr. Burgess, that if an apology were made no further notice would be taken of the matter, the defendant persisted in interrupting the proceedings of the court after judgment had been delivered in his case. He, however, withdrew the expression "iniquitous," and stated that when he had used that word he meant it to apply to the conduct of the plaintiff, and not to that of the court; further apology than this he declined to make. The third judge, who had now arrived on the exciting scene of operations, expostulated with Mr. Shaw on the impropriety of his conduct, but with no better result than had followed the endeavours of Mr. Burgess. Mr. Shaw was therefore fined ten rupees, but as he declared that he would sooner go to prison than pay, a warrant for his committal for twenty-four hours was made out. Mr. Shaw was conducted out of court to the common jail, declaring that he would bring an action against the two judges in the Supreme Court, even if it cost him Rs. 1,000. The term of Mr. Shaw's imprisonment expired at 1 p.m. yesterday.—*Athenaeum*, Dec. 3.

**PRIZE MONEY.**—It will be a sad disappointment to many, says the *Madras Times*, "to learn that the entire of the prize money captured during the rebellion will be thrown into a common fund and divided amongst the troops engaged, but we believe there is no longer any doubt that such a course will be adopted. We have heard from an officer now in England, who served with General Whitlock, and who is, therefore, deeply interested in the matter, that the home authorities have decided this important question in the manner we have above mentioned."

**MAJOR BARROW.**—The *Madras Times* hears that Major Lousada Barrow, c.b., is to be commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

**MADRAS TROOPS FOR CHINA.**—Two regiments of European infantry, a battery of artillery, and two companies of sappers, are under orders to proceed to China, from Madras.

**MR. MALTBY, C.S.**—The *Fort St. George Gazette* announces that Mr. Francis N. Maltby is to be appointed resident of Travancore and Cochin. He is to succeed General Cullen from the date of his retirement, namely, the 1st January.

**HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.**—The native artillery of the Hyderabad contingent is to be abolished, and it is supposed that a battery of European artillery will be sent to Hingolee and another to Ellichpore.

**TANJORE.**—Mr. H. D. Phillips, says a Madras contemporary, has been appointed commissioner for the settlement of the affairs of the late Tanjore Rajah; a preliminary measure only, we trust, to full justice being speedily done to the ranees and their dependents.

**BRIGADIER HAMOND** (Commandant of Artillery) accepts the bonus for this year (1859) and will, therefore, vacate his present appointment on the 31st of December. Who his successor may be we know not—indeed, it is possible that the Commander-in-Chief has not yet determined. We have no doubt that his Excellency will be guided in his selection of a successor to Brigadier Hamond by stronger claims than mere seniority gives.

**THE NIZAM'S FIELD FORCE.**—The troops under Brigdr. W. J. Ramaser, comdg. his highness the Nizam's field force, are said to have performed work before the fort of Rajahpore. Brigdr. Ramaser was directed by the prime minister to attack the fortress and apprehend the zemindar, who was guilty of excesses and cruelty. To give some idea of the stronghold referred to, it may be mentioned that the Zemindar Abdoola Bin Ally, the chieftain of the Arabs in Hyderabad, was sent with about 400 or 500 Arabs against this place, but was repulsed and defeated with great loss, notwithstanding the undaunted valour of his men. The rajah, on the night of the 11th Nov., quitted Tandoor, where he was encamped, and at midnight made for Rajahpore, despatching his cavalry in advance; and the artillery, being covered by the infantry through a different route, arrived at Rajahpore next morning. The zemindar's people offered but a very feeble resistance, and were soon subjugated. One Arab Chavoos on the enemy's side, one Punjaabee, and two Deccanees were captured in the affray, all of whom received wounds. The next step taken after the seizure of the fort, was to pursue the zemindar and find out his lurking place; and to this end, the brigadier directed Lieut. McNaught to go in pursuit of him, with twenty-five troopers. He was found secreted in a village about four miles from Rajahpore, where they fell upon him and his retainers, and apprehended the zemindar, who made no efforts to resist. The brigadier has proceeded to Hydrabad with the prisoners, and was to return soon to the seat of war, accompanied by Lieut. McNaught of the Lancers.

**INDIAN ARTILLERY.**—The artillery of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay is to be formed into one corps, and called the 2nd regiment of royal artillery.—*Madras Daily Times.*

**WYKAAD, Nov. 20.**—The crop has now set in full, and all hands that could be procured are picking the coffee; but labour is very scarce, and all the estates will lose a great portion of their crop. Rice is still selling at 11 rupees 8 annas per 2 pharas; coolies' wages have risen to 4 annas per day. Government have brought 400 men from Mysoor to open a road from Manuntoddy to Mysoor. The road from Manuntoddy to Tellicherry is in a very bad state, and the authorities deserve a good cutting up for it, as the planters pay Government tax for land, and the export duty on coffee yet derive no benefit. The weather is very cold here just now, with a strong land-breeze. Rain falls daily at intervals.

**MADRAS RAILWAY.**—Up to the end of June 1859, Rs. 222,00,985-0-1 were expended on the Madras Railway. The sums disbursed in May amounted to Rs. 6,38,208-12-2, and the disbursements in June were Rs. 5,34,036-11-9. The total earnings to the end of June were Rs. 11,66,809-0-2. In May the collections amounted to Rs. 38,453-4-1, and in June to Rs. 49,435-15-8. Operations were commenced on the 1st March, 1853. The line was open for traffic on 1st January, 1856.

**ABOLITION OF BRIGADE COMMANDS.**—A short time ago we (*Athenaeum*) mentioned that several brigade commands had been abolished in Bengal. A similar calamity has overtaken the Madras army,—the commands at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Bellary, and Rangoon being abolished from the 31st of December last, the duties of the three last stations and Jaulnah are to be performed by brigade majors under the general officers commanding the divisions. The fort Adjutant at Trichinopoly, Bellary, Vellore, Masulipatam, and Cannanore—and the station staff officer at Jaulnah are to be discontinued. Station staff officers are to be appointed to Vellore and Masulipatam.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**NAROPUNT MAMA**, one of the relatives of the Nana, has been apprehended at Bombay. This man was entrusted with the destruction of the telegraph wires during the disturbances.

**INDIAN NAVY.**—The following order has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian navy:—The Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in publishing to the service the following extract of a letter to his address from the Secretary to Government in the Political Department, No. 5,009, of the 26th November:—"The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has read the report of Commander Cruttenden with much gratification, and I am desired to request you will be pleased to express to that officer and to the officers and men who served under him in the Okamundel expedition, the high sense which his Lordship in Council entertains of the gallantry and zeal exhibited by all, and especially by the Naval Brigade under Lieut. Sedley, in the operations against Beyt and Dwarka."

**NEW FORTIFICATIONS FOR BOMBAY.**—We learn that her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the immediate commencement of new fortifications at Bombay, which are estimated to cost twenty lakhs of rupees. It is expected that the whole work will be finished in seven years.

**LIEUTENANT G. W. MACAULEY**, 10th regiment N. I., and Commandant of the 1st regiment Sind Irregular Horse, is appointed to act as assistant political superintendent on the frontier of Upper Sind, during the absence of Capt. W. L. Briggs on medical certificate to Europe, or until further orders.

**BOMBAY TROOPS FOR CHINA.**—The *Poona Observer* is informed that the quota of troops to be furnished from the Bombay Presidency for the China expedition should one be despatched from India, is to consist of two European and three regiments of native infantry. The corps most likely to be selected are the Jager corps, H.M.'s 31st regiment of foot, the 3rd and 5th regiments N.I., and one of the Belooch battalions.

**THE WAGHERS.**—The Waghers, after evacuating Dwarka and plundering the village of Ravana, appear to have assembled in large numbers in the hills behind Porebunder, whence they are making raids upon the inhabitants of the surrounding country. They have been emboldened to act on the offensive, probably in consequence of the withdrawal of the troops that were recently engaged before Beyt and Dwarka. It is to be hoped that the troops under orders to proceed from Kurrachee will succeed in punishing these rebels. Under instructions from divisional headquarters at Kurrachee, the whole of the effective men of the 1st (Grenadiers) Native Infantry, embarked on board H. M.'s steamer *Hugh Lindsay* on the 28th Nov. The vessel returned to Kurrachee from Porebunder on the 29th, after landing the 1st Grenadiers. From the information the *Sind Kossid* has obtained, it seems that one thousand of the rebels were located in the hills, and an immediate engagement with them was expected. It is said that a wing of a European regiment will probably be ordered to reinforce the troops already sent.

**MR. GREGOR GRANT**, late of the Bombay Civil Service, is to be the Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year. His appointment will take place as soon as he has obtained his final discharge from the Insolvent Court.

**A NEW ATTORNEY.**—Mr. P. O'Hagan has lately come out from England to practise as an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the Supreme Court. He will be sworn in the first day the court recommences its sittings. Mr. O'Hagan will join his practice with Dr. Dallas, under the style of Messrs. Dallas and O'Hagan.

**THE BHEELS OF KANDEISH.**—The destruction of Bhagojee and his confederates has completely disheartened the rebel Bheels in the Ahmednuggur and Khandeish districts. Previously to Mr. Souter's successful raid against them, numbers of the disaffected amongst the Bheels and Arabs in the Nizam's territory were known to be collecting on our frontier, in expectation of being joined by Bhagojee and his men, who had recently committed great excesses in the Nuggur districts. Only a week before he was attacked and defeated by the police he had ruthlessly murdered in cold blood six of the district police near Sinnur.

**SIR M. SAUSSE**, chief justice, left Bombay in the steamer *Tilly* for Goa and the Malabar Coast.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23. Wigtownshire, Harrison, Liverpool.—24. Kertch, Coulter, Liverpool.—25. Gilbert, Congdon, Kurrachee.—26. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Cottier, China; Sydenham, Tosh, London.—27. Mayotte, Cogill, Kurrachee; Tasmanian, Litten, Liverpool; Virginia, Davis, Liverpool.—29. str. Scindian, Beys, Kurrachee; str. Tilly, James, Malabar; Anne Mary, McBeth, Calcutta; St. James, Williams, Greenock; Astoria, McPherson, Kurrachee.—30. str. Pleiad, White, Gogo; Romulus, Lord, Liverpool; str. Madras, Aldham, Suez.—Dec. 1. War Cloud, Mackay, Liverpool; Campbell, Meikle, London.—2. Khimjee Oodowjee, Guthrie, Liverpool; str. Victoria, Chitty, Kurrachee.—3. Hiawatha, Dewar, Colombo.—4. E. F. Max, Vucassoveh, Calcutta.—5. Lammertier, Bustin, Aden; Abley Craig, Rodgers, Aden.—6. str. Cadiz, Kellock, Hong Kong.—7. Caroline Chisholm, Maybank, Kurrachee; Draxon, Phipps, Zanzibar; str. Goolanar, Morrison, Goa.—8. Bussorah Merchant, Graham, Singapore; Summer Cloud, Sabiston, Aden.—9. Thornhill, Ewing, Liverpool.—11. str. Victoria, Chitty, Kurrachee.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Plowden and infant, Miss Plowden, Mrs. Fenton, Lieut. and Mrs. Probyn, Dr. and Mrs. Ogilvie, Mrs. Cooke and two children, Miss Corke, Miss Berkeley, Lieut. and Mrs. McW, Mrs. Fenton, Mrs. Cameron, Miss Gray, Miss Spooner, Mrs. Fuller and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Miss Fletcher, Mr. and Miss Draper, Mrs. Cooper and infant, Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Lester and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Miss Bulkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Dyson and child, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Bell, Miss Whish, Mrs. J. Bickerstich, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ross, Mrs. Green, Miss Strath, Capt. and Mrs. Leckie, Miss Leckie, Miss Birrow, Mr. and Mrs. Sangster, Lieut. and Mrs. E. Plimstone, Col. Blood, Col. Turner, Dr. Creswell, Capt. Keys, Wild, M. Battie, G. Hardy, and Forbes, Lieuts. C. Benson, Fenwick, and G. Perry, Messrs. H. Lee, W. Lean, R. Lean, G. Jones, J. M. Maclean, J. Tinson, Rogers, Donohoe, Young, Bray, Clarke, French, E. Thompson, W. B. Wright, C. E. Wright, Vibart, J. B. Chalmers, J. Gow, Rhymer, W. Grant, W. Henderson, G. Watson, Westlake, Nelson, Reynolds, R. H. Coe, P. Hagan, J. Hayward, E. W. Ravenscroft, Rimmington, W. Craike, A. Stewart, Brouse, H. Hargrave, Foot, R. S. Ellis, J. Cumber, and B. Skilliter.

Per Sydenham.—Capt. Ellis, Ens. Ratherford.  
Per B.S.N. Co.'s str. Scindian.—Capt. and Mrs. Burrows and three children, Mrs. Hutchinson, Lieut. Bally, Mr. Nusservanjanee Ardaser Bhanja, Mr. H. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Wyuch, Mr. G. H. Bean.

Per B.S.N. Co.'s str. Tilly.—Col. Woodbridge, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Erskine, Capt. Tocher, Clements, Holland, and Biggs, Lieut. Doury, Messrs. Falcier, Estridge, Ade, Mulhady, Mulaly, Jun., Graham, Payne, Meiklejohn, and Lowry, Dr. Spencer, Mrs. Clements, Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Mulhady, Miss Miles.

Per Campbell.—Mr. Roper, H.M.'s Indian Navy.  
Per Austrian ship E. F. Max.—Feresa Reinbaker, Maria Reinbaker.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Cadiz.—From SINGAPORE.—Byranjee Pestonjee. From CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Sconce, Messrs. O'Grady, Marcescu, A. Dowler, and S. N. Pochajev. From GALATHE.—Mr. Pringle.

Per Caroline Chisholm.—Dr. Niven, Mrs. Daniell, Mrs. Ambolia, Mrs. Stimpson, Mr. J. Smith, Dr. C. Christ.

Per H.M.'s str. Goolanar.—Mr. T. C. Loughnan and party.

Per Summer Cloud.—Mr. Jackson.

Per H.M.'s str. Victoria.—Dr. Scott and family, Surg. Burns, Surg. Jones, Capt. Atkinson, Lieut. C. Mellon.

Per Gillett.—Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. E. Henn, Lieut. Hall, Dr. Bayne, Capt. Smith, Lieut. Bayot, Lieut. Faun, Mr. Howell.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 21. Havelock, Gandy, Liverpool; James Pilkington, Griffiths, Liverpool.—25. Helen Mar, Weston, Aden; Magnet, Goudell, Calcutta; P. and O. Co.'s str. Pottinger, Wright, Madras; P. and O. Co.'s str. Oriental, King, Madras.—27. Agricola, Aikenhead, London; Nimrod, Tidman, London; Westward Ho, Wilkinson, Kurrachee; P. and O. Co.'s str. Singapore, Culling, Suez.—28. Ceylon, Stuart, China; B.S.N. Co.'s str. Bombay, Quhampton, Kooria Moria.—29. Macduff, Blacklock, Hong Kong; Shaftesbury, Wingate, Liverpool; Oshawna, Rowe, Hong Kong.—30. Relief, McPherson, Liverpool; Utopia, Tobin, Kooria Moria.—Dec. 1. P. and O. Co.'s str. Mahabar, Grainger, China; Hannah Fowles, Robertson, Liverpool; Pescatore, LaCombe, Kurrachee; William Cole, Towill, Liverpool; Rehanpore, Brown, London; H.M.'s str. Feroze, Tronson, Calcutta.—2. Khimjee Oodowjee, Guthrie, Liverpool; H.M.'s str. Victoria, Cruttenden, Kurrachee; Gustay, Belgand, Akah; Advance, Dalison, Liverpool.—7. Gertrude, Adley, Calcutta; Magn perb, Reuner, China; str. Tilly, James, Malabar Coast.—8. South, Robertson, London.—10. Steve Donard, Thompson, Liverpool; Sillery, McWhin, Liverpool; Johanne Herman, Appel, Hong Kong; Montangle, Lohy, London; Tiger, Robinson, Liverpool.—12. P. and O. Co.'s str. Northam, Stead, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Khimjee Oodowjee.—Mr. Chadwick, Mrs. Newton and child.

Per str. Tilly.—Miss Whish, Messrs. R. Hall, E. S. Reynolds, Wright, J. R. Arthur, Crake, L. H. B. Tucker, and two ladies, Capt. Schneider, Mr. J. P. Hart, Lieut. Spring, Mr. A. P. Young, Sir M. Sausse, Mr. J. Thomas, Lieut. col. R. Donnan, Mr. Clark, Mr. F. S. Antoine.

Per str. Bombay.—Mr. Pennell.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Northam.—For SUEZ.—Maj. Mrs., and Miss Mayne. For GIBRALTAR.—Messrs. DeCunha and Vasconcelos. For MARSHALL IS.—Mrs. Wynch, Mrs. Hutchison, Lieut. Wynch, Messrs. Ragt and Gibson. For SOUTH AMPTON.—Mrs. Barrows and four children, Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. Lariot and three children, Capt. Smith and Barrows, Lieut. Dacey, Messrs. Ophiant, Whitehead, and Munce.







## MADRAS.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Nov. 25.

Mr. W. C. Sim has leave for 3 mo., to Bangalore and the Neilgherries.

Nov. 29.—Rev. W. W. Lutyens has leave for 18 mo., to Eur., on m.c., to embark from the western coast.

Nov. 25.—Lieut. H. L. Grove, 3rd Eur. regt., Lieut. A. B. Marsack, 15th N.I., Lieut. C. S. Hearn, 26th N.I., and Lieut. H. T. Duncan, 46th N.I., to be superintendents of police.

Lieut. H. S. Robinson, 40th N.I., to be comdnt. of the Kurnool irreg. horse.

Lieut. R. A. W. C. Stuart, 17th N.I., to be comdnt. of the Parla Kimidi Sibandis.

Lieut. H. Lock, 3rd Eur. regt., to be 2nd in comm. Ganjam Sibandis.

Nov. 29.—Mr. H. D. Phillips to be commr. for the settlement of the affairs of the late Tanjore Raj.

Mr. G. T. Beauchamp to offic. as a judge of the Sudr and Foudjari Adalat, dur. the employ. of Mr. Phillips on other duty.

Mr. F. N. Maltby to be resident at Travancore and Cochlin, from Jan. 1 next, on the retirement of Lieut. gen. Cullen.

Mr. W. S. Nesbitt to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, and to be stationed on the Neilgherry hills, from the date of his delivering over charge of the subordinate court to Mr. E. W. Bird.

Mr. J. W. Brooks, acting sub judge of Bellary, ass. charge of the court from the acting civil and sess. judge on 24th inst.

Mr. S. Thompson, c.s., reported his return to the pres. on the 24th inst., by the steamer *Nemesis*.

No. 458.—Capt. W. C. R. Macdonald, 2nd L.C., and Capt. W. J. Tweedie, 35th N.I., to be brigade majors on the establishment; to have effect from Jan. 1, 1860.

1st Madras Fus.—Capt. D. Brown to be maj., Lieut. S. H. J. Parry to be capt., and 2nd Lieut. C. T. P. Luxmoore to be lieut., v. Harris, transf. to the inv. battn.; date of comms., June 11, 1859.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—

Brev. lieut. col. A. G. Young, 43rd N.I.; Lieut. W. S. Bailey, 1st Madras fus.; Lieut. A. Christy, 10th N.I.; arrived at Madras, Nov. 24, 1859.

With reference to G.O.G., Nov. 25, 1859, No. 456, permitting Maj. C. J. Cooke to resign his appt. of act. commissary of ordnance at Trichinopoly, that officer will continue in charge of the arsenal at that station, until duly relieved.

Capt. H. B. Herbert has 3 mo. leave from Sept. 19, 1859, on m.c. The division order by the officer comdg. Hyderabad subsidiary force, dated Sept. 19, appg. Capt. W. C. Clarke, 2nd L.C., to offic. t.m.p. for Capt. Herbert on his responsibility until further orders, is confirmed.

Capt. W. Sapte, 1st L.C., is permitted to resign the service from Nov. 30, 1859, in compliance with his request.

Lieut. and adj. S. Hodgson, 2nd L.C., is permitted to proceed to Bombay on m.c., for the purp. of obtaining a final m.c. to Europe.

Ens. G. E. R. Macdonald, 23rd L.I., is perm. to proc. to Europe on m.c., for 18 mo.; to embark from Madras.

Nov. 29.—No. 459.—The following G. O. by the Hon. the President of the Council of the Rt. Hon. the Governor general of India in Council are republished.

Fort William, Nov. 11.—No. 1,524.—The following corps are transferred to the Bengal presidency:—

From the Madras establishment.

No. 9 battery, 14th brigade, No. 8 field battery, royal artillery.

Nov. 18.—No. 1,519.—The serv. of Asst. surg. H. King, Madras med. estab., are placed at disposal of Hon. the Lieut. gov. N. W. Prov.

No. 1,552.—The following orders, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—

No. 151, dated Aug. 1.—Confirming the order by Brig. Hill, com. Hyderabad contingent, dated June 28, 1859, directing Capt. Hoscason, brigade maj. Hyderabad contingent, to assume com. of 3rd comp. of art., consequent on dep. of Capt. Clogstoun, 2nd cav., Hyderabad contingent, on du., until arrival of Lieut. Baker, Madras horse art., app. offic. comm. 3rd comp. art., Hyderabad contingent.

No. 173, dated Aug. 31.—Directing Lieut. C. J. Smith, adj. 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, to do du. with 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent, and act as adj.

Fort St. George, Nov. 29.—No. 460.—The following notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished in G. O.:—

Camp Futehgurh, Nov. 12.—No. 817.—The Governor general is pleased to make the following promotions in Nagpore Commission:—

Capt. W. H. Crichton to be dep. commissioner of 3rd class.

Lieut. B. T. Ashe to be asst. commissioner of 2nd class.

Lieut. C. B. Lucie Smith to be asst. commissioner of 3rd class.

No. 367.—Nov. 17.—Lieut. W. Rawlins, district com. Oude military police, received privilege leave for 14 days in the month of Aug. last, from the date he availed himself of it.

Foreign Dep., Fort William, Nov. 15.—No. 6,587.—Dr. D. M. Falconer, civil surg. of Moulmein, has leave abs. on m.c. for 8 weeks.

No. 6,610.—Fort William, Nov. 18.—A commission of the peace was issued from the Supreme Court of Bengal on the 8th inst., directed to the undermentioned officers serving in the Hyderabad territory, and in the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces:—

Maj. A. Rob. Thornhill, superint. of residency bazars, Hyderabad.

Maj. E. A. H. Webb, superint. of police at Secunderabad.

Lieut. J. Allardyce, offic. deputy commissioner, East Berar.

Lieut. W. Cadell, deputy commissioner, Dharaseo district.

Lieut. B. H. W. Magrath, sub. ass. com. gen. and superint. of police, Jaulnah.

Capt. J. F. J. Stevenson, deputy commissioner in Tenasserim and Martaban provinces.

Nov. 29.—Appointments:—

Mr. E. B. Ford, to act as sub judge of Zilla of Chittoor.

Dec. 1.—Mr. A. Hall to be a member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. H. Wood to be coll. and mag. of South Arcot, to take effect fr. date on which Mr. E. Maltby, provisional member of Council, assumes his seat.

Mr. A. W. Phillips to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Salem, dur. abs. of Mr. Cherry, on m.c.

Mr. Pochin to offic. as sub coll. and joint mag. of North Arcot. Mr. Grenfell will remain in ch. till relieved by Mr. Pochin.

Mr. A. Webster to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Nellore.

Mr. H. D. Sandeman to be a director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras, v. Mr. S. D. Birch, who has left the presy.

Dec. 2.—Under provisions of Act IV., the Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to appt. Lieut. H. S. Robinson, 40th N.I., to be an asst. mag. in Kurnool dist., and to confer on that officer the full powers of a mag.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Lieut. R. A. W. C. Stuart, 17th N.I., comdnt. of Parla Kimidi Sibandis, to be an asst. to agent in Ganjam for management of the Parla Kimidi estate, and to be an asst. mag. in Ganjam district, under provisions of Act IV., with full powers of a mag.

Mr. L. C. Innes, civ. and sess. judge of Nundial, delivered over charge of the court to Mr. J. R. Kindersley on 22nd ult.

Mr. W. J. Raynor, 2nd asst. accountant gen., assumed charge of office on 29th ult.

Dec. 2.—Appointments:—

Mr. R. Smith, 1st asst. district engr. Godavari divn., to be 1st asst. district engr., Trichinopoly.

Capt. J. F. Stoddard, 1st asst. district engr., Trichinopoly, to be 1st asst. district engr. Godavari divn.

Capt. C. G. Phillips, 1st asst. district engr., North Arcot, to be 1st asst. district engr., Ganjam.

Mr. J. Biggers, supernum. asst. engr., to be 2nd asst. district engr., North Arcot.

Lieut. C. J. Smith, engr., probationary asst. engr., has passed the exam. in Telugu prescribed for public works dept.

No. 466.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:—

1st L.C.—Senior lieut. C. S. B. Bivar to be capt., and Cornet W. S. Macleod to be lieut., v. Spate, res. the serv.; date of commissions, Dec. 1.

The serv. of Capt. J. J. Fulton, 32nd N.I., have been placed at disposal of Govt. of India for civil employ. in Nagpore.

Lieut. H. T. O'Reilly, 33rd N.I., sub asst. comy. gen. on probation, has passed exam.

Judicial Dept., Nov. 25.—Appointments:—

Lieut. H. L. Grove, 3rd Eur. regt., to be superint. of police.

Lieut. A. B. Marsack, 15th N.I., to be superint. of police.

Lieut. C. S. Hearn, 26th N.I., to be superint. of police.

Lieut. H. T. Duncan, 46th N.I., to be superint. of police.

Lieut. H. S. Robinson, 40th N.I., to be comdnt. of Kurnool irreg. horse.

Lieut. R. A. W. C. Stuart, 17th N.I., to be comdnt. of Parla Kimidi Sibandis.

Lieut. H. Lock, 3rd Eur. regt., to be 2nd in comm. Ganjam Sibandis.

ERRATUM.—In G.O.G. No. 459, dated Nov. 29, 1859, republishing G.O. No. 1,524 of 1859, regarding the transfer of certain corps to the Bengal Presidency, for "No. 9 battery, 14th brigade No. 8 field battery, royal artillery," read "No. 9 battery, 14th brigade, and No. 8 field battery, royal artillery."

Dec. 2.—No. 467.—The following notification from the *Calcutta Gazette* is republished in G. O.:—

No. 364.—Foreign Dept., Fort William, Nov. 18.

—Transfers:—Lieut. B. Wyld, 4th class exec. engr., Henzada div., to be exec. engr. of the Bassein div.

Dec. 2.—No. 468.—The following order by the Lieut. gov., N.W.P., is re-published in G. O.:—

ORDER BY THE LIEUT. GOV. N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., Nov. 8.—No. 5,016.—The leave for 30 days to Capt. J. Davidson, asst. commr. of Jhansie, in G.O. No. 4,313, dated Sept. 29, is to be reckoned as privilege leave.

No. 469.—The following G.O. by the gov. of Bombay are re-published at this pres.:—

G.O. BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOV. IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 22.—No. 938.—Asst. surg. J. Chisholm, of the Madras estab., has a furl. to Eur., for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

Nov. 24.—No. 945.—Lieut. S. Hodgson, 2nd Madras L.C., has furl. to Eur., for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Nov. 25.—The following removals are ordered:—

Asst. surg. W. Traill, fr. 43rd N.I., to 40th regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. T. Croudace, fr. 40th N.I. to 43rd regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. C. Cooper, to do du. detach. art., &c., Labuan.

Asst. surg. T. Fraser, from do du. detach. art., &c., Labuan, to 5th N.I., but to do du. with art. at Singapore until relieved.

Asst. surg. D. W. Trimnell, fr. F. trp. horse art. to 4th N.I.

Asst. surg. S. T. Heard, fr. dg. du. 3rd Madras Eur. regt. to F. trp. horse art.

Asst. surg. J. Dougall, fr. dg. du. 1st batt. art. to do du. art. at Singapore.

Nov. 28.—Lieut. col. A. Borradaile, 5th L.C., has perm. to be absent fr. his corps and station till March 2, 1860.

The following removals are ordered:—

Lieut. col. C. Hewetson from 25th N.I. to 16th N.I.

Lieut. col. C. Clemons fr. 28th N.I. to 31st L.I.

Lieut. col. D. H. Stephenson fr. 31st L.I. to 28th N.I.

Lieut. col. A. C. Wright fr. 8th N.I. to 45th N.I.

Lieut. col. C. F. Liardet, fr. 52nd N.I. to 8th N.I.

Lieut. col. G. Halpin, fr. 50th N.I. to 25th N.I.

Lieut. col. H. W. Blake, fr. 16th N.I. to 50th N.I.

The removal of Lieut. col. H. Bower, 52nd N.I., ordered in G. O. Sept. 22, is cance.

Lieut. O. F. Smithers, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is appd. adjt. of that regt.

Nov. 29.—The following extracts from G.O. by the Rt. Hon. the C. in C. in India are republished:—

Head Qrs., Simla, Aug. 1.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Madras Eur. Regt.—Brev. Lieut. col. DeR. J. Brett, from July 7 to Nov. 7, to visit Bangalore and Madras, under new rules, prep. to submitting an application to retire from the service.

Head Qrs., Camp, Lucknow, Oct. 24.—Brev. Lieut. col. DeR. J. Brett, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is permitted at his own request to resign his appt. as comdnt. of 2nd regt. Beaton's horse; and his servs. are accordingly placed at disposal of pres. to which he belongs.

The C. in C. directs that the words "preparatory to submitting an application to retire from the service," may be expunged from G.O. of Aug. 1, page 368, granting leave to Brev. lieut. col. DeR. J. Brett, of 3rd Madras Eur. regt.

With reference to G.O., No. 48, dated May 11, Ens. A. Anderson is appd. to do duty with 7th Highlanders,—to join.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. A. C. Havelock, 42nd N.I., doing duty sappers and miners, from Nov. 11, for one month—Ootacamund.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Nov. 29.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindostanee language:—

Capt. H. D. Slade, H.M.'s 1st drag. gds., Bangalore; Lieut. A. F. Loughton, 18th N.I., Madras; Lieut. J. C. Gunning, 25th N.I., Madras; Ens. H. W. H. Cox, 5th N.I., Berhampore—qualified as interpreters.

Lieut. F. Pike, H.M.'s 91st regt., Kamptee; Lieut. W. H. McCausland, Madras art., Vizianagram; Lieut. H. J. G. Gordon, engs., Hingolee; Lieut. A. A. Johnson, 9th N.I., Aurangabad; Lieut. W. Douglas, 33rd N.I., Kamptee; Lieut. G. C. Bird, 35th N.I., Bangalore; Lieut. H. F. H. Sewell, 40th N.I., Cuttack; Ens. W. Vertue, 29th N.I., Masulipatam; Ens. M. Protheroe, 40th N.I., Cuttack—qualified for the general staff under para. 11, G. O. C. C., July 6, 1853, No. 46.

Lieut. and brev. capt. J. H. L. Kerr, 26th N.I., Kamptee; Ens. J. W. Ouchterlony, 2nd Eur. L.I., Trichinopoly—credible progress.

Lieut. A. Cuppuge, 1st Madras fus.; Lieut. C. Campbell, 25th N.I.; Ens. C. J. T. Whitlock, 3rd Madras Eur. regt.; Cornet W. S. Macleod, 1st L.C.; Ens. E. W. Flint, 1st N.I.; Ens. C. J. O. Chambers, 19th N.I.; Ens. R. Tait, 26th N.I.; Ens. H. S. Stewart, 33rd N.I.; Ens. E. A. Bruce, 87th gens.; Asst. surg. E. M. Wrench, H.M.'s 12th lancers; Asst. surg. D. W. Trimnell, F. troop horse art.; Asst. surg. R. E.



Pearse, do. du. 1st Madras fus.; and Asst. surg. *Æ.* McL. Ross, do. du. 2nd Eur. L.I.—passed examination prescribed for officers of troops and comp., and for medical charge.

The Moonshiee allowance to be disbursed to Capt. Slade, Lieut. W. H. McCausland, Gordon, Douglas, and Bird, and Lieut. Kerr, and Ensign Ouchterlony.

The following postings are ordered to have effect from Jan. 1, 1860 :—

Capt. W. C. R. Macdonald, 2nd L.C., brigade maj. —to Trichinopoly.

Capt. W. J. Tweedie, 35th N.I., brigade major—to Bellary.

Capt. W. J. Tweedie, 35th N.I., will continue to act as deputy asst. adjt. gen. ceded districts, until relieved.

Lieut. C. H. A. Gower, D comp. 4th battn. art., is directed to do du. with art. recruit depot, with effect from Nov. 2.

Capt. R. H. Bolton, 16th N.I., is appointed a member of the committee on claims to pension held in Fort St. George, of which Capt. H. Menars, of the 45th N.I., is president, v. Lieut. H. E. Mottet, 28th N.I., relieved.

Leave of absence :—

Major E. Usher, Eur. vet., from Nov. 21 to Dec. 31; Neilgherries and Bangalore, m.c.

Lieut. S. H. Williams, 2nd N.I., in continuation, till Jan. 15, 1861; Neilgherries and Bangalore, m.c.

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Nov. 24.)

Capt. F. Schneider delivered over charge, on 12th inst., of office of pol. superint. of Sawunt Warce to Lieut. Way, and proc. on duty to presy.

R. T. Reid, esq., has been app. coroner of Bombay, from 14th inst.

Lieut. J. Harpur, superint. of police at Rutnagherry, has leave for 20 days.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur, rec. ch. of the adawlut at the station on the 12th inst.

Mr. N. Oliver, 2nd mag. of police, has leave, from 2nd inst., for 1 mo. instead of 15 days as previously notified.

Mr. J. R. Arthur to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry.

Mr. G. F. Sheppard to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish.

Mr. W. M. Coghlan to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

In supercession of the notification of July 13 last, Lieuts. Bolton and Kettlewell are to be regarded as having officiated respectively as 2nd and 3rd in comm. of the Kolapore inf., from May 17 to June 20 last.

Mr. F. D. Melvill, acting 2nd asst. mag. of Dharwar, is vested with full powers of a mag., with the exception of the power of review.

Mr. A. D. Robertson, coll. and mag. of Kandeish, ass. charge of his duties on 28th ult.

Mr. L. H. B. Tucker delivered over charge of Broach collectorate to Mr. J. Moriarty, 2nd asst. coll., on 1st inst.

Capt. M. R. Haig, 5th N.I., to be settlement officer in Kurrachee.

Mr. H. Ingle to be dep. coll. and mag. in charge of treasury at Kurrachee.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald, c.s., to be settlement officer in Hyderabad, v. Capt. Lambert.

Mr. W. Maher to be 3rd class dep. coll. and mag., Hyderabad, continuing to act as dep. coll. of customs at Kurrachee.

Capt. J. Currie, 15th N.I., to be 1st class dep. coll. and mag., Shikarpoor.

Mr. C. Daly, c.s., to be 2nd class dep. coll. and mag., Shikarpoor.

Asst. surg. Milts, superint. of vaccination, southern div., has privilege leave for 2 mo., fr. Dec. 1.

Asst. surg. Thorp, superint. of vaccination, western div. of Guzerat, performed duties of civil surg. in Rajkote, and superint. of vaccination in Kattywar, fr. Aug. 18 to Oct. 24.

Rev. H. W. Bugneil has been app. an asst. chaplain on ecclesiastical estab. of the Bombay pres.

Rev. M. M. Ross has been app. junior Scotch chaplain in the Bombay pres.

Mr. C. M. Hogg, 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry, has priv. leave for 3 mo., fr. 15th prox.

Mr. G. F. Sheppard returned to Bombay on 13th inst., from 6 mo. special leave of absence granted to him on March 2 last.

Mr. G. Scott, 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry, returned to Bombay on 11th inst., from 6 mo. special leave granted him on March 9. He is allowed an ext. of leave for 15 days, to enable him to rejoin his appt.

Mr. H. Hathway, asst. to superint. of rev. surv. and assess., Tanna, joined his app. on 5th inst.

Mr. T. Weeding, c.s., has passed an exam. in Goozerathee lang.

Mr. H. Ingle rec. charge of Kurrachee treasury on 11th ult.

Mr. A. Crawford, 2nd asst. coll., rec. ch. of Rutnagherry collectorate from Mr. Turquand, on 18th inst.

Mr. A. K. Corfield resumed ch. of office of civil auditor at this presy. on 11th inst.

Rev. G. N. Mitford, asst. chapl. on the Bombay ecclesiast. estab., having returned to his duty on 29th Oct., with the permission of the rt. hon. the Sec. of State for India, is app. chapl. of Rajkote, visiting Bhooj occasionally.

Rev. G. Cook, sen. chapl. of the Church of Scotland, is granted priv. leave of abs. for 2 mo., from Nov. 16.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, Nov. 24.*

No. 945.—Lieut. S. Hodgson, 2nd regt. Madras Lt. cav., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 946.—Surg. E. Batho has a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under new furl. regs.

No. 947.—Maj. R. Shaw, asst. commissary gen., is app. acting auditor of commissariat accounts, and acting superint. of army clothing from the date of the departure of Maj. Mylne on furl.

Nov. 23.—No. 939.—The following order by Maj. gen. A. Woodburn, com. at Ahmedabad, dated Oct. 31, is confirmed :—

Lieut. Newton, 11th N.I., is app. to act. as superint. of bazaars and cantonment mag. at Ahmedabad, dur. abs. of Capt. Williams, on leave.

Nov. 26.—No. 941.—The leave to Lieut. Clements, sub. asst. comy. gen., is extended to 15th prox., to enable him to proceed to the presy. on the same account.

No. 942.—Capt. S. N. Raikes, 18th N.I., acting political agent Mahee Kanta, has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 943.—The undermentioned officers are allowed furl. to Eur. on m.c., under new furl. regs. :—

Capt. T. L. Jameson, 29th N.I., W. Wilson, of 1st N.I., for 18 mo.

Capt. C. D. Mylne, 6th N.I., and agent for clothing the army, and Lieut. R. L. Campbell, 7th N.I., and 2nd in com. 2nd regt. Sind irreg. horse for 15 mo.

Dec. 6.—No. 964.—The Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council has the pleasure to notify that H.E. the Viceroy has been pleased to confer the rank of esq., unatt., upon Brigade sergeant Graham, of the art., for his distinguished good conduct and his gallantry in action.

This promotion will have effect from Nov. 18, and is made subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

No. 965.—Lieut. A. Drury, of 51st Madras N.I., has a furl. to Europe for 3 years, on m.c., under old regs.

No. 967.—The following promotion is made :—Corps of Engs.—Lieut. Irwin M. Greig to be 2nd capt. from Nov. 28, v. 2nd Capt. G. M. Duncan, dec. on 27th idem.

Lieut. F. J. Smith is entitled to the superior rate of pay from Nov. 28, in succ. to Greig, prom.

No. 968.—The following appointment is made :—Capt. F. S. Hewett, of 28th N.I., to be superint. of bazaars, and cantonment mag. at Sholapoor.

No. 971.—The appt. of Nuikra agent in the Rewa Kanta having been abolished, the serv. of Capt. J. F. Hayward, 17th N.I., are placed at disposal of the C. in C. for regimental duty.

No. 972.—The late Lieut. J. C. de N. Lucas is to be considered as having returned to his duty on June 16, 1858, instead of on June 17, as announced in G.O. No. 513, dated June 4 last.

No. 975.—The right hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to prom. Conductor C. Firm, of the commis. dept., to be dep. asst. comy., in acknowledgment of his servs. in the recent campaign in Central India.

Dec. 9.—No. 977.—The servs. of Capt. W. D. Dickson, 3rd N.I., are placed at disp. of Govt. of India for appt. as an asst. superint. of Thuggee at Agra.

No. 978.—Admitted to the serv. as cadets of engrs. and inf. on this estab.; date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 30.

### ENGINEERS.

No. 322.—Mr. H. H. Lee.

### INFANTRY.

No. 282.—Mr. H. French.

No. 301.—Mr. E. S. Reynolds.

No. 980 of 1859.—Capt. C. C. Hook, 7th Madras L.C., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

Dec. 3.—No. 958.—Admitted to the serv. as cadet of inf. on this estab.; date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 26.—

Inf.—No. 234.—Mr. J. Rutherford.

*Head Qrs., Poona, Dec. 2.*—Capt. H. M. Douglas, comdg. No. 5 light field batt., Hyderabad, is appt. referee on the part of the Govt. in counting the stores of Hyderabad arsenal.

Dec. 5.—No. 961.—Lieut. C. O. Lord, 15th N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, under old furl. regs.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Poona, Nov. 23.*

Surg. S. M. Pelly, recently returned from England, is app. to med. charge of 16th N.I.

Capt. Armstrong, interp. to C. in C., will offic. as mil. sec. to H. E., v. Col. Somerset.

*Adjutant Genl's Office, Nov. 24.*—Adverting to G. O. No. 1 of 20th Sept., Capt. De Vitre and Lieut. Hoskins, art., and Corn. Farrar of 2nd Madras cav., will embark with details of Madras and Bombay discharged artillery men, proc. by the ship *Ramilies* to Europe.

Leave of absence :—

Unp. Ens. A. W. Lucas, from 6th to 30th November to proc. to Bombay on m.c.

*Head Qrs., Poona, Nov. 24, 1859.*—Leave of abs. :—31st N.I.—Lieut. C. D. MacLeod, from Nov. 25 to Dec. 31, to Bombay and Deccan, on privilege leave.

Nov. 25.—With reference to G.O. H.M.'s home troops, para. 5 of 21st inst., the maj. gen. com. Poona div. of the army will be pleased to direct the volunteers from H.M.'s 14th Lt. drags. to the Bombay horse art., to join the head qrs. of horse brigade as soon as the volunteering the horses of 14th drags. will be made over to the officer com. remount depot at Kirkee.

Lieut. col. Scudamore c.n., will place himself in communication with inspector gen. of ordnance and magazines respecting the disposal of the arms, accoutrements, and horse appointments in charge of the regiment.

2. Lieut. B. J. Davency, 6th Inniskilling drags., is att. to do duty with Scinde horse, and will proc. to Jacobabad at his earliest convenience, reporting himself to Maj. Merewether.

Nov. 26.—The undermentioned young officers, whose period of doing duty with European corps has expired, are attached to regiments as under, and directed to proceed and join as early as practicable :—

Ens. Lucas, to 11th N.I. at Ahmedabad.

Ens. Comyn, to 6th N.I. at Oorkamundel.

Ens. Hibbers, to 17th N.I. at Oorkamundel.

Ens. Hobson, to 6th N.I. at Oorkamundel.

Ens. Salmon, to 26th N.I. at Adjutah.

Ens. Hunter, to 7th N.I. at Bombay.

Ens. Daubeny, to 6th N.I. at Oorkamundel.

Nov. 28.—Lieut. F. T. Ross, 18th N.I., acting staff officer, Dharwar, is directed to rejoin his regt.

*Adj. Genl's Office, Bombay, Nov. 26.*—Leave of absence :—6th N.I.—Capt. R. E. Glasspoole, fr. Nov. 30 to Dec. 31, in ext., to Deccan, on m.c.

Nov. 28.—Asst. surg. Gilbert is posted to 5th N.L.I., v. Knapp, and directed to join.

Nov. 29.—Cornet W. H. Young, H.M.'s 17th lancers, has been reported to be qualified as interp. in Hindoostance language.

Leave of absence :—2nd Belooch Regt.—2nd Class asst. surg. J. Bain, fr. Oct. 14 to Dec. 31, to Bombay, on m.c.

*Head Qrs., Poona, Dec. 7.*—The following transfer and apps. in the regt. of art. are ordered :—

Capt. C. E. H. Cotes, adjt. and qmrr. art., Scinde div., fr. reserve to 4th batt., to be adjt., v. Beamish.

Capt. G. Napier to be adjt. and qmrr. art., Scinde div.

Capt. C. S. De N. Lucas to be act. qmrr. 4th batt.

Capt. S. Thacker, brigade major at Aden, acted as 2nd class barrack mr. at that station fr. July 20 to Sept. 2 last.

Lieut. E. Brandt, 1st Eur. fus., will receive charge of recruits for that corps on their arrival at Poona.

*Head Quarters, Poona, Dec. 3.*—Capt. Hayward, 17th N.I., whose serv. have been placed at disposal of the C. in C., on lapse of his app. in Rewa Kanta, will proceed and join his reg. without loss of time.

Dec. 5.—Lieut. K. A. Jopp, corps of eng. attached to sappers and miners, is app. to com. of details of that reg. at Aden, v. Bomus relieved.

*Adjutant Genl's Office, Dec. 3.*—Leave of absence :—Unposted, attached to 6th reg. N. I., Ens. St. J. E. Daubeny from 1st to 31st Dec. in ext. to remain at Vingorlia on m.c.

Invalid Estab.—Capt. H. S. Osborne from 1st to 31st Dec. in ext. to remain at Mahabaleswar on m.c.

Dec. 5.—Surg. G. M. Ogilvie is placed in med. charge of 2nd grenadier N. I., as a temp. arrangement.

Leave of absence :—

19th N. I., Capt. C. Barrow, from 15th to 31st Dec. in ext. of 30 days' privileged leave granted by Maj. gen. com. Malwa div.

Dec. 6.—The undermentioned cadets recently arrived from England are attached for 6 mo. to corps opposite their names :—

Cadets H. French, H.M.'s 64th reg. Kurrachee, J. Rutherford, H.M.'s 83rd reg. to join depot at Belgaum, E. S. Reynolds, 2nd Eur. reg. light inf. Belgaum.

### NAVAL.

*Bombay Castle, Nov. 24.*

No. 214.—Mr. G. L. Bonham, mate, has furl. to Eur. for 12 mo., on m.c., under old regs.

## SQUADRON ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, I.N.

*Superintendent's Office, Nov. 23.*—Asst. surg. D. MacCash, of *Euphrates*, was perm. to reside on shore at the sanatorium for the benefit of his health from 21st inst.

Mr. D. W. Hott, actg. 1st class 2nd master superny. on board the *Napier*, is perm. to resign the serv.

Nov. 24.—Mr. E. T. Hurd, midshipman superny. on board the *Ajdaha*, to be transf'd. to the *Clive*.

Mr. J. Morrison, actg. master of *Berenice*, is appd. to temp. com. of *Goolanar*.

Nov. 26.—Lieut. E. F. T. Fergusson, I.N. draft man, is allowed 20 days' priv. leave, commencing fr. 28th inst., to proc. down the coast, Lieut. A. D. Taylor performing duties of draftsman on responsibility of the former officer during his absence.

Mr. D. Morrison, acting master superny. on board the *Ajdaha*, is perm. to resign the serv. at his own request.

*Bombay Castle, Nov. 26, 1859.*

No. 212.—Mr. P. Jones, purser, and chief clerk civil branch, has privilege leave for 2 mo., from date of departure, to proc. to Calcutta, his duties being performed by Mr. Williams, purser of the *Ajdaha*, during his absence.

Dec. 7.—Mr. W. Anderson, 1st class engr., supernumerary, attached to *Ajdaha*, is to be directed to proc. by the mail steamer of 12th inst., to join the *Auckland* at Aden.

Dec. 8.—Mr. D. Campbell, midshipman of the *Assaye*, is permitted to reside on shore at the sanatorium, m.c.

Mr. J. Morrison, acting master, comdg. the *Goolanar*, is directed to rejoin the *Berenice* as acting mr.

Acting lieut. Senton, of the *Assaye*, is to be directed to proc. by the *Pleid* on the 10th inst. to join the surveying brig *Euphrates* as acting lieut., to fill a vacancy.

Dec. 6.—Mr. A. P. Young, midshipman of the *Assaye*, to proc. by the steamer *Tilly* to Mangalore, to join the surveying tender *Nurbadda*.

## Form of Courts Martial.

*Hd. Qrs., Poona, Nov. 24.*—H.E. the C. in C. having occasion to notice the irregular manner in which several district courts martial have been recently convened for the trial of offences ordinarily cognisable by a general court martial, is pleased to make known to the army that no officer can exercise his discretion in permitting the trial of a grave offence by an inferior court, unless he has the power of directing its trial by that description of court by which it is cognisable, under the provisions of the articles of war; as, for instance, an officer authorised to assemble a district court martial cannot dispose of any case which is not clearly within the cognisance of that description of court without the permission of competent authority.

## BIRTHS.

ASHBURNER, wife of Maj. G. E., son, at Mhow, Dec. 1.

BETHAM, wife of G., son, at Bombay, Nov. 30.

CHIPPERFIELD, wife of Dr., daughter, at Madras, Nov. 30.

COWLIES, wife of Capt. A. K., daughter, at Assam, Nov. 13.

FOORD, wife of Lieut. H. H., daughter, at Bombay, Nov. 15.

FOSTER, wife of Maj. H., son, at Neemuch, Nov. 21.

FRASER, wife of Rev. A. G., daughter, at Bombay, Dec. 3.

GLOVER, wife of Capt. J. G., son (stillborn), at Nynee Tal, Dec. 12.

IMPEY, wife of Lieut. E. C., son, at Ulwur, Nov. 27.

LOVEGROVE, wife of T. H., son, at Colaba, Dec. 8.

MICHAEL, wife of J., daughter, at Bombay, Nov. 23.

M'KILLIP, wife of Maj. J., daughter, at Neemuch, Dec. 3.

MONKY, wife of Lieut. G., son, at Simla, Nov. 23.

MOORE, Mrs. F., daughter, at Meerut, Nov. 25.

PATON, wife of R., son, at Bangalore, Nov. 29.

ROGERS, wife of E., daughter, at Bombay, Nov. 27.

SHEVELL, wife of Capt. H., daughter, at Belgaum, Dec. 4.

SIEVWRIGHT, wife of Capt. A., daughter, at Sepree, Nov. 20.

SMITH, wife of E. C., son, at Rajpootana, Nov. 27.

SOUTH, wife of G. E., daughter.

STUART, wife of S., daughter, at Roorkee, Nov. 27.

THOMPSON, wife of Lieut. col. C. W., son, at Sealkote, Nov. 24.

THOMSON, wife of W., son, at Madras, Nov. 13.

TURNER, wife of J., daughter, at Poona, Dec. 8.

WEIPPERT, wife of A. S., son, at Calcutta, Nov. 23.

WALKER, wife of Capt. G. W., son, at Mangalore, Nov. 21.

WARD, wife of A. V., daughter, at Tanna, Dec. 9.

WARNER, wife of Lieut. G., daughter, at Bombay, Nov. 17.

WOODBURN, wife of Maj. gen. A., daughter, at Poona, Nov. 23.

## MARRIAGES.

ADAMS, Capt. R. E., to Louisa E., daughter of the late Capt. Loche, at Vepery, Nov. 30.

ANDERSON, Maj. H. C., to Caroline F., daughter of Maj. F. Angelo, at Calcutta, Nov. 23.

CRAWFORD, Capt. F. H., H.M.'s 98th Regt., to Eliza P., daughter of Brigadier M. Smith, at Murree, Nov. 12.

FLEMING, J. N., to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Galbraith, at Cambeltown, Oct. 27.

GLEN, J., to Wilhelmina, daughter of G. Forbes, at Broach.

LANE, W., to Miss Maria Brooks, at Poona, Nov. 9.

MOZLAND, W., to Miss Ellen Morgan, at Bombay, Nov. 21.

OWLES, A. J., to Mary, daughter of the late J. Johnson.

PARKINSON, J., to Mrs. Caroline Hawley, at Poona, Dec. 6.

PEELE, J. B., to Louisa E. B., daughter of General Berkeley, at Bombay, Dec. 7.

WARDE, Maj. C., to Mary, daughter of the late Capt. J. Fisher, Nov. 18.

WARD, Lieut. D., Bengal Engineers, to Caroline L. M., daughter of the late J. M. Davies, at Calcutta, Nov. 19.

WORMALD, Lieut. Col. R. C., Bombay Artillery, to Susan A., daughter of the late B. Whittaker, at Belgaum, Nov. 24.

## DEATHS.

ADAMS, Capt. C. J. M.T., 10th Madras N.I., at Poona, aged 29, Dec. 4.

ASHBURNER, infant son of Maj. G. E., at Mhow, Dec. 5.

BEAUCHAMP, Louisa E., daughter of G. T., at Combaconum, Oct. 4.

BIALE, Cordelia M., wife of N. C., at Calcutta, aged 40, Nov. 27.

DALEY, Grace E., daughter of C., at Poona, Nov. 24.

DAVIDSON, John, at Calcutta, aged 44, Nov. 27.

DENMAN, William T., at Calcutta, aged 39, Nov. 24.

DUNCAN, Capt. George M., Bombay engrs., Nov. 27.

FLEMING, John, at Cluman, aged 70, Nov. 10.

GRANT, Maj. James, 22nd Bengal N.I., at Barrackpore, Nov. 12.

LINCOLN, Susan, at Darjeeling, aged 19, Nov. 12.

PATCHING, wife of Capt. Thomas, aged 41, Dec. 5.

PICKNEY, Col. F., Com. H.M.'s 73rd regiment at Ghazepore, on board the *Gogra*, Nov. 15.

POPKISS, Anne, wife of E., at Upper Colaba, aged 46, Dec. 3.

SCAMP, Robert, son of W., accidentally drowned in the Hoogley, Nov. 19.

SCHAEFFER, Angelina J., wife of Rev. P. P., near Palamcottah, Nov. 10.

SHADWELL, H. S., at Thelum, aged 47, Nov. 15.

SPENCE, wife of W. C., at Daeca, Nov. 20.

TREDWELL, Solomon, at Khandalla, Nov. 30.

WALLIS, T. G., at Kurrachee, Oct. 8.

WILLOCKS, Mary S., wife of Ens. W., at Mussoorie, Nov. 7.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

December 30.

82nd Foot.—Maj. gen. the Hon. T. Ashburnham, c.b., to be col., v. Lieut. gen. N. Hamilton, dec.

7th Drag. Guards.—Asst. surg. J. N. Shipton, fr. 23rd foot, to be asst. surg., v. Smith, app. to staff.

8th Lt. Drags.—Qrmer. serj. M. Carey to be qrmr., v. Lane, dec.

17th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. J. Duncan to be capt., without purch., v. Seymour, dec.; Lieut. Hon. W. H. Curzon to be capt., by purch., v. Sir G. H. Leith, Bart., ret.; Riding master G. Pumfrett to be cornet, without purch., and adjt., in succ. to Lieut. Duncan, prom.; Serj. maj. T. Martin, from cavalry depot, Maidstone, to be riding master, v. Pumfrett, app. cornet and adjt.

Royal Art.—Acting Vet. surg. H. Hussey to be vet. surg.

Military Train.—B. Simner, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Taylor, prom. The prom. of Ens. A. McDonald to a lieut., without purch., on Nov. 29, to be antedated to Nov. 4.

3rd Foot.—Gent. Cadet A. W. Peyton, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purch., v. Graves, prom.; J. F. Whitworth, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. T. Jones, prom.

5th Foot.—F. G. Taubman, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Shoobred, prom.

6th Foot.—Lieut. R. Shiel to be capt., without purch., v. Jones, dec.; Ens. W. Smith to be lieut., without purch., v. Shiel; Gent. Cadet H. A. Hebler, from the royal mil. coll., to be ens., without purch., v. Wilson, prom.; Gent. Cadet S. G. Granville, fr. the roy. mil. coll., to be ens., without purch., v. Smith.

7th Foot.—Gent. Cadet W. W. Chard, fr. the royal mil. coll., to be ens., without purch., v. Frampton,

prom.; the Hon. W. P. Moreton to be ens., by purch., v. Rice, ret.

8th Foot.—Capt. F. W. J. Dugmore, fr. 3rd West India regt., to be capt., v. Metge, who exch.; Gent. Cadet T. O. Wingate, from royal mil. coll., to be ens., without purch., v. De Robeck, app. to 60th foot.

13th Foot.—Ens. W. Nunnington, fr. 58th foot, to be ens., v. Hall, who exch.

19th Foot.—Lieut. C. Hereford to be capt., by purch., v. Stuart, ret.; Ens. W. Bennett to be lieut., by purch., v. Hereford.

20th Foot.—H. Lawrence, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Fraser, prom.

23rd Foot.—Gent. cadet A. P. Hutchinson, from Royal Military Coll., to be ens., without purch., v. Dowler, app. to 52nd foot; W. H. Benyon, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Tulloch, prom.; St. A. H. Player, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Sadler, prom.; Asst. surg. C. F. Squire, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Shipton, app. to 7th drag. gds.

24th Foot.—H. R. Farquhar, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Goodrich, who ret.

38th Foot.—The commission of Lieut. P. H. Eyre, as adjt., to be antedated to Sept. 20, 1858.

42nd Foot.—H. J. Bramly, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Coleridge, prom. in the 25th foot.

53rd Foot.—Ens. W. L. Auchinleck to be lieut., by purch., v. Byrne, ret.

54th Foot.—Gent. cadet M. O'Brien, fr. Royal Mil. Coll., to be ens., without purch., v. Sir C. W. Burdett, Bart., prom.

56th Foot.—Gent. cadet W. Barnett, fr. Royal Mil. Coll., to be ens., without purch., v. Swinhoe, prom.

61st Foot.—Hon. E. J. Chetwynd to be ens., by purch., v. Fane, prom.

64th Foot.—J. S. Walker, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Daniel, prom.

68th Foot.—W. H. F. Palmer, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Cathcart, prom. in the Coldstream Guards.

70th Foot.—Gent. cadet H. F. Greatwood, fr. the Roy. Mil. Coll., to be ens., without purch., v. Garsia, prom.

73rd Foot.—C. W. H. Richardson, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Fraser, prom.

77th Foot.—G. Cook, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Kirk, prom.; Asst. surg. G. F. Adams, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Hyde, app. to staff.

81st Foot.—Gent. cadet W. M. Innes, fr. Roy. Mil. Coll., to be ens., without purch., v. Curry, app. adjt.; W. Harle, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Warren, prom.

89th Foot.—Gent. cadet T. P. Green, fr. Roy. Mil. Coll., to be ens., without purch., v. Dickson, dec.

98th Foot.—Gent. cadet A. B. Onslow, fr. Roy. Mil. Coll., to be ens., without purch., in succ. to Lieut. Woodward, dec.

## BREVET.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets of H.M.'s Indian forces, at present doing duty at the Royal Engineer establishment at Chatham, with the rank of ensign, to have the local and temporary rank of lieut. while employed at that establishment, viz.:—W. Shepperd, R. P. Tickell, B. O. Seton, E. G. Clayton, E. D'Oyley Twemlow, S. C. Clarke, J. D. Cruickshank, C. A. G. Skinner.

MAILS TO INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.—The time tables of the India, China, and Australian mail packets for 1860 have just been issued, under the sanction of the Admiralty. They contain some important alterations. The contract time for the transit of the Marseilles portion of the mail through Egypt will be twenty-four hours, and for the Southampton portion forty-eight hours. The voyage between Southampton and Alexandria is to occupy thirteen days. The outward and homeward Australian mail, which will leave Sydney and Southampton respectively in March next, will touch at Point de Galle instead of Mauritius. The branch line between Aden and Mauritius will still be in connection with the Australian packets. The contract time for the voyage between Aden and Mauritius will be twelve days. The Peninsular and Oriental packets will be due at Southampton about the 2nd, 10th, 18th, and 25th of the month; and the Marseilles portion of the Eastern mails will reach London about six days before each of those dates. The time of day for leaving Sydney and Southampton is fixed at 2 P.M.; for leaving Melbourne, at 6 A.M.; for Marseilles at 7 A.M.; and for Bombay at 8 P.M. The post between Sydney and London via Marseilles is to be fifty-one days, and the course of post between those two places will be one hundred and eight days. When the Australian telegraph is extended to King George's Sound, and the India and Mediterranean telegraph system is completed, news will reach London from New South Wales in fourteen days.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—  
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
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*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs W.M. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

*\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, Jan. 7, 1860.

### RETROSPECT OF 1859.

If we have had no great event, no famous victory, no wholesale slaughter, to chronicle during the year that has just closed, we have at least been able to record the more agreeable tidings of the restoration of peace, and, alas, one notable defeat! In terminating our review of the year 1858, we left a large force of rebels still under arms within the frontiers of Oude. That state of things, however, was not permitted long to continue. Successively defeated by Colonel Brind, Brigadier Troup, and Sir Hope Grant, they were utterly routed by Lord Clyde in person at Doondea Khara, with the loss of 500 men and eight guns. On the 1st of December, Brigadier Troup again came up with Prince Feroze Shah, who fled across the Goomtee, and, driving Mr. A. O. Hume into a small fortress, pushed on to join Tantia Topee, but was roughly handled by Sir Robert Napier in the neighbourhood of Ranode. His subsequent fortune has been a miserable one. So long as it was possible for the British troops to keep the field, he never knew what it was to repose without fear of capture for a single night. Nevertheless, he has hitherto succeeded by rapid and tortuous flight in evading all his enemies and in baffling their utmost vigilance and activity.

His colleague and comrade in misfortune, Tantia Topee, was even less successful. Defeated on the 25th November, 1858, by Major Sutherland on the heights of Rajpore and driven into Guzerat, he was caught up by Brigadier Parke on the 1st of December, and left 300 of his followers dead upon the ground. On the 24th he was surprised by Major Roche, and two days afterwards by Colonel Benson. Brigadier Showers next fell upon him on New Year's-day and dispersed his rabble following. His capture, however, was due to the treachery of a friend. On the 23rd of April Rajah Maun Sing (not the Oude chieftain) surrendered to Major Meade at Mahoodna, and enhanced his pusillanimity by betraying the companion of his flight. Five days later Tantia Topee was brought into the British camp a prisoner, and being put upon his trial was convicted of complicity in the Cawnpore massacre. He was accordingly sentenced to death by the gallows, and encountered his fate with a stolid indifference bordering on magnanimity.

To return to Oude: After the flight of Prince Feroze Shah, the Nana Sahib gave up the contest and made for the jungles at the foot of the Nepal mountains. The Begum,

however,—“the only man of her family”—tried the fortune of arms on the 26th of December at Burjiddah, to the north of Nanpara, and suffered a signal defeat. On this occasion the British Commander-in-Chief, in galloping forward to restrain the ardour of the horse artillery, sustained a severe fall from his horse and dislocated his shoulder. But the brave old chief refused to give in and was carried in a palkee to further triumphs, and on the last day of the year had the satisfaction of driving the last band of insurgents across the Raptee into the territories of Nepal. He then returned to Lucknow, having completely cleared the soil of Oude of rebels, at least in arms. His lordship subsequently proceeded to Simla, where he remained until the commencement of the present cold season, when he descended into the plains to meet the Governor-general. Of the Begum and the Nana it may suffice to mention that, harassed by Brigadier Horsford's column as long as field operations were possible, they have led a wretched existence in the Nepaulese gorges; and if report be true, the Nana himself succumbed to fever induced by his merited hardships on the 24th of last September. As the British troops are once more in motion, and as Sir Jung Bahadoor is descending from Khatmandu to co-operate with them, it may fairly be supposed that the Begum has played her last card, and has now no alternative but to throw herself on the mercy of her opponents, who have certainly no desire to make war upon a woman.

Peace has been restored in the Shahabad district, and, indeed, in all parts of India, save on the Nepal frontier and in the immediate neighbourhood of Prince Feroze Shah. An exception can scarcely be made on account of the Nizam's dominions, where the Rohillas practise their normal vocation of plunder and violence. Fortunately, an attempt to assassinate Salar Jung, the enlightened Minister of the Nizam, failed of success; but the same good fortune did not attend Captain Leycester, who was shot dead while asleep by his own Bearer. Disturbances, too, have taken place in the southern portion of the Peninsula. At Quilon there was a serious grain riot; at Tinnevely several natives were shot by sepoys while endeavouring to prevent a Christian corpse being carried past a pagoda on its way to the cemetery; and at Nagarcoil the Brahmans objected with indecent violence to female Christian converts of the Sudra caste veiling their bosoms. These local outbreaks, however, can hardly be regarded as evincing any wide-spread disaffection in the Madras Presidency. It would be strange if the natives there were not content with the Raj under which they live and flourish; for, on the resignation of Lord Harris, Sir Charles Trevelyan was appointed his successor, than whom no man is more disposed to govern India for the Indians. As the first-fruits of this policy of conciliation and love, is there not a native aide-de-camp at the Government House? Before taking leave of Madras we must not omit to mention that on the 21st November it was for the first time lighted with gas.

The Bombay Presidency has also had its share of fighting, though on a small scale. The Waghers having greatly oppressed the Hindoos in the extreme point of the peninsula of Gu-

zerat, and proved generally troublesome and refractory, an expedition was sent against them under the command of Colonel Donovan. The first operations were directed against Beyt, which offered a gallant resistance. Finally, it was evacuated under cover of the night, and eventually Dwarka also yielded to British prowess. The Hindoos now complain of the avengers of their wrongs more bitterly than they did of their oppressors themselves. Their grievance, however, is not based upon reason. It appears that their temples suffered severely from the bombardment, but as they formed part of the fortifications, or closely joined them, it was quite impossible to exempt them from the common fate of buildings in a bombarded town.

The Burmese provinces have, with one slight exception, remained tranquil and prosperous. This exception, if it be worthy to be regarded as such, was caused by the absurd enterprise of a fisherman named Shwe Hla, who suddenly made himself master of the insignificant station of Twantay. His triumph, however, was as brief as his chastisement was sharp and decisive. A slight degree of curiosity, perhaps of suspicion, was at one time awakened by the proceedings of M. D'Orgoni, the notorious French adventurer, who repaired to Ava with a small party of Frenchmen, with the ostensible purpose of introducing European arts and civilisation. The Emperor of Burmah, however, appears to have taken a tolerably correct measure of the intriguer's real character and aim, and to have received his advances with a chilling reserve.

In addition to the murder of Captain Leycester, it has been our painful duty to narrate how Captain B. Hawes, of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, received his death wound while gallantly exerting himself to repress an outbreak of the convicts in Mundlairs Jail; and yet more recently we have had to tell how Captain Meham, of the Bengal Artillery, while journeying from Kotah to assume his post of private secretary to the Lieutenant-governor N.W.P., was treacherously set upon by a band of Wuzerees and foully murdered. The general aspect of the country, however, has been such as to justify the celebration of a National Thanksgiving Day throughout Great Britain and Ireland, for which purpose the 1st of May was appropriately designed. In like manner the 28th of July was set apart by the Governor-general of India as the expression of an Empire's gratitude to the Giver of all good things for the signal blessing of peace.

Thankfulness to Heaven has been accompanied by both justice and mercy towards our fellow-men. The Rajah Jye Lall Sing expiated on the gallows, on the 1st of October, his complicity in the murder of numerous Europeans; but a yet greater criminal, the Nawab of Furruckabad, escaped the proper reward of his guilt through the indiscretion of Major Barrow. From deference to the word of a British officer, Lord Canning commuted the capital sentence of the court to one of perpetual banishment, and the ex-Nawab was allowed to proceed as a pilgrim to Mecca. The ex-King of Delhi has been sent to Rangoon, there to pass the remainder of his existence in obscurity, while the ex-King of Oude has at length been released from surveillance, and granted a pension of £120,000 per annum.

The most serious event of the year has been the mutiny of the European soldiery originally enlisted in the service of the East India Company. Imagining, not without some shadow of a reason, that they were entitled to a fresh bounty, or a discharge, these fine troops, who distinguished themselves by their heroic courage and endurance during the most trying times of the rebellion, refused to be transferred to the Queen's service, like "a lot of horses." Instead of making some allowance for the peculiar circumstances of the case, Lord Canning was sufficiently ill-advised to refer the matter to the law-officers, who, correctly enough, declared the men's claims to be untenable in law. On this he declined to show them any consideration, and, had it not been for the tact and excellent management of the Commander-in-Chief, there is little doubt but that a collision would have taken place between the Company's Europeans and H.M.'s regiments. This terrible catastrophe has been averted, but at the loss of 10,000 disciplined soldiers, who have taken their discharge almost to a man, and are now returning to this country at the expense of the Indian Government.

Unhappily, this is not the only unpopular measure to be laid to the account of that Government during the past year, though it must be admitted in extenuation that extraordinary financial embarrassments have afforded but little choice of action. Thus, in May, an open loan of five millions was announced, bearing interest at the rate of five and a-half per cent., but which has not been favourably regarded by the commercial community. A customs' duty on imports was met with loud remonstrances from European residents, which waxed yet louder and stronger when Mr. Harrington introduced a Bill to levy a tax upon trade licences and upon incomes. This last measure is still in abeyance, probably awaiting the arrival in Calcutta of the Right Hon. James Wilson, who has been appointed Member of the Council of Calcutta, with especial relation to the financial department of Government. The vacancy was created by the promotion of Mr., now Sir, Barnes Pencock to the dignity of Chief Justice of Bengal.

Several other appointments have taken place, or are on the point of being made. The Trans-Sutlej and Cis-Sutlej States, together with the Delhi territory, have been constituted a Lieutenant-governorship, under Mr., now Sir Robert, Montgomery; while the North-West Provinces, with their capital at Allahabad, were placed under the able rule of Mr. Edmonstone; Mr. Wingfield being at the same time appointed Chief Commissioner of Oude. In Bengal Proper Mr. F. J. Halliday has been succeeded by Mr. J. P. Grant; Sir Robert Hamilton and Sir Bartle Frere, whose successor in the Chief Commissionership of Scinde is Mr. J. D. Inverarity have become members of the Legislative Council; and at home, Sir Henry Rawlinson having proceeded to Teheran as the British Minister, his place in the Council of India has been supplied by Sir Erskine Perry. Sir John Lawrence, having retired from the India Civil Service, has also taken his seat in the India Council, and been sworn in as a member of her Majesty's Privy Council. Another vacancy, occasioned by the lamented death of Captain Shepherd, was filled by Colonel Durand, C.B. The greatest change of all remains

to be noticed. On the downfall of Lord Derby's Ministry, Lord Stanley was succeeded as Secretary of State for India by Sir Charles Wood. The last-named Minister has introduced a modification of the India Council which promises to be also an improvement: he has divided it into five Committees, for the despatch, respectively, of Financial, Military, Political, Public, and Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative business. It is further stated that the Calcutta Council is to make way for three secretariats—that for the Interior being held by Sir Bartle Frere; of War, by Sir J. Outram; and of Finance, by the Right Hon. J. Wilson. Among these numerous changes it is not superfluous to mention that Lord Clyde will return almost immediately to Europe, giving up the command of the Indian armies to Sir Hugh Rose, as in the Bombay Presidency Sir Henry Somerset makes room for Sir William Mansfield.

The death of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the intelligent and philanthropic Parsee merchant of Bombay, is worthy of notice; nor may we omit to mention the decease of Chief Commissioner Yeh, whilom tyrant of Canton.

The report of the Organisation of the Indian Army Commission has been published, and also that of the Colonisation Committee. Having said thus much, we have said all that need be said on the subject of those two futile investigations, in the course of which much time and money have been expended to apparently very little purpose.

In India the leather stock has been abolished, thus indicating the commencement of progress of ideas in the mind of military authorities. The old native army, too, of Bengal has been disbanded, with a few honourable exceptions, and at present the regular native force is estimated at only 80,000 men—ample for any service likely henceforth to be required of them. Minutes of thanks to the Civil Service, and to European gentlemen who have distinguished themselves during the late rebellion, have been penned by the Governor-general and by the Governor of Bombay; and measures have been taken, tardily enough, to afford a partial compensation to individuals for the losses of property they sustained at the hands of the insurgents. By the latest accounts from India we learn that Lord Canning was engaged in making a ceremonial progress through the Upper Provinces, in the course of which he held a magnificent durbar at Lucknow, and proclaimed the revival of the talookdaree system, under certain salutary regulations and restrictions.

At the commencement of this hasty review of 1859 we alluded to a defeat sustained by the British arms. After much delay occasioned by the artful manoeuvres of the Chinese Commissioners, Mr. Bruce, the English Ambassador to the Court of Peking, at last proceeded with a small squadron, commanded by Admiral Hope, to the Peiho on his way to the capital. His further progress, however, was barred by strong booms across the mouth of the river, and on attempting to remove these obstacles the ships were fired upon by masked batteries. It is needless to recapitulate the details of that gallant but unfortunate affair. After displaying a heroism worthy of the best days of the British navy, Admiral Hope was repulsed with the loss of three war-steamer,

and upwards of 400 officers and men *hors de combat*, he himself being among the wounded.

In conclusion, we may remark that Sir John Bowring has returned to this country, being succeeded by Sir Hercules Robinson, and that Canton is still occupied by an allied force of French and English. We must not, however, omit to record the opening of telegraphic communication between Suez and Aden, or to tender our sincere thanks and best wishes to our numerous friends and supporters.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 29. Victory, Stephens, Java; British Lion, Harrington, Bombay.—30. Herefordshire, Scott, Bombay; Stornoway, Hart, Shanghai; Ellen, McGarry, and Essex, Munro, Akyah; Samarang (French).—Tutucoreen; North, Boyd, Kurrachee; Verben, Woodgate, Whampoa; Alpaca, Bell, Calcutta; Queen of the Seas, Gardner, Calcutta; William Mitchell, Riddick, Bombay.—31. Ballarat, Jones, Shanghai; Wintertur, Seward, Calcutta; Ann Pitcairn, Sharp, Ceylon; Panic, Hopkinson, Rangoon.—Jan. 2. Asia, Muir, Calcutta; Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair, Calcutta; Delance, Broadfoot, Calcutta; Philosopher, Ross, Calcutta; Neville, Kerr, Shanghai; Laurina, Thompson, Cape of Good Hope; Mary Hall, Robinson, Ceylon; Virgilia, Matthews, Ceylon; Sarah Huntley, Mitchell, Ceylon and Coast; British Lion, English, Madras; Lodore, Gardner, Calcutta; Gaudiana, Stephenson, Cape of Good Hope; Devonvale, Wylic, Mauritius.—Jan. 2. Roebuck, Moor, Manila; Myrtle, Wardou, Bombay; Princeza, Lee, Bombay.—3. Eveline, Bell, Calcutta; Three Bells, Rowley, Bombay; Constance, Ellis, Maulmain; Royal William, Gray, Saldanha Bay; Coromandel, Black, Calcutta; Crescent City, Murray, Bombay; George Douthwaite, Tatlock, Mauritius; Alma, Booth, Siam; Belfield, Tilver, Cochin.—4. Arizona, Bulparda, Manila; Sirocco, Spense, Mauritius; Wellington, Howlett, Singapore; Charlotte Ann, Young, Padang; Sarah Sands (s.s.), Isley, Mauritius; Mary Sealhouse, Leask, Bombay.—5. Orissa, Manson, Penang; Barita, Allen, Maulmain; William Simpson, Platt, Batavia; Sveridge, Ruden, Batavia; Emma, Nordman, Mauritius; Chance, Perkin, Calcutta; Aurora, Alden, Hongkong; John Phillips, Thomas, Mauritius; James Montgomery, Hopkins, Rangoon.—6. Heather Bell, Smith, Madras; Northern Light, Rainey, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ceylon, from SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 4, to proceed per str. Nemesis, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Tuffnell and infant, Mrs. Lishman, Comr. W. G. Jones, R.N., Miss Johnson, three Misses Le Marchant, Miss Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Fort, Mr. J. Simmonds, Mr. J. E. Sullivan, Mrs. Spratt and two children, Mr. Walker. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. C. Thurburn, Mrs. Eames. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Chalmers and infant, Miss Chalmers, Miss Cockburn, Colonel Fordyce, Mr. and Mrs. B. Webster, Dr. and Mrs. P. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Bean, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. A. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wyly and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. Moir, Rev. Mr. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Probyn and infant, Mr. C. E. Hornby, Mr. G. C. R. Gordon, Mrs. and Miss Delamaine, Miss Dawson, Mrs. Major Lane, Capt. H. Wood, Mr. A. D. Ellis, Mr. J. Nicholson, Captain and Mrs. W. Smith, Captain Santry, Mr. G. J. Curran, Mr. F. R. Marrow, Mr. T. Drake, Mr. Mackinnon, Mr. Hodge, Mr. Williams, Capt. Chester, Mr. Scott, Mr. H. Webster, Mr. Shaw, Col. Wheatley, Messrs. Tissendie, Gideon, C. E. Hume, Larkins, and Norgate. For MADRAS.—Mr. E. Skinner, Mrs. Orr and infant, Mr. J. A. Beveridge, Mr. T. Hole, Mr. J. Pinkey, Mr. A. F. Colville, Mr. T. R. Byrch, Mrs. R. H. Trotter and infant, Mr. Blair, Capt. S. Smith, Mr. W. D. Ketchen, Mr. J. K. Ogilvie, Rev. A. Blake. For HONG KONG.—Capt. Grant, Lieut. col. W. H. March, Brev. col. P. Harris. For SHANGHAI.—Miss Landers. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Gassner and infant, Mr. J. Sendall, Ess. Glover.

Per str. Panther, from MARSEILLES, Jan. 12, to proceed per str. Nemesis, from SUZ.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Mendes and four children, Mrs. S. Karr, Mr. and Mrs. Latour, Lieut. H. G. Delafosse, Lieut. R. M. Sewell, Mr. J. Brown, Maj. and Mrs. Germon, Mr. R. W. Macaulay, Maj. Burroughs, Capt. Briggs, Mrs. Briggs. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Wedderburn, Maj. gen. Armstrong. For HONG KONG.—Mr. M. A. McLend, Colonel Harris. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Pochon, Gen. Montauban, Col. Bentzmann, Lieut. col. Schmitz, Mr. Dulat, Comr. Deschamps, Capt. De Vonille, Montauban, Cools, and De Pina, Mr. De Vernouillet, Mme. Bourillon, Messrs. Rawson, Trison, and Le Libon.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

THAIN, the widow of Lieut. D. D., Asst. comm. gen. Bombay Army, of a son, at 8, Howley-place, Maidahill West, Dec. 30.

### MARRIAGES.

CROWDY, George, of the India Office, to Anne D., daughter of the Rev. E. F. Whitelouse, at St. Mary's, Chester, Dec. 29.

JOHNSON, Capt. Charles C., Dept. qrmr. gen., Bengal Army, to Gemina A. F., daughter of the Rev. Chancellor Martin, at Harborton, Devon, Jan. 4.

MOBERTLY, Rev. H. E., to Lucy P., daughter of Lieut. col. Chase, late H.M.'s Madrasit. cav., at St. Mary-lebone Church, Jan. 5.



**PRINSEP**, Edward Augustus, H.M.'s Indian Civil Service, Punjab, to Margaretta Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late James Hunter, Esq., of Thurston, N.B., at Edinburgh, by the Rev. John Hunter, D.D., Dec. 30.

**TIDEBOTTOM**, Capt. Francis, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Flora J., daughter of the late Right Hon. William Yates and Lady Jane Peel, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Jan. 5.

## DEATHS.

**ABERCROMBIE**, Lieut. col. John, H.M.'s Bengal Horse Artillery, at 7, Vicarage gardens, Kensington, aged 47, Jan. 4.

**CARRUTHERS**, Isabella H. C., second daughter of Lieut. col., retired list, Madras Army, of typhus fever, at Bath, aged 15, Dec. 20.

**CARRUTHERS**, Emily M., third daughter of Lieut. col., retired list, Madras Army, of typhus fever, at Bath, aged 18 years and 6 months, Dec. 21.

**CARRUTHERS**, Florence O., eldest daughter of Lieut. col., retired list, Madras Army, of typhus fever, at Bath, aged 19 years and 11 months, Jan. 4.

**DANSEY**, Edward C., son of the late Capt. C. E., Bombay Fusiliers, at Bedstone Rectory, Shrewsbury, aged 7 years and 7 months, Dec. 30.

**MARTIN**, John F., of Hurst Lodge, Lee, Kent, at sea, on board the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *China*, on his voyage home, Dec. 14.

**MORRIS**, Sophia A., relict of the late General, E.I.C.'s Service, at Hyde Park gardens, Jan. 1.

**MOYLE**, John G., F.R.C.S., formerly President of the Medical Board, Bombay, at 23, Blomfield-terrace, Harrow-road, aged 73, Jan. 8.

**SAUNDERS**, Henry, infant son of George, surgeon, Bengal Army, aged 1 day, Dec. 25; also Lionel George, infant son of the above, at Dorset-square, aged 12 days, Jan. 5.

**SHANK**, Henry, of Castlerig and Gleniston, in the county of Fife, for 25 years a Director of the Hon. E.I.C., at 62, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Jan. 4.

## East-India House,

January 4, 1860.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

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*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. W. Cleland, Fus.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. W. Wilson, 1st N.I.; Major T. Jamieson, 29th N.I.; Capt. J. W. Raikes, 18th N.I.; Lieut. R. L. Campbell, 7th N.I.

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*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. C. F. Moore, 7th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. J. Lawder, 7th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. J. Barclay, 1st Fus., 2 mo.; Capt. P. M. Francis, Eng., 6 mo.; Capt. W. B. Fellowes, 3rd Cav., 3 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. J. Forbes, Cav., 6 mo.; Capt. J. Jones, Eng., 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. E. F. Lautour, Mr. W. G. Probyn.

*MILITARY.*

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. C. C. Johnson; Capt. R. C. Wroughton, 12th N.I.

*Madras Estab.*—Major J. Stewart, 49th N.I.

## BOOKS.

*Universal Review.* No. XI. London: Wm. H. Allen and Co.

If variety of subjects and excellence of treatment be any recommendation in the case of periodical literature, then may we with a clear conscience speak favourably of the current number of the "Universal Review." It contains eight articles, of which seven are certainly above the average. The first one, entitled "The National Money-box," is replete with much curious information respecting the Exchequer. Dr. Doran's name is a sufficient guarantee for the pleasant gossiping character of the review of the Rev. Vernon Harcourt's edition of the "Diaries of the rt. hon. George Rose;" just as Mr. Hannay stands forth as a tower of strength while discoursing on "Lord Dundonald's Autobiography." Mr. Jeaffreson contributes the first portion of what promises to be an exceedingly interesting tale, while the author of "East and West" furnishes a capital memoir of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. The last article we care to mention is a very able and impartial statement of the causes which have produced the present depression of the shipping interest, combined with sundry sagacious suggestions as to the best means of supplying a remedy.

*Rural Life in Bengal.* By the Author of "Anglo-Indian Domestic Life." London: W. Thacker and Co.

It is not uncomplimentary to the author to say that his illustrations are superior to his letterpress, for he avows himself to be an artist. The views of rural scenery and the sketches of the humbler phases of Indian life are extremely good, and perfectly accurate. At the same time, the only fault we can find with the descriptive portion of the volume is that it is occasionally dry, and not particularly interesting to the million. But as a whole, it would be difficult to select a more appropriate or more welcome present for any one residing in Bengal to offer to his friends and relatives at home. The eulogium on Mr. Forlong is likewise well merited, nor could anything be better than the general outline of an indigo-planter's position, influence, and ordinary mode of life. If this really artistic work have the effect of dispelling a few illusions, and of placing in a proper light the true character of the much-abused "interlopers," it will not have been written in vain. In any case, it is a very pleasant and readable production, and all the better for its very numerous engravings.

**THE GLASGOW INDIAN RELIEF FUND.**—A meeting of the committee in charge of the Glasgow Indian Relief Fund has been held, to receive a report from the sub-committee; the Lord Provost presiding. From the report read it appeared that the actual amount subscribed in Glasgow and neighbourhood was £16,355. 1s. 6d., to which falls to be added £201. 7s. 2d. of interest, making in all £16,610. 8s. 8d. The disbursements of the committee have been as follows:—Remittances to Calcutta, £10,000; do. London, £1,000; do. Edinburgh, £607. 11s. 1d.; do. in aid of pension fund, £250; grants to parties in Glasgow and neighbourhood (not widows), £187. 6s.; charges for advertising and expenses of administration, £321. 12s. 10d.; making a total of £12,426. 0s. 11d. This leaves a balance at the disposal of the committee of £3,704. 19s. 9d., subject to the payment of the sum of £111. 10s. due to the Edinburgh committee, and £250 to the pension fund, as above noted. The committee state that they are not "prepared to recommend any definite course of action as to the balance in hand, but will continue to direct their anxious attention to the carrying out the views of the subscribers in such manner as from time to time shall appear most expedient." The report was adopted.

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20	Ditto F Ext. ....	5	½ to ½ pm.
20	Jubbulpore .....	10	8 to 8½ pm.
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20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	6	½ d. to par
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20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	½ to ½ d.
20	Ottoman Rail. (gu. 6 p. ct.)	100	20 to 20½
20	Sicudo 5 per cent. ....	15	½ d. to ½ pm.
20	Ditto (New) .....	15	½ d. to ½ pm.
20	Ditto India Steam Flotilla	15	½ d. to ½ pm.
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100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	73½
40	Australasia .....	all	52 to 84
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	23 to 24
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	18	19½ to 20½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China .....	all	29½ 30½
25	Oriental Bank Corporation...	all	40 to 41
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	17½ to 18½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	1½ to 1½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	5 to 5
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	½ to 1
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	½ to 1
	Ditto New .....	16s.	½ d. to par
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. ...	6	.....
60	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ...	all	78 to 80
50	Ditto New .....	16	11 to 13 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	16	½ to ½ pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	½ to 1
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## EXPORT OF BULLION.

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Cherone	1250	L. W. Vaile	"	25 "
Renown (new)	1450	E. Hight	"	10 July.
Newcastle	1275	R. D. Crawford	Calcutta direct	25 "
Agamemnon	1700	C. Hyne	"	20 Aug.
Malabar (new)	1350	W. H. Pope	"	5 Sept.
Walmer Castle	1200	C. L. F. Daniell	"	25 "
Barham	1200	A. Consitt	Madras direct	5 "
Trafalgar	1250	J. H. Taylor	"	25 "
Windsor Castle	1250	W. H. Pare	Calcutta & Bombay	1 Aug.
Vernon	1000	H. H. Consitt	Bombay direct	1 Sept.

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6. TENNENT'S CEYLON.
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2. THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE ROSE.
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6. LORD DUNDONALD'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVIII.—No. 424.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1860.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Dec. 9	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Dec. 1
Madras .....	" 14	Bombay .....	" 12
Agra .....	" 3	Ceylon .....	" 15
China (Hong-Kong) .....	Nov. 30.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 0d.	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	3 oz. 3s. 0d.	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 6d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 9d.	1 oz. 1s. 9d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	1 oz. 2s. 0d.	1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

The present Mail brings us our ordinary files of papers from Calcutta to the 8th of December, and from Bombay to the 14th.

A telegram, however, from Aden, announces important news of a later date, to the effect that operations on the Nepal frontier had ceased, in consequence of the surrender of the rebels and all their leaders, with the exception of the Begum. Though by no means of a sanguinary temperament, we trust that no false clemency will be extended to Khan Bahadoor Khan, the instigator to the murder of the English officials at Bareilly, preceded by the insulting mockery of a trial.

The Calcutta journals are chiefly occupied with speculations as to the line of conduct likely to be adopted by the new Finance Minister, who has been wise enough to keep his own opinions to himself. Great hopes are therefore entertained of his success in adjusting the shaken finances of India, and, as usual, his sagacity is argued from his silence. On the morning of the 8th December Mr. Wilson started for Agra, to consult with the Governor-general, and, perhaps, to visit the Taj.

It is stated that Beni Madho Sing was killed on the 30th November in an action with the Nepalese troops under Colonel Bulwan Sing. On the 3rd December Brigadier Holditch reported that Mummoo Khan, Buldeo Sing, and Koer Sing's brother, Ummer Sing, were prisoners, together with two hundred of their followers. Two days later the Brigadier announced that Davie Deen and Gunga, leaders of the Nusseerabad brigade, were in camp, that the survivors of that brigade had surrendered to Jung Bahadoor, and that three hundred and fifty prisoners were then on their way from the Nepalese camp to his own. Had the Nepal ruler acted with equal decision when the fugitives first fled into his territory, the same result might have been obtained many months ago. Better late, however, than

never, though the value of the service is nevertheless considerably lessened by the delay.

We regret to observe that crime is on the increase among Europeans in Calcutta, owing to the number of discharged sailors formerly belonging to the Naval Brigade now wandering about the streets without money or employment. It is certainly bad policy to accustom the natives to the sight of the conquering race in a state of degradation. Without the conviction on their part of the moral as well as physical superiority of the European, the security of our hold upon India will never be permanent.

The intelligence from China is devoid of general interest, but it is gratifying to learn from the Straits that telegraphic communication has been opened between Batavia and Singapore. The Governor-general of Netherlands India, and the Governor of the Straits Settlements exchanged congratulatory messages on the 24th and 25th of November.

In the department of home news our readers will find the Lord Chancellor's decision on the long standing suit of Mr. Boldero, c.s., against the East India Company, the latter coming off victorious. The Madras Fund, however, is admitted to be on a different footing to that of the Bengal one.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.—Capt. Simon G. Newport, H.M.'s 70th Highlanders, at Dum Dum, Dec. 5.

MADRAS.—Maj. gen. King, H.E.I.C.S., Madras, at Exmouth, aged 52, Dec. 29.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR Marseilles.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Martin, Capt. Waddilove, Col. Norman, B. G. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Auld and infant, Mr. A. F. Lingham, Mr. J. P. Staunton, Lieut. T. M. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Porter and infant, Mr. Vincent, Mr. J. J. Muir. From MADRAS.—Mr. Arbuthnot, Mrs. Robinson and three children, Capt. Lamberth, Mrs. Phillips and child, Mr. Balfour. From GALLE.—Mr. Appleton, Capt. Duncan, R.N. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Stirling. From ALEXANDRIA.—Haji Effendi, Mr. Marouq, Mr. Hennessey. From MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. and Mrs. Wynch.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Indus, Jan. 19.—Lieut. St. Vincent, Duff, Mrs. Fraser and family, Major Thomas and family, P. Cardew, Mrs. Dwyer, Mr. N. Muller, Capt. Muir, Mr. Hall, Capt. J. D. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. two children, Lieut. W. H. L. Fuller, Mrs. Fuller.

## BENGAL.

## MR. GRANT'S PUBLIC WORKS.

It would be difficult to imagine two administrations more different in principle than those of Sir Charles Trevelyan and Mr. Grant. The Governor of Madras lives always before the public. The Lieut.-governor of Bengal obviously avoids all public criticism. Sir Charles cannot travel without dictating a report of progress for the local *Gazette*. Mr. Grant is not always at the trouble to inform officials where he may be found. Sir Charles writes flourishing reports on the condition and possibilities of the Godavery, ending in little except a demonstration that the Godavery is not the Shannon. Mr. Grant settles the most important railway question lately raised, with the most profound indifference to everything except the direct interest of commerce and the State. The Madras Government moans over the want of means for public works. Mr. Grant collects farthings, and with them pays for a regular system of railway feeders.

The chief engineer of the Eastern Bengal Railway recommended, it would appear, that that line should stop at Kooshtee, a point upon the Ganges, seventy miles from Dacca, the proposed terminus of the railway. Beyond that point he suggested, or hinted, the railway company might run a line of steamers. The vessels would be much cheaper, and might, perhaps, carry goods as easily. Our English readers will comprehend the plan if they can imagine a company formed to connect London and Liverpool stopping at Stafford, and expending the remainder of their funds in swift tow boats for the canal. The proposition was one, however, calculated to strike an Indian Government. It involved fewer advantages, but also less trouble, less expense, and, above all, less time. It is no slight temptation to any Governor to be asked to accept an insufficient plan which will be at work in his own time, in place of a thorough one which he cannot hope to see accomplished. The neglect of our rivers is, moreover, so far an accepted truth that the modified plan might have gone down at home. Little trouble, small expense, apparent originality, and a result to be attained while one is still in the flesh to describe it—the plan was the very one to enchant Sir Charles Trevelyan. Mr. Grant threw it overboard at once. The railway to Kooshtee would secure none of the advantages of the railway to Dacca, and the shareholders if they want a guarantee must do the work they contracted to do, and not some other and much easier labour. The short line is, of course, utterly inadequate as a military line. We need a direct and swift communication with Eastern Bengal, not a contrivance little better than the one we possess, and exceedingly likely to be out of gear. Kooshtee might, doubtless, be made a steam station. But no conceivable expenditure of energy or capital would turn Kooshtee into a station whence swift steamers could start twice a day for a voyage of 200 miles up stream, and that stream the Ganges. It is daily communication we need, not steamers starting whenever the weather, the owners, the captains, the bazaar, the coal companies, and some hundreds of Bengalee coolies can be made to work in harmony. Heavy goods may wait, but for heavy goods, as Mr. Grant has shown, the scheme is specially ill adapted. Most travellers and all Englishmen will go a hundred miles out of their way to catch a train, even if it arrives no sooner than the old route, but the shippers of heavy goods object above all things to transhipment:—

“The success of such a railway must depend wholly upon the comparatively small class of goods which, being already on board of boats, and on their way to their immediate destination, it may be worth while to unload and put upon a railway for about 108 miles, in preference to allowing them to remain and go on in boat for about 399 miles; and upon the

chance of a commercial mart, where goods will change hands, springing up at Kooshtee—a chance which is small and at best remote.”

The proposal is simply a plan for accelerating a great work by the easy device of leaving it two-thirds undone, and is, we hope, finally laid aside. Mr. Grant recommends that the survey from the bank opposite Kooshtee to Dacca should proceed at once.

The Government of Bengal, as our readers are aware, has at its disposal only one small fund for local roads. It never has obtained the grants for which Madras is so ungrateful, and with a surplus revenue of about eleven times the old surplus of Madras, has for a century existed without roads. Mr. Grant, however, neither demands sums it is impossible to give, nor moans over the preference given to imperial over provincial interests. There is the little fund, Rs. 5,35,387 only, and it must be made to do its work. Of the whole Rs. 2,47,149 belongs to the districts which contribute it, and is assigned to them to carry out local works. The remainder is devoted to the construction of feeding roads to the railway, according to the following list:—

From Bancoorah to station at Raneegunge, 25 miles.	
Soorie . . . . .	Ahmednagar, 12
Elambazar . . . . .	Soorool, 9
Cutwa . . . . .	31
Culna . . . . .	Pandooah, 17
Sooty . . . . .	Nobinnagar, 13½
Jungypore . . . . .	Dhetara, 14½
Chinkrye . . . . .	Luckhisera, 48
Khuruckpore . . . . .	Kurhurea, 11
Mozufferpore . . . . .	Hadijapore, 34
Krishnagur . . . . .	Bagoolah, 11
Santipore . . . . .	Banaghat, 11
Commercolly . . . . .	Kooshtee, 12

Any one familiar with the map of Bengal will perceive that this little sum is so expended as to bring no less than nine districts into connection with a railway terminating in Calcutta. This year's allowance will not metal the roads, but it will purchase the land, build the embankment, construct the drains, and complete an excellent fair-weather way. The grant of next year must metal them, and link Tirthoot, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Rajshahye, Krishnagur, Northern Hooghly and West Dacca finally into the railway system. We have rarely seen a plan of more sensible practical value. If every Government in India would apply its limited local resources as efficiently instead of moaning over an ill-judged parsimony the interior of India might yet have roads.—*Friend of India*.

## THE TWO MEDICAL SERVICES.

In a previous number we endeavoured to draw an outline of the relative position of the medical officers of the Royal and Indian services. So large and important a subject could of course be but generally dealt with in the limited space devoted to it, and some points that may be considered of minor importance were passed over without being adverted to. To one or two of these points, which have been the subject of remark, we now propose to devote a little notice, more especially as our attention has been called to them by the letter of a correspondent, which appears in another portion of our paper, by several letters appearing at different times in the Indian and English journals, and particularly by a “statement regarding the Indian Medical Warrant,” which appeared in a recent number of the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*. To the rate of pension granted to medical officers retiring in consequence of wounds or sickness, we make no reference, as, although no doubt of great importance to those actually concerned, it is one in which but a small proportion of medical officers can ever become directly interested. In cases where retirement actually becomes a necessity, the advantage is greatly on the side of the Royal army. Whilst an assistant surgeon in the Royal army would receive £109 10s. per annum if compelled to retire on half-pay, under five years; £116 between five and ten years, and £182 19s. over ten years; an assistant surgeon in the Indian Service, unless

over seventeen years' service, would receive but £73 1s., or if under three years' service, only £45 12s. 6d. per annum. A surgeon in the Queen's Service, after ten years £200 15s.; after fifteen years £246 7s. 6d.; after twenty years £301 2s. 6d.; after twenty-five years £337 12s. 6d. per annum. In the Indian services a surgeon would receive under seventeen years' service £127 16s. 9d.; after that period he is entitled to his ordinary retirement as before detailed. In this particular the Indian service is at great, and especially as regards the surgeons and old assistant surgeons, most unfair disadvantage. It must not, however, be forgotten that being necessitated to retire, may arise under very different conditions in the two services. In the one case it implies necessarily that he who retires is totally unable to exercise his profession, and that he must depend altogether upon his pension, and upon whatever private resources he may have for his future subsistence; whilst in the other it may only imply that he can no longer safely reside in a tropical climate, and does not prove that he is unable to commence a new career under a more congenial sky. Again the invalided Royal medical officer is not suffered quietly to pass the remainder of his days undisturbed in the enjoyment of his pension by any of war's alarms, for he is at any time subject to be again called upon to serve, if there is a prospect of making him useful in any position whatever. Add to all this that so severe is the surveillance exercised over this department of the pension list that but few medical officers ever retire upon this ground, and it will be seen that although the invalid pensions for the Indian service are undoubtedly much too low, and quite inadequate to the support of the recipients, there is, nevertheless, no great ground for envying the other service.

Again, a disparity is spoken of in the allowances when on sick or other furlough in England. Now although it seems quite unfair to keep Indian medical officers on the low rate of pay at present assigned to them when on furlough, yet inequality can scarcely be complained of, inasmuch as such furloughs in the Queen's service are all but unknown. Ordinary furloughs, such as Indian medical officers look forward to as a matter of course, are never even dreamed of in the royal army. A medical officer who applied for a two years', or even one year's, leave of absence, excepting in some particular emergency, would be almost looked upon as a proper candidate for the invaliding pension, on the ground of insanity, and it often happens after 15 or 20 years' foreign service, a medical officer has the greatest difficulty in getting even one or two months' leave to visit his family on his return home. If sent home sick, he may get one or two months' leave, or even if very bad six months, but at the expiration of that time he is kindly provided with some light duty (perhaps superintending the manufacture of pills and draughts), at Fort Pitt, or, if that cannot be, is probably placed on temporary half pay, which in reality leaves him in a much worse position than the Indian medical officers on sick furlough. On this point therefore the Indian Service has not much room for considering itself worse used than the Queen's.

There is one source of fallacy running through most of the letters and statements upon the subject which have met our notice, and through a false assumption in one particular, most unfounded and untrue conclusions have been arrived at. We allude to the calculations about the probable period of promotion. It should be remembered that the late warrant, although a boon, and a very great one to the Royal service, by no means conferred unmixed benefit. The abolition of the grade of first class staff-surgeons, although attended with no immediate injury (rather the reverse) to those who held it either in rank or pay, will, nevertheless, exercise a most serious retarding influence on the promotion of all the inferior grades, besides rendering the promotion of those officers themselves no longer merely a matter of time which, to a great extent, was previously the case, but a contingency dependent

nominally upon merit, but practically upon the favour or caprice of the Director general for the time being. If the scale of pay and rank of Queen's medical officers, laid down in the warrant, is adopted as the standard of comparison between the services, we must consider the whole of the circumstances of the service as they will be modified by the action of that warrant. Under this view of the case it is absurd to say that after twenty-five years' service a Queen's medical officer may fairly expect to be a deputy inspector; such a calculation, which is false in itself, inasmuch as it is compiled on the basis of a rapid promotion caused by the Crimean war, becomes doubly false in the face of the warrant which declares that all promotions to ranks above that of surgeon major shall be by selection and not by seniority. Formerly an assistant surgeon on entering the service might fairly expect that if he remained in the service thirty or forty years he would almost, as a matter of course, reach the rank of deputy-inspector; now he can look forward to nothing more than being a surgeon major after twenty years' service; any advance beyond that grade will depend entirely upon the degree of favour with which he may be looked upon by the head of the department or the interest which he may be able to bring to bear upon him. Again, an assistant-surgeon's prospect of early promotion is very much overstated. True, within the last few years there have been many assistant surgeons under seven years' service promoted, and a few under six years; but these early promotions caused by a temporary stimulus, will inevitably produce, and are already producing, a corresponding reaction in the opposite direction. Thus, if we turn to *Hart's Army List* for the second quarter of the present year, we shall find that at the time it was published there were upwards of 650 assistant-surgeons on the list, so that in order for the junior assistant to obtain his surgeoyny in ten years, he ought to have sixty-five steps every year, whilst the probability is that he will not have an average of more than half that number. In the Indian service there is almost always a very close correspondence in the period of promotion, and but seldom a difference of more than four or five years in the time required. Ordinarily in the Bombay and Bengal services, an assistant-surgeon obtains his promotion in fourteen years, seldom obtaining promotion under thirteen years, rarely exceeding sixteen years. In the Madras Presidency it is said to be somewhat slower, sixteen or eighteen years; in neither of the Presidencies is there any fluctuation to be compared with that in the Queen's Service. In the latter an assistant-surgeon, who was gazetted in 1852, will probably be promoted within eight years, whilst one who obtained his commission in 1859 may very probably wait twenty years, or even more, for his surgeoyny.

There is one clause in the warrant for the Indian Medical Service, which has been contrasted disadvantageously with the corresponding provisions of the warrant for the other service. Whilst the former admits of brevet rank being given for distinguished services, the latter gives the power of conferring substantive rank in similar cases. Now although this may at first sight seem a grievance to the Indian Service, a little consideration will show that although it may injuriously affect individuals, it is more to the advantage of the whole body that brevet rank should be given to such exceptional cases rather than substantive rank. The great objection to the latter mode of requiting a deserving man is that you reward him at the expense of others perhaps equally deserving, but whose opportunities for proving it have not been as great. No man would in the abstract grudge another the reward which he had deserved, but every one objects to the gain of another when he himself is to suffer for it, and it seems scarcely just that a man who has done his duty honestly and well to the best of his ability should be retarded in his promotion by a junior being passed over his head. A brevet rank, on the other hand, confers an advantage upon the

distinguished without injuring others, and we think it would be far better to increase the advantages attendant upon brevet rank, than to make the good fortune of one the loss of many, by making exceptional substantive promotions.

The present system of payment presses with peculiar hardship on assistant surgeons in the Royal Service, and on surgeons in the Indian Service, but the staff surgeons of the former, when left without charges, occasionally are made to feel all the injustice and absurdity of a system which leaves a medical man's pay a problem of the greatest difficulty. If the charges which are so remunerative were in the highest degree disagreeable and laborious, and if it simply depended upon the medical officer's own choice, or even his abilities or standing in the service, whether he held them, there would be at all events something rational in it; but to make more than half a man's pay dependent on circumstances over which he has no control, whilst it is influenced neither by the amount of duty which he has to do, nor by rank nor qualifications, is a folly which could scarcely obtain in any other country than India. In one case which came before our notice, a staff surgeon in the Queen's Service, doing duty, and that of an onerous character, was actually drawing a less amount of pay than most assistant surgeons in the Indian Service. Such anomalies as these must be done away with, an uniform rate of pay adopted proportioned to rank and length of service, and invalid pensions and furlough allowances adapted to the scale of pay laid down in the warrant for the royal army be granted before the effervescence now agitating both services can be calmed down, and the feelings of anger and discontent be appeased. Let the pay and position of all medical officers of the same standing, whether of the Royal or Indian Service, be fixed at the same standard whilst performing similar duties in the same climate. Raise the English rate of pay of the Indian Service to a level with that conferred by the royal warrant; and, as the members of each service think themselves worse off than those of the other in that respect, fix the retiring pensions of both at the same rate, reserving still, to the Indian medical officers (in consideration of their more permanent exile), the right of earlier availing themselves of the privilege of retiring.—*Indian Lancet*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. WILSON has received a deputation from the Indigo Planters' Association. They presented an address congratulating the new Finance Minister and themselves on his appointment. Mr. Wilson, in reply, lamented the existence of class dissensions, expressed his conviction that the Europeans were prepared to bear a fair share of the burdens of the State, and advocated the frank expression of opinion. He saw no benefit in an unworthy compromise of convictions.

THE DALHOUSIE HALL.—The subscribers to the Dalhousie testimonial fund have agreed to devote the surplus, Rs. 75,000, to the erection of a building to be called "The Dalhousie Hall." The sum is to be made over to the new Calcutta Institute, if they satisfy the trustees that they have additional funds sufficient to complete the building. Thus Calcutta has at last a near prospect of possessing a hall worthy of the first city in Asia, and of the Governor-general whose name it is to bear. It will not be affected by the dissolution of the Institute at any time, while it will be available for all the purposes contemplated by the Institute. When the finances will allow, we trust that the original idea of an Imperial Museum will be carried out in connection with the hall.

ALLAHABAD REMOUNT DEPOT.—The *Lucknow Herald* says it has been determined to remove the Allahabad remount depot to Kurnaul. The number of horses at present in the depot exceeds 2,000. The grass crops of Kurnaul and the low price of grain there will allow of a slight saving in the stud.

THE POISONOUS LIZARD.—Mr. E. P. Moore, late editor of the *Phoenix*, has addressed the following letter to the *Bombay Standard*:—"I perused in your paper the other day a letter signed "Capsule," regarding the question of the venomous lizard, generally known by the name of Bis-Cobra. During the late rebellion I was quartered, with the brigade under my command, in Singlebhoom, a place notorious for every description of snakes and poisonous reptiles, from boa-constrictors to scorpions. One day a large lizard of a dark brown colour was killed in the mango tope where our tents were pitched, and brought to me. I am sorry I had not the means of preserving it, but examined it thoroughly, and afterwards copied it in water-colours. The lizard was nearly nine inches long, like a snake in appearance, with four short legs, like those of a land tortoise, armed with four long and sharp claws. The head resembled a heart in shape, with a long forked black tongue, and a row of formidable teeth. It had no moveable fangs, like the cobra, but I observed that two of the teeth were somewhat longer than the rest, and examining them through a strong glass like a microscope, which I carry about with me to light my pipe with when out shooting, I could distinctly detect a small orifice near the point of each tooth, which is in my opinion conclusive evidence of the creature having been possessed of a poison bag in the jaw. The natives who saw it seemed to view it with terror, and actually buried it, for fear, as they said, of any one afterwards treading on its teeth, which would cause death. The expression of the eyes was singularly malignant, and the whole appearance of the animal most repulsive and disgusting."

FRENCH IN BURMAH.—The *Rangoon Times* notices a report among the Burmese that four Frenchmen were introduced into the palace in women's clothes, as ladies of the bedchamber. Weapons were found on their persons. This is the form the impression among the natives, that the French are hostile to the King because he disgraced them, would naturally assume.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF DELHI.—The last news of the once Great Mogul is that his two sons, who are imprisoned with their father, have begun the study of English. An English sergeant gives them daily lessons. The ex-King and three sons, with their attendants, are kept in close confinement in a wooden building constructed especially for their accommodation. Their residence in Rangoon has excited no interest among the natives.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—The Scotch dinner in Calcutta on the 30th Nov., the anniversary of St. Andrew, seems to have been a more brilliant success than on any former occasion within the last twenty years. Upwards of 150 Scotch residents, with a few guests, sat down. The toasts and songs were of the usual character, but the occasion had a new interest, from the presence of the right hon. James Wilson, who replied to "The Guests." To his "Mission" he made only general allusions. He hoped that he would receive from many of those present suggestions which would naturally arise out of their intimate local knowledge of the country. He was sure that where inevitable differences of opinion arose between him and them, or his colleagues, they would be differences of opinion only. Their kind reception of him would greatly lighten his labour. Sir Mordaunt Wells responded to the toast "The Judges and the Bar." Brigadier Smith to "The Army," and the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal to "The Civil Service."

NAGPORE.—According to the *Indian Statesman*, the changes to be effected in the administration of Nagpore consequent on Mr. Plowden's removal and Major Elliot's appointment are a reduction in the salary of the Chief Commissioner, and the creation of a Judicial Commissionership with the pay of a Sessions Judgeship. The *Statesman* urges the claims of Mr. Robert Ellis, of the Madras service, to the new office.

COMPENSATION.—The Governor-general has promised officially to recommend that the whole million granted for compensation shall be expended. This sum will cover all *bona fide* claims.

CAPTAIN HAUGHTON, Superintendent of the Andamans, is trying to raise a Malay corps for local duties. The company of Madras Sebundies which was raised for the same object is doing well. There will be considerable difficulty in levying a sufficient number of Malays. It has been found impossible to keep up the full strength of the Ceylon Rifles. Until from ten to twenty thousand convicts are thrown upon the islands they will not be cleared, nor the free colony successfully formed.

FUTTEHPORE.—The *Phoenix* mentions that Futtehpore is to be no longer a military station. The European Artillery and native troops stationed there are to proceed to Cawnpore, and the military stores and ammunition to be removed to Allahabad.

THE VENABLES TESTIMONIAL.—The surplus of the Venable's Testimonial Fund, amounting to Rs. 13,600 in Government paper, is to be made over to the Calcutta Institute, on condition that the memorial of Mr. Venable be placed in a conspicuous part of the proposed Dalhousie Hall. The Institute, independent of its own funds, thus starts with nearly Rs. 84,000.

GOVIND PRASAD PUNDIT, the proprietor of the Searsole collieries, has offered to contribute from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 to the local 6 per cent. loan for the Oolabarrah Canal between the Damooda and the Hooghly. He does so "to meet the wishes of Government." A more enlightened coal proprietor would have made the canal himself to meet his own interests.

THE FORESTS OF THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS are likely to be valuable. Captain Haughton, the superintendent, says the trees grow "to a magnificent size." More than a thousand have already been sacrificed in clearing the ground. One fine wood oil tree, round throughout, measured 117 feet to its lowest branch, with a minimum girth of nine feet. The Chinese and Bengalee carpenters at Port Blair recognised specimens of four Penang kinds of wood as common in the Andamans. Convict labour will be increased in value a thousand-fold if the convicts are employed in felling trees. Ultimately it may not be impossible to induce the islanders, with their grand physique, to become woodcutters.

THE FRENCH IN THE EAST.—The *Bombay Gazette* quotes from a Mauritius journal the statement that the French have effected a permanent settlement at Bally, on the east coast of Madagascar. The place is part of an outlying province, independent of the Hova Queen, who reigns in the centre of the island, and is suzerain of the other three tribes. The attempt of the French to settle in 1612 miserably failed. Some of them were massacred, owing, as usual, to the Jesuits, and the rest fled to the Mauritius, where La Bourdonnais introduced order and prosperity. The English missionaries were driven out of the island in 1825, on the death of King Radama. The French have had since 1815 a factory on the small island of Madame St. Mary, and settlements at four spots on the coast. Bourbon is only 440 miles to the eastward.

MAURITIUS.—It may be remembered that on the night of the 5th of September, on the occasion of some disturbances in the theatre of Port Louis, Mauritius, the mayor ordered water to be pumped upon the audience. The inhabitants subsequently held an indignation meeting, and memorialised the Governor on the subject. While his excellency perused the narrative of the catastrophe "with much pain," and "expressed his regrets at the occurrence of the insult at which they were so justly indignant," he reminds them that they themselves elected the mayor, and that he is not a colonial official. After a vain recourse to the courts, the matter dropped. We should fancy the mayor will eschew publicity henceforth. Why do the citizens not play the hose into his bedroom window at early morn?

FAIR AT BIRKHOOR.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* represents the annual fair at Birkhoor, which has not been held for two years owing to the rebellion, as grand. The Rajahs of Chirkarree, Benares, and Rewah were present, and made immense offerings to Mahadeo.

CASH BALANCES.—The *Calcutta Gazette* announces that on the 31st October last the cash balance in the treasuries of India amounted to Rs. 12,22,71,220. That is, only two millions sterling above the point at which the pressure would be felt all over the empire. In the Punjab alone 60 lakhs will be needed to prevent a deficit at the various treasuries before April next.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S "DOUBLE."—The *Hurkaru* states that the north wing of Government House has been fitted up for the accommodation of Mr. Wilson, who brought out with him a large and efficient staff of assistants. Sir Charles Wood has written out desiring the Government to tender him every possible assistance, and such additional aid as he may require for his office. The Account Department is to be placed under Mr. Wilson's exclusive management. No changes are to be introduced, or additional establishment sanctioned, without his previous approval.

IS HINDOISM ON THE WANE?—The *Hindoo Patriot* describes the course of 'Indian social progress,' or the effects of Christianity among the natives of India:—"The wasting has commenced, and the pithy portion of the tree of superstition has a great deal worn out. We can assure our European friends that the educated natives stand no longer in need of exhortative advices to make them see through and put aside the tainting customs and practices of their forefathers, to learn that the *Purans* are false, that Menu was a created man, and that the Brahmins have long trodden over the necks of the Sudras; nor do they wholly fail to act upon these convictions. They—at least a great number—have followed in their actions the dictates of reason and conscience; and where they have not done so, it has been and still is with a view to avoid breaking the heart-strings of those they tenderly love." The writer compares "the sneaking sect meetings among the educated natives of India" to the clandestine conventicles of the early Christians, the English Puritans and the Scotch Covenanters, and asserts that those who, though Christian in spirit, do not profess Christianity, do more to weaken Hindooism than "the whole corps of professed missionaries do at present." We fear all this is true only of 'Young Bengal,' and that in a very modified sense. Sceptical indifference has taken the place of superstition, and weakness leads to the hypocrisy of yielding to its forms. The state of feeling among educated natives is somewhat that which prevailed at Rome when Cicero, himself an Augur, wondered how one priest could pass another in the street without laughing. Out of the Presidency cities, orthodox Hindooism has not loosened its hold on the national mind.—*Friend of India*.

REV. J. P. HARRIS.—The *Phoenix* mentions that a personal allowance of Rs. 200 a month has been granted to the Rev. J. P. Harris, now assistant chaplain of Dugshai, until he attains the grade of chaplain. The allowance is a well-deserved recognition of Mr. Harris' services during the siege of Lucknow. On Mr. Polehampton's death, the whole duties of the garrison devolved on him. His wife's book, "A Lady's Diary in the Siege of Lucknow," is well-known.

DELHI, Dec. 7.—The trotting match against time came off this morning, in the presence of a goodly assemblage of the sporting community. The *Baqman* performed his task of trotting twelve miles within the hour, and his sporting owner, Mr. Coghill, of the 2nd Fusiliers, bagged £500 by the performance, much to the satisfaction of the assemblage above mentioned. The air is sharp enough now. In a room where two months ago the mercury marked 98 degrees, it now stands at 58 degrees—a slight difference, and highly appreciated, as you may imagine.

THE CHRISTIAN DRUMMERS.—A correspondent of the *Englishman* gives a narrative of the experiences of one of the Christian Drummers, lately sent in by the Ghoorkas to Major Rennie's camp. John Saunders was a fifer of the 17th N.I., which mutinied at Azimghur. The Christians of the band were spared, as they could neither read nor write English, and with the treasure were marched off under a guard to Caw-

pore. Near Fyzabad the regiment met in with some European fugitives and killed them. When nearing Cawnpore they were ordered by the Nana to march on quickly to the river, as forty boat-loads of Europeans would be sent down, and they must be killed. Six companies with two guns accordingly fired into the boats. On marching into Cawnpore the Nana ordered the drummer party to be kept in irons till they could be sent to Delhi, where the King would probably require their services. The Nana lived in the Assembly Rooms. The drummers daily cut grass for his horses, and each received four pice a day. They followed the Nana's fortunes to Futteghur, Bareilly and Nepaul. A sirdar who had been ordered by the Ghoorka authorities to discover if there were any European prisoners with the rebels, took them to his village, and subsequently sent them into our camp. A fife major, with his family, is still at Touleah working as a tailor. He was afraid to join the party of John Saunders. Besides him there are still a few East Indian drummers and their families with the rebels.

MAULMAIN has shared in the steady increase of trade which has distinguished every British port in the eastern seas during the last few years. Her imports and exports were in 1853-56, £800,000; 1856-57, £1,030; 1857-58, £1,120,000. In 1858 the arrivals and departures of vessels were respectively 452 and 438, with a united tonnage of 2,54,130.

LICENCE TAX IN THE PUNJAB.—A correspondent describes the working of the licence tax introduced into the Punjab on the 1st December. In all cities and towns the existing octroi is trebled, elsewhere a tax is levied on bankers, traders, and shopkeepers, at the rate of 3 per cent. on their profits. The increased octroi ranges from Rs. 2-8 per cent. on the value of articles imported into towns to Rs. 4-8 in the large cities. The natives prefer the indirect and equal incidence of the octroi, and willingly agree to pay the increased prices. It is estimated that the amount raised will be 30 lakhs of rupees yearly.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 6.—Mr. M. H. Court, the magistrate and collector of this district, who had been on leave for two years, returned yesterday, and rejoined his appointment. Mr. W. Muir, member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, is expected here to-day, on his return from his tour in the provinces. The commissioner, Mr. Thornhill, has also returned, having lately escorted the Lieutenant-governor to the border of his division. A noted villain has lately been apprehended here. He first sheltered Mr. H. Archer and others, during the mutiny at this station, and then gave information of them to some bud-mashes, who cruelly murdered nearly all the party. After this act of treachery, he led the way to the residence of the late Mr. Boilard, and helped to kill him. The worthy individual charged with these crimes expressed astonishment at his own apprehension, observing that others far worse than himself are now living at Allahabad, unmolested and in perfect freedom. It is to be hoped that Mr. Court, who was here at the time of the mutiny, and is perfectly well aware of the deeds of these scoundrels, will lose no time in ferreting them out, and handing them over for trial to the special commissioner.

THE RAJAH OF BARRA, who was said by the Allahabad correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* to be about to marry a Christian, is, we learn from the *New Times*, extremely wrath at the statement. He has asked the commissioner to call the editor to account, and an action for libel, damages Rs. 5,000, is threatened.

THE MAHARAJAH OF BHURTPORE, we learn from the *New Times*, was to be married to the daughter of the Maharajah of Puttiala early in December. A large number of European gentlemen have been invited to be present at the celebration, which was to take place at the court of the bride's father. The bridegroom is about eight years of age, and the bride, it may be presumed, something less. The former is a very intelligent boy, who is being educated with care, especially in English, and English ideas.



**THE P. AND O. COMPANY AS CATERERS.**—A "Passenger with a ruined stomach" has forwarded to the *Englishman* the following "average specimen of the bills of fare" on board the *s.s. Bengal*, between Suez and Calcutta:—Soups: Cairo donkey and sea-weed; roast haunches of dromedary with bear's grease; roast fore-quarters of wolves and hyenas, with engine-room butter; stewed hocks of buffaloes, garlic sauce; roast saddles of tigers, with ditto tripe; boiled camels' humps, with ditto liver and pluck; boiled knuckles of hippopotamus, with Sheppard's cabbage sauce; stewed jackals and goats, whole, with kitten trimmings; city of Cairo pigs garnished with bandicoots; sea pies of stags' and hogs' muscle, gristle, and offal; roast albatrosses with tank and ghee gravy; roast vultures *au naturel*; boiled kites and buzzards, with Cairo butter and tea-leaves; côtelettes de pariah, sauce à la McIver; consommés de paddy-bird, sauce Bheeli-Barlow; blanquettes de musk-rat, Harvey's sauce; compôtes de mon-goose, with cockroaches; ragôuts de serpents, garnis de centipedes. Vegetables: parsnips, sauce à la fiancée; pomme-de-terres de savon; asperges de spun-yarn; petits pois acidules. Curry and rice. Rats, fowls' necks and legs, ducks' heads and feet, chopped dogs and foxes, fat, entrails, and hair. Dessert: tarts, cabbage, mangel-wurzel and crab-fruit, with poultice puddings, pummaloos au-pied de Topaz, and cheese to clear the table.

**KISHENGHUR.**—Some disturbances have again (says the *Bombay Times*) broken out in the Kishenghur district, a few miles north of Ajmere, in consequence of a quarrel between the Kishenghur Rajah and one of his rebellious thakours. The former having solicited assistance from his ally, the Rajah of Jodhpore, he has sent a small force, consisting principally of cavalry, to his aid. The rebel chief and his followers have taken possession of a strong hill fort a short distance from Kishenghur, and report says intend to make a resolute stand. Captain Nixon, political agent of Jodhpore, has proceeded to the scene of action, with the view of settling matters to the satisfaction of the belligerents, in which it is hoped he will succeed.

**THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA'S VISITATION TOUR.**—The Bishop of Calcutta has now reached Allahabad in his visitation tour. During the progress up the river he had two attacks of fever, but we are happy to learn that his Lordship is now much better. At Rampore Beaulah and Buxar, cemeteries were consecrated, and at Allahabad two are to be consecrated before the bishop leaves the station. At many stations the Holy Communion was administered during the Bishop's stay. His Lordship preached at every place except Rampore, Beaulah and Buxar, where he was too unwell to do so, and Chunar, where he only stayed one day, and held two confirmations, one for Europeans, and one for natives, each, of course, accompanied by addresses to the candidates. He visited the hospitals of Berhampore, Dinapore, and Allahabad, and held a short service in each. He also visited the mission schools at Bhagulpore, and the Government college, Jaynair's College, and other mission schools at Benares.—*Hurkaru.*—The *Oude Gazette* states that the Lord Bishop arrived at Lucknow on Monday, the 25th of November. On Thursday he held a confirmation, at which sixty-eight persons were confirmed. On the afternoon of the same day his lordship was to preside at a meeting to be held in behalf of the Bible Society. On the following Tuesday the Bishop was to proceed on his journey to Cawnpore, Futtehgur, Agra, and Delhi, as far as Peshawur. Both Dr. and Mrs. Cotton were in excellent health at the period that our contemporary writes.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec 5. Walter Morris, Maurice, Mauritius; Schan'pol, Fraser, Melbourne; Ville de St. Denis, Barnard, Mauritius; Moses Devonport, Cawley, Liverpool; str. Fiery Cross, White, Hong Kong; str. Lightning, Taylor, Hong Kong; str. Fire Queen, Brett, Port Blair.—6. Morning Star, Farmer, Bom-

bay; St. Croix, Bradley, London.—7. Janet Willis, Stubs, Rangoon; str. Burnah, Fray, Mouleim, Rangoon, and Akyab; General Nowell, Nowell, Liverpool.—8. Agamemnon, Hyne, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Burnah.—Mr. Teahury, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Dowling and four children, Master Youngerman, Mrs. Vallent and infant, Capt. Hutchinson, Mrs. Sheppard and three children, Dr. and Mrs. Brandes, Miss Jacobs, Col. and Mrs. Dudgeon.

Per Janet Willis.—Messrs. Willis and Belton.  
Per Agamemnon.—Mrs. Guise, Mrs. Sibbald, Mrs. Swetenham, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Carcennal, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Hyne, Mrs. Millin and four children, Mrs. Cockburn and two children, Mrs. Collingridge and two children, Mrs. Stanstreet and two children, Miss Guise, Miss Sibbald, Miss Check, Miss Gaspey, Miss Swetenham, Miss Fanny Swetenham, Miss Sevennight, Miss Ellen Sevennight, Miss Baker, Miss Bond, Miss Thorne, Miss Wallis, Miss Moreton, Miss Adams, Miss Steele, Miss Stevens, Miss Cameron, Miss Smilie, Lieut. Andrews, Bengal army, Dr. Fitzgerald, Rev. Mr. Spencer, Rev. Mr. Cole, Rev. Mr. Miller, Messrs. Handzeide, Blake, Hare, Vincent, Philen, and Slete, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Wood, and two children, Mrs. Chivers, Mrs. Elison, Miss Elison, Miss Wilson, Mr. Turner, Mr. Elison, and Mr. Wallis, Lieut. Greenale, H.M.'s 75th regt.  
Per Thomas Royden.—Mrs. Whyte, Mrs. Clifton and child.  
Per Morning Star.—Mrs. Farmer and infant.  
Per Walter Morris.—Dr. M. Biere.  
Per Lightning.—Brother Paul, Mr. Gerber, Mr. R. Jorah and family, Mr. D. Greeson.

Per Holmsdale.—Mrs. Cleghorn and three children, Mrs. Brodie, Ensign T. L. N. Willis, 34th regt., Ensign C. M. Fox, 34th regt., Mr. T. Brodie, Mr. H. C. Weadon, Miss M. Marsland.

Per Fire Queen.—Mr. Rigge, commanding naval guard, Mr. D. C. Mudge, Mr. MacGregor, second in command Seabury corps, Mr. Rope, first officer *Scotstria*, Capt. and Mrs. Fraser and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Porter and three children.

### DEPARTURES.

Nor. 19. Victor Emmanuel, Reimay, St. Lucia for orders; Anna Gabriel, Chollott, Bourbon; Nussar Sultan, Page, Mauritius.—20. Pocahantas, Wooderson, Boston; Nuevo Feputa, Estane, Penang and Singapore.—21. Angel Gardan, Esterlin, Bourbon.—22. str. Burnah, Gray, Akyab, Rangoon and Mouleim; Kindrochat, McHardy, Madras.—23. Wm. Melhuish, Duff, Liverpool; Hyacin, Bauer, Falmouth; Rodolph, Gallardon, Mauritius.—25. str. Colombo, Hicks, Suez; Nussar Musjeet, Bligh, Mauritius.—26. Lion, Cooper, Philadelphia; Hadassah, Clarkson, London; Blandina Dudley, Atwood, Boston; Clarence, Vails, London.—27. Victoria, Lee, London and Cape; Victory, Loren, Mauritius; Hippogriff, Howes, Philadelphia; str. Viscount Canning, Blackmore, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.—28. str. Laucefield, Oliver, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong; Sarah Newman, Gibson, London; Adolphe LeCour, Noe, Bourbon.—29. Lady Franklin, Millard, Rangoon and Mouleim; North Atlantic, Proctor, New York; Douglas, Thomas, Mauritius; Akbar, Hutton, Mauritius; Albert Le Grande, Grandelin, Bourbon.—Dec. 8. P. and O. str. Nubia, —, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nubia, for Madras.—Lieut. J. A. Tayler and Capt. Stephens.—For Galle, Mr. Cockburn.—For Bombay, Lieut. Angelo.—For Melbourne, Mrs. Cockburn and family.—For Suez, Col. Martin.—For Malta, Signor A. Beito.—For Marseilles, Mr. G. L. Martin, Col. Norman, Briardier, Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Auld and family, Mr. A. F. Lougham, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. J. T. Stanton, Lieut. T. M. Turner, Capt. G. M. Waddelove, and Col. Leith Hay.—For Scamptox, Lieut. St. Vincent, David Lake, Mrs. Fraser and family, Maj. Thomas and children, Lieut. F. Cardew, Mrs. Dwyer, Mr. N. Muller, Lieut. Kye, Lieut. Muir, and Mr. Hall.

Per Nile, for London.—Lieut. and Mrs. Hitchens and child, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Henry and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Warden and two children, Miss Annon, Miss Willis, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kcanati, Capt. E. Goren, and Mr. Babington.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 7, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	9 12	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	24 0 to 24 8	
ditto, 5 do.	9 12	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	26 0 to 23 8	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 54 do.	4 8	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	5 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 0 1
Do. with documents, do.	2 1 1
American Bills under credit, do.	2 0 1
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0 1
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0 1

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	70
5 ditto ditto	" 100	85
5 1/2 ditto ditto	" 100	92
New Treasury Bills	" 100	95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	6050 to 6100
Agra Bank	500	650 to 666
North Western Bank (winding up)	400	Winding up.
Delhi Bank	500	nominal.
India General Steam	1000	1750 to 1775
Ganges Company	1500	1650 to 1700
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1750 to 1775
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1500	625 to 650
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	nominal.
Bonded Warehouse Association	415	350 to 360
Calcutta Docking Company	700	800 to 825
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	9 to 12
Assam Company	200	800 to 350
East-India Railway Company	£20	Rs. 8 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	60	nominal.

## PRICES OF EULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	6 to 10 10
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 14
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	22 6
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0
Gold Dust (Australia) none	"	14 12
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104 12
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 2	21 4
Mexican do.	"	223 0

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 17s. 6d. to £2.  
To Liverpool, £1. 12s. 6d. to £1. 15s.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, Dec. 8).**—The market remains much about the same as represented in our last. Stocks of almost all staples continue moderate, and supplies are arriving very gradually; previous prices are still maintained, and shippers entertain the same disinclination as before to operate in face of late accounts from home. For America a very moderate business has been done; but shipments which had almost been suspended for France have been resumed, but to a very moderate extent.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, Dec. 8).**—Operations for the Upper Provinces continue very moderate, and although there is no particularly favourable intelligence from the up-country marts, there are buyers at low prices. *Grey Shirtings* have fallen in price since last Mail two to three annas; low qualities have been selling for up-country and Madras, and heavier goods for B. mby. *Grey Madapolams* have fallen about one anna. *Grey Cambrics* have slightly fallen in price. *Grey Jacquenets* have been sold about one anna per piece lower. *Grey Mulls* remain unaltered in price. *White Shirtings* remain unchanged in value. *White Madapolams* and *Cambrics* are rather quiet, and unaltered in price. *White Jacquenets* and *Mulls* in moderate demand at unaltered prices. *Mule Twist* is dull of sale generally at this season, but some demand has sprung up for Madras without, however, any improvement in price. *Chintzes* are dull of sale, being out of season. *Woolens* are almost out of season. *Metals*.—The market continues inactive.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**SHANAR WOMEN.**—Sir Charles Trevelyan has addressed the following letter to Lieut. Gen. Cullen, resident at Travancore and Cochin:—"Madras, May 6, 1859.—Dear Sir,—Having now perused the whole of the correspondence relating to Travancore, I am able to write to you with confidence. The recent proceedings in reference to certain females of the Shanar class which have attracted so much attention both in England and India, require no comment from me. I have seldom met with a case in which not only truth and justice, but every feeling of our common humanity are so entirely on one side. The whole civilised world would cry shame upon us if we did not make a firm stand on such an occasion. If anything could make this line of conduct more incumbent on us, it would be the extraordinary fact that persecution of a singularly personal and delicate kind is attempted to be justified by a Royal proclamation, the special object of which was to assure to her Majesty's Indian subjects liberty of thought and action, so long as they did not interfere with the just rights of others. I should fail in respect to her Majesty if I attempted to describe the feelings with which she must regard the use made against her own sex of the promises of protection so graciously accorded by her. I, however, observe with pleasure that in his letter to you, dated 12th of February last, Madava-row, the Dewan of Travancore, wrote to you as follows:—'The authority of the Sirkar having been vindicated, it may be desirable to take an early opportunity to consider that modification should be made in the proclamation, so as to suit the requirements of altered times and circumstances, and satisfy parties as far as it may



be possible to do so; from which I infer that his highness the Maharajah is sensible that the conduct of a portion of his subjects towards the Shanar women belongs to an age of barbarism, utterly unsuited to the present advanced stage of civilization in this country. By the order of this Government, dated the 27th of January last, you were instructed to be careful to give no countenance to the idea that the British Government, of which you are the representative, recognizes any exclusive distinctions, or the right of any set of men to prevent others from following, in all matters of social or domestic life, such course as they may see fit, provided it be not repugnant to public decency and morals. It will be your duty to impress these views on his highness the Rajah, and to point out to him that such prohibitions as those contained in the circular order of May, 1814, or in the proclamation of the 3rd February, 1829, are unsuited to the present age, and unworthy of an enlightened prince, and that he is not to look for the support of the British Government in any attempts to maintain them, as respects any class of his subjects. And by the further order of this Government, of the 12th March last, you were informed that the Government will hope to learn at an early date what arrangement has been made by the Dewan. The principle on which it should proceed has already been laid down by Government in the last paragraph of extract minutes of consultation, 26th January, 1859. General Cullen will inform Government what communication he has held with his highness the Rajah in furtherance of the instructions then conveyed to him. The degree of interference which for many years past has been exercised by the representative of the British Government in the affairs of Travancore is so large, and his intervention so general, that the credit or discredit of the administration greatly rests with the British Government, and it has thereby become their duty to insist upon the observance of a system of toleration in a more decided manner than they would be at liberty to adopt if they had merely to bring their influence to bear on an independent State. Since that time numerous petitions have been presented to Government by the inhabitants of Travancore, complaining of the ill-usage and indignities to which the Shanar women are exposed, all of which have been referred to you for an early report of what you have done in these cases with reference to the orders of this Government of the 27th January, 1859. It is my earnest desire to support the just authority of the Maharajah in his ancient dominions, and I know what is due to yourself as an old and deserving officer of this Government; but the case now before me is one in which the claims of public duty are of the most imperative kind, and I must, therefore, desire that you will, without further delay, yield obedience to the repeated orders which have been conveyed to you, and report in detail what you have done in consequence of the resolutions of this Government, communicated to you on the 27th January and on the 14th of March last, and what the Maharajah has done in consequence.—I remain, &c. (Signed), C. E. TREVELYAN."

**MINERAL ORES.**—A report by Mr. Wall, mineral viewer, gives information as to the lead ores in Cuddapah, Kurnool, and other parts of the ceded districts. Some of the lodes contain "extravagant proportions of silver," and all a sufficient quantity to make the ore valuable. In some specimens from Busnaron the percentage of lead was 7·24, and the quantity of silver per ton 3602·7 cwt. The ore may be easily worked, and could be shipped at Madras at Rs. 60 a ton. In England a ton would realise £12. Madras itself uses 100 tons, at Rs. 296 a ton, for the army alone, every year. The railway between Madras and Bombay will run through the districts, and a new source of wealth thus be made available. India seems to possess all the mineral, and more than the metallic wealth of England; and, except lime, copper, and tin, all easily accessible.

**A MONSTER HOTEL.**—A number of wealthy and influential persons have it in contemplation, we understand, to start a "monster" hotel in

Madras. It is supposed that a lakh and a-half, or perhaps two lakhs, will be sufficient to erect a building large enough for the purpose, and it is supposed that by dividing this sum into shares of Rs. 100, the money will be easily raised. Cool calculators reckon upon very large dividends from our *Great Eastern*, and talk confidently of thirty or thirty-five per cent.; and we must say that we see no reason why their expectations should not be realised, if they can only obtain a building in which the denizens of the "Pig and Whistle," as well as the luxurious dwellers in the "gorgeous establishments" of the West End, can find such accommodation as will suit their respective purses, and in which a greater degree of privacy can be enjoyed than is now obtainable in establishments not built for hotel purposes. A great deal will also depend, of course, upon the good fortune of the directors in their choice of a person to manage the internal economy of the establishment.—*Daily Times*.

**MILITARY MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.**—There is every likelihood that the Military Male Orphan Asylum of Madras, with all its property, will be transferred to the Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, as that of Calcutta was to the Sunawar Asylum. The total cost of boarding and clothing each pupil of the Ootacamund Asylum is Rs. 10 a month. The cost in Madras for each pupil of the Military Asylum was Rs. 8·12. The difference is too trifling to stand in the way of a transfer to a hill climate. The United Asylum, after erecting a large building on the hills at the cost of a lakh of rupees, and providing for the establishment of principal, masters and servants, would have an income of Rs. 3,500 a month, at the present rate, for 350 boarders. The pupils of the Military Asylum are of mixed parentage. Sir Henry Lawrence's Protestant principles will continue to be carried out, if the transfer is accomplished. All the pupils are now required to attend the Bible lessons, and daily prayers.

**COCONADA.**—The government of Madras advertises the sale by auction of eligible building lots in the town of Coconada, under the new "freehold" rules. The amount realised is to be devoted exclusively to the improvement of the river and port. Both banks of the river, from the bridge downwards, are to be faced with a stone revetment, "leaving a clear breadth of 100 yards at high water, with a public road of forty feet in width on each side, beyond which public wharves will be constructed at intervals. The river will be dredged to the depth of twenty feet at high water." This plan is admirable; even if the visions of the Godavery's future result in nothing, Coconada must soon be the most important of the northern ports. But is it honest that money realised from the sale of the land in perpetuity should feed the imperial treasury? Municipal or purely local funds alone should be devoted to the improvement of the port. When the government and the native claimant settle their dispute as to the right to the strand of Calcutta, the Hooghly may have its stone revetment also.

**TEA IN TRAVANCORE.**—General Cullen has reported to the Madras government the successful culture of the tea-plant in Travancore. It thrives both at the level of the sea and at altitudes of 1,800 and 3,200 feet. He points to the "Cardamum Hills of Travancore," a tract of land from fifty to sixty miles in length and ten to twenty five in breadth, as admirably suited for the cultivation. The tendency of the plant is to luxuriant growth, but this is checked by selecting ground at high altitudes and with a less humid climate. Government has directed Dr. Cleghorn, the conservator of forests, to visit and report on these tea-plantations.

**COLONEL COTTON.**—The *Madras Times* takes Colonel Cotton to task for his "utter contempt for facts and figures." The original estimates for the Godavery works have been exceeded over and over again. The charge that the revenue from the irrigated districts did not seem so immense as it ought to be, because the officials would not collect it nor prevent concealed cultivation, has been disproved by Mr. Dyke's report.

The result—the doubling of the revenue in twelve years—is adequate—but not so immense as to satisfy Colonel Cotton. His predictions of the results of the Irrigation Company's operations will be similarly falsified, and the real benefits probably concealed from public recognition by the reproaches with which he will be met on their completion. He promises that goods will be conveyed along the new canal at rates varying from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 pie per ton per mile, whilst it is notorious that on the easiest and cheapest worked portion of the new canal the rate paid by Government, exclusive of toll, is 9 pie per ton per mile for the carriage of salt, chillies, carried over the whole length of the open portion of the canal, cost 8·4-5th pie per ton per mile, exclusive of toll, which is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pie per ton per mile, to be added. The average of the most favourable cases of the Indian river steamers is 2½d. per ton.

**THE JEWS IN COCHIN.**—The *Cochin Courier* says that the Roman Catholics of Ernacollum, in the territory of the Rajah of Cochin, are in a state of dangerous excitement against the Jews of the district. About the end of last month a party of Jews entered the house of a Christian in his absence, treated with gross indignities two images which were held in reverence throughout the place for their miraculous powers, and finally burned them. The Christians were restrained from an outbreak by their priest, and sought redress from the police. For a week no efforts had been made to bring the offenders to justice. A wealthy Jew, it is said, who has influence with those in authority, is striving to hush the matter up. Major Drury, the acting Resident, will probably interfere. When the Roman Catholic Christians had power in the days of Albuquerque and the Portuguese, they persecuted the Jews. No reason is given for the iconoclastic zeal of the latter on the present occasion. The Copper grant conferring Cranganore on the Black Jews is dated A. D. 388. The White Jews, or Jews of Jerusalem, are believed to have arrived in India at a later date.

**LIEUT. ROUND.**—The *Madras Spectator* mentions that Lieutenant Round, late of the 10th M. N. I., who was dismissed the service, has been engaged by Salar Jung, the Nizam of Hyderabad's minister, "among his armed retainers," on Rs. 250 a month.

**MADRAS NEWS.**—With regard to Madras affairs we have not much to chronicle. Reduction of military expenditure is still going on. In a General Order which the Commander-in-chief (Sir P. Grant) has published, it is notified that the command allowance (Rs. 530) at those stations not being brigade commands, where two or more corps are stationed, has been abolished; for the present the Straits' command is excepted.—The details connected with the re-arrangement of the collectorates of Masulipatam and Rajahmundry, alluded to a short time ago as likely soon to take place, have been notified in the *Gazette*. The change is to be effected on the 16th Dec. The tract of country which has hitherto been known as the district of Masulipatam is to be divided between Rajahmundry and Guntur, which are in future to be called the "Godaviri" and "Krishna" districts. Mr. A. Purvis has been appointed Collector of the former, and Mr. Knox of the latter. In the south, also, the present arrangement is to be departed from, on the same date as that above mentioned. The district of Canara is to be divided into two collectorates, which are to be denominated North and South Canara. Mr. Levinge has been appointed to the collectorship of the first-named district, and Mr. Fisher to that of the latter. Experience having demonstrated that the rates hitherto charged on the Madras Railway, for the carriage of goods, require modification, so as the more extensively to attract traffic, a considerable reduction in the charges has been made. The reduced rates are eight, ten, and twelve pie per ton per mile; the former rates were ten, fifteen, and twenty-four pie per ton per mile. One remarkable feature in these changes is, that they are the voluntary act of the railway officials them-



## BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**FIRE AT POONA.**—The *Poona Observer* notices the destruction of the Boodhwar Warrah, or old Palace, and adjoining houses by fire on the night of 18th November. Property has been lost to the value of a lakh of rupees. An adjacent government building containing the whole of the records of the native civil courts, was narrowly saved by the exertions of the sepoy of the 15th N.I. and the sappers. The palace belongs to the sons of the late Appa Saheb Dhumderay. The fire appears to have been accidental.

**THE 14TH DRAGOONS.**—The same journal gives the following as the casualties in the 14th light dragoons in India, now about to return to England:—Officers, 29; non-commissioned officers, 108; trumpeters, 6; farriers, 10; privates, 466: total, 619. The regiment has been eighteen years in India. It was distinguished in the Central India campaign, and received from the Duke of Cambridge a special acknowledgment of his admiration at its gallant behaviour. The average strength of the regiment is not given. In a period of thirty-nine years, from 1817 to 1856, the ratio of deaths among the troops in Bombay per 1,000 was 61.1, and all over India seventy annually from all causes. From climate alone the ratio is sixty per thousand annually. The proportion annually invalidated is generally reckoned at twenty-five per thousand.

**THE PARDHEES.**—The Bombay papers mention the encampment on the flats of the island of a tribe of wandering *Pardhees*. The police dispersed them under the belief that theft was their object. One class of them consists of gang robbers, who are the terror of Khandeish and Berar, and occasionally attack and plunder treasuries. The men who visited Bombay are however merely travelling "Shikarees" who live by snaring such game as peacocks, partridges, quail, antelopes, and sell the feathers of the birds they snare. They are poor but peaceable men, and should be distinguished from their more dangerous brethren. But the same prejudice as exists in England against the gipsies, leads every village in whose neighbourhood these *Pardhees* encamp, to be on the alert. The robber tribes of the Marhatta country and the Punjab should have tracts of land set apart for their settlement, and be forced to confine themselves to the colony. From 1847 to 1855 in the Bombay presidency 609 members of these tribes committed 1,151 dacoities, and plundered property to the extent of nearly 6 lakhs of rupees, of which not a tenth part was recovered.

## CHINA.

**HONG KONG, Nov. 30.**—The London Mail of Sept. 27 arrived here on the 16th, and that of Oct. 10 arrived yesterday. Nothing has occurred during the fortnight affecting relationships with the Chinese, except that the new American treaty came into force on the 24th, having been signed at Tien-tsin on the 18th June, 1858, and ratified at Peking on the 16th of August last. It reduces the tonnage duties on American vessels, and provides that citizens of the United States detected smuggling shall be liable to be handed over to the Chinese authorities, and shall receive no countenance or protection from those of their own country. Another clause of the treaty opens the ports of Tai-wan, in Formosa, and Swatow, to American commerce, but it does not come into force until Jan. 1, 1860.

From the *Pekin Gazette* it appears that the banking system of the metropolis had been put under special regulations. The banks had been issuing paper in excess, and much misery had been caused by the sudden disappearance of bankers after issuing notes in large numbers. Kweiliang, the prime minister, continues in bad health, and had applied for an extension of leave from his public duties.

The rice crop of this season has not fulfilled the expectations formed of it. In fact, the deficiency is considerable, and will be the more felt as this year's first crop was also defective. Prices have risen, and the failure is believed to extend over all the South of China, and even to Siam.

The scheme of family emigration to the British West Indies continues to meet with gratifying success, and the ship *Whirlwind* is to start in a few days for British Guiana with the first batch of emigrants, among whom are a number of women and children. Mr. Austin has established an office for the reception of emigrants in the western suburbs of Canton, and has raised matsheds for the same purpose on Morrison hill, in Hong Kong. The emigrants are free to go in and out of the depôts, and the establishment at Canton is under the strict surveillance of the allied police, in addition to that of the mandarins, one of whom is the colleague of the emigration agent. Any advance of clothes, food, and money which may be made is secured to the emigration scheme by the personal knowledge of the gentlemen who have interested themselves in it, and by the co-operation of the police and native authorities, as any coolie who may attempt to defraud is liable to be criminally proceeded against. Already Mr. Austin's scheme has had the effect of making the agents for Havana offer more liberal terms, offers having gone up to fifty-five dollars per caput. Terms have also been offered to the coolie of thirty-five dols. in advance, only seven years' servitude, and a monthly wage of five dols. But the great improvement made in the Havana traffic is that its agents are beginning to follow Mr. Austin's example, and propose to open depôts at Canton, with the co-operation of the Spanish Consul and the native authorities. A terrible occurrence connected with this traffic has been the wreck of the American ship *Flora Temple*, bound for Havana, with 850 coolies on board, all of whom were lost.

It was at first alleged that the Anglo-Chinese customs service could not prevent smuggling at Canton, owing to the intricacies of the Canton water communication; but now the complaint is that it is carrying out its objects too severely. The other day it seized the Portuguese steamer *Shamrock*, when that vessel was receiving smuggled silks at Kow-kong. The outcry which has been raised here against this seizure, the comparison of it to the *Arrow* case, and the assertion that the Portuguese Government may take up the seizure as a *casus belli*, only shows wilful ignorance. Even England cannot object to the seizure of her vessels engaged in trade at other than the five ports, for art. iv. of the supplementary treaty expressly provides that when merchant vessels repair to any other ports and places "the Chinese Government officers shall be at liberty to seize and confiscate both vessels and cargoes." But Portugal has no treaty with China, and only a local convention between the Governor of Macao and that of Kwangtung, so that she has not the remotest claim to resist any regulations of trade which the Chinese authorities make. In 1836 Adriaio, the Governor of Macao, wished to go to Peking and make a treaty with China, but he could not do so. It is understood that the present governor, Guimaraens, has received instructions to form a treaty, if possible; but as matters stand at present, the Portuguese cannot resist the revenue laws of China, and would be checked by England and France if they tried to do so.

In regard to local matters we regret to have to mention that the Government still persists in carrying out a ridiculous and cruel policy in regard to Mr. Tarrant, editor of the late *Friend of China*, who was condemned to a year's imprisonment for a libel on Col. Caine; for though they have apparently made some amelioration of his condition by separating him from other misdeameanants, they still continue to treat him as a common criminal, and in a manner unprecedented in England as a punishment for libel since the time of Daniel Defoe. We are glad to learn that, to the honour of Colonel Caine himself, the Chinese merchants of Hong

Kong propose to send home by this mail a testimonial, in the shape of a solid silver looking-glass, with an inscription on it to the effect that it is presented to him by the Chinese mercantile community. As Colonel Caine has altogether ceased to have any connection with the colony, this testimonial is of all the more value.

Much local irritation has been caused by an indiscreet attempt on the part of the garrison to discriminate between society and non-society in inviting subscribers to their theatricals. The exclusion of Parsees in particular, and in opposition to the remonstrance of the heads of society, was an absurd step, as yet only partially corrected.—*Overland China Mail*.

## CEYLON.

**Colombo, Dec. 16.**—The weather at Colombo has continued to be most unfavourable for the drying of coffee, much of which has been lying wet in the stores. Now, however, there are signs which seem to indicate that we may look for a continuance of fair weather. During the fortnight eight vessels have sailed with cargoes of coffee. Four to London, one to Liverpool, one to Havre, one to Melbourne, and one to Mauritius. The aggregate of the cargoes of these vessels was 38,407 cwt., in the proportions of 21,599 plantation and 16,808 native. The exports to date largely exceed those in the corresponding periods of previous years, the great increase being on plantation. Cocoa-nut oil and cinnamon also continue in advance of previous years.

The departure of the *Manchester* to Bombay for repairs has for the present brought the operations of the immigration commissioners to a close. But good steamers and good coals are shortly expected, and we trust that the plying of the steamers and the measures taken to introduce labourers from more distant parts of India on lengthened engagements may remedy the scarcity of labour which, more than anything else, threatens to check the prosperity of Ceylon. In the face of all difficulties our advance is wonderful. The revenue of 1859 will not be far short of £740,000, leaving a small surplus over the immense expenditure of the year, much of which was devoted to public works of utility. The Governor, in a message to the Legislative Council, which will be found in our columns, stated that he had not lost faith in the progress of Ceylon, provided a settled policy were adopted. Doubtless his Excellency's definition of a settled policy is, "a railway at any cost." Most people would say that the opposite policy is better entitled to the appellation "settled." A railway at two and a half or three millions would settle us with a vengeance. Out of the surplus funds available the Customs' accommodation at Colombo is to be extended, the defences of Colombo and Galle improved, while a large vote, but one that is sure to be reproductive, is required to complete the Irrigation Works near Batticaloa. The legislature has been working hard and getting through a good deal of important business. The Bill to regulate marriages amongst the Kandyan, and which renders the horrible practice of Polyandry illegal, is now law; and a bill to legalise lengthened engagements in India of coolies to be employed in Ceylon has nearly passed through all its stages. A sub-committee of the council are busily engaged on the appropriations for 1860, and it is expected that business will be concluded and the session closed about the 24th. We rejoice to learn that steam traction engines are to be tried in Ceylon. If successful, and of this there is every appearance, we shall be less dependent on cattle for the transport of produce and supplies, and we shall be able with comfort to postpone the question of a railway. The Wesleyan missionaries have held their annual meeting in Colombo, in the proceedings of which members and ministers of the various Protestant bodies cordially joined. A new lighthouse is to be built at Trincomalee, at the expense of this colony, the Imperial Government bearing the expense of lighting the Basses and surveying the coasts.

## THE STRAITS.

THE LAYING OF THE TELEGRAPHIC CABLE between Singapore and Batavia has been successfully accomplished, and messages of congratulation have been exchanged between the representatives of Holland and Great Britain in the Indian archipelago, and between the merchants of Batavia and Singapore.

LIVING AT SINGAPORE.—The *Straits Times* describes the cost of living at Singapore as higher than in Calcutta. Rs. 450 a month is the lowest sum at which "a family in middling circumstances," living in town, can keep up an ordinary appearance. No good tea is procurable. A leg of mutton costs twelve shillings, and English ham or bacon fifty cents a pound. Beer and spirits are the only articles sold at a moderate price. Like the Mauritius, Singapore does not rear or produce its own food. With a trade of nearly fourteen millions sterling, it is a mere bonded warehouse. Tigers are more plentiful than sheep.

ESAU OUTDONE.—Three Penang jurymen recently sold their consciences for a biscuit. Biscuits had been surreptitiously introduced into the room while the jury were deliberating on their verdict in a criminal case. Three stood out for a verdict of "guilty," and were in consequence denied all share in the spoil till they yielded. Before the court they pleaded starvation. The man who supplied the biscuits was apprehended, the two persons who purchased the biscuits were fined, and the three obstinates who sacrificed justice to their stomachs were told by the Recorder "they should have endured any amount of starvation rather than concur in a verdict which their consciences did not approve of."

SARAWAK.—The steamer *Hooghly* left Sarawak on the 21st Nov., at which time everything was quiet, and it was hoped that all cause for alarm was over. Much gratitude is felt by the Europeans at Sarawak towards Colonel Cavanagh, for his so promptly despatching the *Hooghly* thither, and the best results are said to have arisen from her presence and that of the party of marines sent in her.

THE JAPANESE have republished at Miaco, Dr. Hobson's works on Medicine and Natural Philosophy. The authorities recently gave the body of an executed criminal to Dr. Pompe Van Meerdervoort, for dissection by his students. Mr. Ward, the American minister, when on a visit to the consul at Yedo, was invited by the Japanese prime minister to hold an interview with him at his residence within the Imperial castle, known as the "Prohibited Hall." The other ministers were introduced to Mr. Ward, and the interview, which lasted two hours, was distinguished by the greatest ease and courtesy on both sides. These facts show, that unless the war party obtain a decided supremacy in the court, the Japanese will be speedily influenced by the civilisation of the West.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

Sept. 30.—Ushkasee Hussun Khan, a servant of Sirdar Mahomed Uslum Khan, has written to the Ameer from Hakumroo that Sirajooddeen Akhoonzada and the Bokhara agent have arrived at Hakumroo, and it was rumoured that the King of Bokhara has sent an agent to the Ameer, and himself proceeded to Samurkund, whence he will go to Khokund. Khodayar Khan, King of Khokund, having escaped from the hands of Moolla Khan, has gone over to the King of Bokhara, who has received several letters from Khodayar Khan's men to have him released.—Oct. 1.—The Ameer passed in review the Sowars of Alijah Shumsooddeen Khan, son of the late Sirdar Ameer Mahomed Khan, and was much pleased. Out of the 120 horses fifty were ordered to be branded.—Oct. 2.—The Ameer ordered Nazir Naeem Khan to go in advance to receive Sirdar Shree Ally Khan and take some fresh fruits and sweetmeats with him. He then asked one of his servants whether the climate of Jellalabad and Lughman was better this year. The servant re-

plied that the climate of Lughman was better than that of Cabul. He said that he will go to Jellalabad this year.—Oct. 3.—Sirdar Mahomed Hossein Khan, son of Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, having ordered his tents and sowars to proceed in advance, went himself to the Ameer to ask for permission to go to Bameean and Huzara. The Ameer granted him permission, and told him to send daily news of his welfare. Sirdar Mahomed Hossein Khan and his brother, Sirdar Mahomed Hussein Khan, then proceeded to a village named Dehporee.—Oct. 4.—Two guns brought by Sirdar Shree Ally Khan with him reached Cabul this day, while the Sirdar himself remains at Ghuznee.—Oct. 5.—Shumsooddeen Khan came and obtained permission to proceed to Koondooz. The Ameer requested him to go on straight to Koondooz. The Sirdar said that he will go as far as Ghorbund, where he will remain six or seven days to take the pay of his troops which is due to them, and then proceed to Koondooz. At night Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan came with two sowars. The Ameer ordered the two men to go out, as he wished to hold a private conference with the Sirdar. After a short time the Sirdar went away to his house. The subject of the private talk is this, that Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan has received intelligence from Peshawar that the son of the late Maharajah Goolab Singh, ruler of Kashmir, has murdered seven Europeans in Kashmir, and that the English are assembling their forces from Mooltan, Shirkarpoore, Lahore, and Sealkote to fight with the Raja. A sowar of Sirdar, Mahomed Hossein Khan, came and said that he had not received his pay. The Ameer ordered Sirdar Mahomed Hossein Khan to pay up his men before he proceeds anywhere.—Oct. 6.—The agent of the King of Bokhara, with Sirajooddeen Akhoonzada, arrived in Cabul, and was accommodated in the fort of Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan.—Oct. 7.—Sirajooddeen Akhoonzada and Mirza Abo Khan brought the agent to the Ameer, who ordered the adjutant of Wuzer Mahomed Ukkur Khan's regiment to keep his regiment well dressed and in readiness in the garden to receive the agent. On the arrival of the agent the Ameer received him honourably. The agent then delivered his master's message, and the presents he had brought to the Ameer, who was much pleased. The Ameer made over the presents to the storekeeper, and after the departure of the agent they were again sent for and seen. They consisted of nine pieces of Russian flowered Uttas, nine pieces of plain Uttas, forty pairs of Pakussub (a sort of silk cloth), two pieces of Kimcob, four cloaks, and two pieces of Tozenchee.—Oct. 8.—The Ameer summoned a slave named Noroz Ally, and told him to bring the Koran which has a velvet cover and which was lately received from the Bokhara King. On its being brought the Ameer praised it highly, and said that its value was Rs. 600. Fatma Sultan, daughter of the Ameer, came and asked her father to give away the Koran to her, which was accordingly done. In the evening the Ameer held a private conference with Alijah Shah Mury Khan, and no one was allowed to go near them.—Oct. 9.—Gholam Hussein Khan, the Vakeel of the British Government, came to the Ameer, who dismissed all the durbar, and held private conversation with him.—Oct. 10.—News from Balkh is to the effect that Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan had written to Hikmut Khan, ruler of Memna, requesting him to come and pay his respects to him (the Sirdar). Hikmut Khan has written in reply that if Kullunj Khan, ruler of Sherghan, be sent to Sherghan, he will meet him at Kherabad, and after having some consultation with him there, they will both return to pay their respects. The Sirdar said that he will call back Kullunj Khan from Koondooz and send him to Sherghan.

THE FISHERIES.—Nearly the whole of the oysters left unfished at the close of this year's fishery in Ceylon have disappeared. The native fishermen of Aripo are suspected. There will consequently be no fishery in 1860. The young oysters, which will be ready in 1861, are said to promise large returns.



Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Mil. Dept., Fort William, Nov. 19.—No. 1,579.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave of absence, on m.c.:—  
Capt. J. Christie, 1st Eur. L.C., A.D.C. to the Queen, for 18 mo., under old regs.  
Asst. surg. D. McL. Falconer, Madras med. dept., civil, Moulmein, for 15 mo., under new regs.

LIEUT. HON. C. J. D. ARBUTHNOTT.

Nov. 24.—No. 1,580.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the right hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 326, of Sept. 23, 1859, is published in G.O.:—

7.—In consideration of the valuable active service performed by Lieut. Arbuthnott during the late disturbances in India, and on your recommendation, and that of the C. in C.,\* her Majesty has been pleased to sanction the prom. of Lieut. the hon. C. J. D. Arbuthnott to rank of capt., on the invalid estab., as a special case.

The prom. of Capt. hon. C. J. D. Arbuthnott will have effect from the 5th inst., the date of the receipt of the above despatch.

Nov. 25.—No. 1,581.—Admitted to the service, and prom. to rank of cornet and ens. respectively.

Cav.—Messrs. C. W. Campbell and R. T. M. Lang; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 20, 1859.

Inf.—Messrs. R. P. Nisbett and A. P. Broome; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 20.

No. 1,582.—Returned to duty:—

Capt. A. R. Fuller, of art., inspector in department of public instruction, 1st or Meerut circle, N. W. Provs., on furl. for 6 mo., from May 20; date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 20.

Lieut. H. M. Wemyss, 1st Eur. Bengal fus.; date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 20.

No. 1,583.—The undermentioned officer has reported his arrival on the date specified:—

Capt. H. Biden, Madras art., com. 3rd comp. art., Hyderabad contingent, on leave for 15 mo.; date of arr. at Bombay, Oct. 29.

No. 1,584.—The following alterations and adjustment of rank are made:—

Engineers.—Lieut. S. T. Trevor, from June 6, 1857, v. Lieut. J. R. Monckton, dec.

Eng.—Lieut. J. L. Watts, from June 27, 1857, v. Lieut. G. Sim, prom.

No. 1,585.—Rank is assigned to the undermentioned asst. surgs. from dates specified:—

Asst. surgs. E. Wallis (not arr.); C. Cameron (not arr.); J. McL. Cameron (not arr.); J. Richardson (not arr.); A. P. Holmes (not arr.); M. J. S. P. R. Gray (not arr.); J. McN. Fleming (not arr.); C. F. Oldham (not arr.); E. A. Fitzgerald (not arr.); G. Henderson; J. Reid (not arr.); P. Cullen (not arr.); J. Richard and Johnson Isaac Newton (not arr.), July 27.

Memo.—Asst. surg. H. S. Smith, of list No. 1 of 1859, is to rank next below Asst. surg. M. H. Lakersteen.

Home Dept., Fort William, Nov. 29.—Mr. H. B. Riddell res. charge of the office of director gen. of the post office, of India, from Mr. R. H. Williamson, on this date.

Mr. C. W. Moore is reatt. to the N. W. P., the Punjab and Oude, having reported his return from leave on the 27th inst.

Foreign Dept., Camp Shekoabad, Nov. 23.—Mr. C. Currie to offic. as secretary to the chief commr. of Oude.

Fort William, Nov. 29.—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s govt., the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to recognise the following appointments:—

Mr. E. Waller, consul for France, at Kurrachee.

Mr. T. Christien, vice-consul for France, at Rangoon, in succ. to Mr. Burot.

Dr. D. M. Falconer delivered over med. ch. of the jail, general hospital, and civil station of Moulmein to Asst. surg. J. McN. Donnelly, on Oct. 31.

Financial Dept., Nov. 29.—Mr. H. D. Sandeman received charge of the office of sub-treasurer, Madras, from Mr. W. Waterfield on the 15th inst.

Mr. I. L. Lushington made over charge of the office of civil auditor, Madras, to Mr. W. Waterfield, on the 15th inst.

\* Letter dated May 3, 1859, No. 63. 7 and 8 Memorial of Lieut. the hon. C. J. D. Arbuthnott, invalid establishment, praying for advancement to the rank of captain.



**Public Works Dept., Nov. 25.**—Appointments:—Mr. J. Collins, C.E., is appd. temp. an exc. eng. of 3rd class, and placed at disposal of resident at Hyderabad.

Lieut. P. S. G. Groome, Madras art., is appd. a probationary asst. eng., public works dept., and posted to Nagpoor, with effect from 13th Oct. last.

Lieut. W. C. Mackinnon, special asst. eng., who was trans. from N.W.P. to Nagpoor, joined Nagpoor div. on Oct. 13.

Nov. 29.—Capt. Martin has leave for 1 mo., prep. to furl. to Europe for 6 mo.

**Military Dept., Camp Bawur, Nov. 18.**—No. 21.—Brigade sergt. Thomas Graham, 4th com. 2nd batt., Bombay art., having distinguished himself during the recent campaign in Central India, having been recommended by his comdg. officer, and being considered by H. E. the C. in C. and the Govt. of Bombay, to be eminently deserving of reward, H.E. the Viceroy, concurring in that opinion, is pleased to confer upon him the rank of ens. unatt., subject to approval.

Nov. 26.—No. 1,588.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs., on m.c.:—

Lieut. col. H. W. Norman, of the 31st N.L.I., dep. and offic. adjt. gen. of the army, for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 1,589.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this estab., without prejudice to their ranks:—

Lieut. W. F. Leicester, 30th N.I.; Lieut. C. W. Campbell, 10th N.I.; Capt. G. C. Lambert, 1st Eur. Bengal fus.; Capt. J. Reid, 37th N.I., 1st class dep. commiss. in Oude, on leave for 15 mo., fr. Nov. 11, 1858, and Lieut. A. Callandar, 58th N.I.; date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 20.

Nov. 29.—No. 1,590.—Admitted to the serv., the cadets promoted to the rank of ens.:—

Infantry.—Messrs. S. B. Home, C. H. T. Marshall, and W. G. Perreau. Date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 20.

Vet. Dept.—Mr. E. J. Batt. Date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 20, and to rank as vet. surg. from that date.

No. 1,591.—Pres. of Bengal.—Admitted to service; the cadets prom. to rank of ens., from the date assigned to them in G.G.O., No. 1,523.

Infantry.—Messrs. G. E. Reagle, H. O. Comberlege. Date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 19.

Med. Dept.—Messrs. M. J. S. Perreau, G. Henderson, and J. R. Johnson. Date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 20.

No. 1,592.—Mr. J. Vanderputt, Ganjam Topographical Survey, is prom. from 3rd to 2nd class sub-ass., from Sept. 1.

No. 1,593.—The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieut. C. T. Hitchins, 54th N.I., Adj. of regt. of Loodianah, for 18 months, under old regs.

No. 1,549.—The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed:—

Nov. 10.—No. 914.—Granting leave to Eur. on m.c. to Surg. J. H. Butler, of med. dept., for 15 mos., under new regs.

**Foreign Dept., Camp, Ferozabad, Nov. 24.**—Lieut. C. R. Pennington, dg. du. with the Oude mil. police, has leave on m.c., for 4 mo.

**Fort William, Dec. 2.**—Mr. W. Twemlow, coll. of customs at Moulinein, resu. ch. of his duties on Nov. 8 last.

Dr. F. Barlow assu. med. ch. of civ. dept. at Amherst, on Oct. 1.

Lieut. J. Perkins assumed ch. of Hurdul dist. fr. Capt. Tulloh, on Nov. 8 last.

The superintg. engrs. of 1st and 2nd circles, Bengal, are invested with the powers of superint. of embankments.

Nov. 26.—Mr. H. C. Halkett, judge of Rungpore, has leave for 3 mo., new rules.

Mr. F. J. Alexander, asst. to mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad, has leave 1 mo. fr. 12th inst., on m.c., new rules.

Nov. 28.—Mr. E. F. Lantour, additional judge of Patna and Behar, has leave for 6 mo., under new rules, in lieu of the leave granted to him on July 25 last.

**Mil. Dept., Fort William, Nov. 30.**—No. 1,600.—The servs. of Asst. surg. T. E. B. Brown are placed at disp. of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, with effect from Oct. 4.

Dec. 2.—No. 1,601.—The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty on this estab.

Lieut. C. S. Maclean, 10th N.I.; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 20.

No. 1,603.—Admitted to the service, and prom. to rank of ens., from the date assigned to him.

Infantry.—Mr. F. W. Simpson; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 28.

No. 1,604.—Capt. J. E. Verner, of the late 60th N.I., has leave for 2 mo., from Jan. 16 to March 16, 1860, to Bombay, to Eur. on furl., for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 1,605.—Lieut. E. Chapman, 14th N.I., has leave from Nov. 15 to Feb. 15, 1860, to Bombay, prep. to leave, on m.c., to Eur., under old regs.

No. 1,608.—Surg. J. H. Butler, med. dept., has leave from Oct. 29 to Nov. 28, 1859, to Bombay, prep. to Eur., m.c., under new regs.

No. 1,609.—Promotion.—50th N.I.—Ens. F. Cardew to be lieut., from Nov. 27, v. Lieut. J. M. Bayley, deceased.

**Home Dept., Dec. 6.**—Messrs. J. D. MacLean and E. H. Whinfield, C.S., reported qualified for the public service, attached to Bengal div. of the pres. of Fort William, and Mr. C. W. P. Watts, C.S., to N. W. prov., Punjab and Oude.

The hon. the President in Council is pleased to grant to Mr. A. M. MacGregor, an unpassed civil servant, ext. of leave on m.c., for 3 mo., from 10th ult.

Mr. W. Hulsey, C.S., is reattached to N. W. provs., Punjab and Oude. Mr. Hulsey reported his return from m.c. leave on 28th ult.

**Financial Dept., Fort William, Dec. 3.**—Dr. T. Boycott, assay master, Calcutta mint, has 6 mo. leave to England from date of the departure from Sandheads of the first steamer after Jan. 9 next.

**Public Works Dept., Dec. 3.**—Promotion:—

Probationary asst. engr. Lieut. A. McNeill, at present in charge of the Jeesunge and Nulhatti road, is brought permanently on strength of department Public Works, in grade of asst. engr. of 2nd class, with effect from Oct. 14.

**Military Dept., Dec. 3.**—No. 1,613.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this establishment without prejudice to their rank:—

Lieut. col. W. A. J. Mayhew, 6th European regt.; Adj. gen. of the army, Capt. P. R. Innes, Invalid estab., army clothing agent, 1st div.; Lieut. W. R. Martin, 43rd N.I.; Lieut. F. A. D. Cox, 17th N.I.; date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 98.

No. 1,614.—The undermentioned officer has reported his arrival on the date specified opposite to his name:—

2nd Capt. and brev. maj. G. G. Pearse, Madras art., asst. commissioner in the Punjab, offic. com. 3rd Sikh irreg. cav., on leave for 15 mo., from Aug. 31, 1858; date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 28, 1859.

No. 1,616.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Europe on leave m.c.:—

Lieut. T. M. Sandys, of 73rd N.I., for 18 mos., under new regs.

No. 1,617.—Lieut. M. J. White, 26th N.L.I., 2nd in comd. of 11th Punjab inf., has leave from Nov. 25 to Feb. 25, 1860, to Bombay, prep. to leave on m.c. to Europe, under old regs.

No. 1,618.—Admitted to the service and prom. to rank of cornet, leaving the dates of their coms. for future adjustment:—

Cavalry.—Mr. M. J. Moore, G. W. Willock, G. H. Heavyside, and E. H. Curtis; date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 28.

No. 1,620.—The following proms. are made:—

Inf.—Lieut. col. W. M. Ramsay to be col., and Maj. J. Smith to be lieut. col., from Oct. 25, v. Col. P. Dickinson, dec.

49th N.I.—Capt. H. J. Piercy to be maj., Lieut. C. C. Dandridge to be capt., and Ens. J. H. Blunt to be lieut., from Oct. 25, v. Col. P. Dickinson, dec.

No. 1,621.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe:—

Capt. G. M. Waddilove, 24th N.I., for 1 year, without pay.

No. 1,622.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave of absence m.c.:—

Capt. E. A. B. Travers, 2nd Madras N.I., asst. adjt. gen. Pegu divn., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. F. Cardew, 50th N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. J. J. Muir, 49th Madras N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. F. F. R. Bishop, 38th Madras N.I., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 1,624.—Capt. J. W. Smith, 22nd N.I., cantonment jt. mag. Ferozepore, is perm. to proc. to Eur. under old regs. for the residue of the furl. on the same account granted to him in G.O. No. 124, Feb. 14, 1851.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Nov. 10.—Mr. P. G. E. Taylor to offic. as compensation comr. of Bengal.

Mr. R. H. Russell, C.S., reported his return to the presy. on 19th inst.

Nov. 22.—Mr. R. H. Russell to offic. as civil and sessions judge of Bancoorah.

Nov. 15.—The appt. of the Rev. H. B. Burney to be chaplain of Darjeeling is to date from Feb. 10.

Nov. 17.—The serv. of Lieut. Hon. C. J. D. Arbuthnot are placed at disposal of Govt. of India in mil. dept., at his own request.

Nov. 22.—Mr. J. A. Crawford, superint. of stamps and stationery, having resumed charge of his office on the 18th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 6th of August last is cancelled.

Appointments:—

Nov. 21.—Mr. S. H. C. Talyer to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Rujshahye.

Nov. 22.—Mr. A. Smith to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Purneah.

No. 2625.—Nov. 8.—Transfer:—Mr. Supervisor J.

Page has been transf. from Lahore and Peshawur-road to Mooltan div. of public works.

**General Dept.**—Appointments:—Mr. R. Temple, commr. of Lahore, has been app. commr. for revising compensation claims in the Punjab and its dependencies.

No. 2694.—Nov. 5.—Mr. D. Fitz Patrick, asst. commr., has been posted to Delhi district.

**Public Works Dept., Nov. 12.**—No. 2663.—Appointments and Postings:—The following arrangements in the public works dept. have been sanctioned by the lieut. gov.:—

Lieut. G. Newmarch, engrs., exec. engr., Delhi div., to be asst. to the chief engr., in room of Capt. Hutchinson.

Capt. Keyes, special asst. engr.

Mr. J. Dyson, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Behar, to charge of sub divn. of Shergotty, and to exercise, in add. to powers he already possesses, those described in section 1 Act X. of 1854 in that district.

Mr. W. Cornell to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah.

Mr. A. C. Wright, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to charge of sub div. of Moonsheegunge, and to exercise special powers of an asst. to a mag. in Dacca.

Nov. 23.—Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to charge of sub div. of Serampore, and to exercise full powers of a mag. in Hooghly.

Mr. F. J. R. Walker, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to charge of sub div. of Serainunge, and to exercise the full powers of a mag. in Pubnah and Bograh.

Leave of absence:—

Nov. 19.—Mr. H. B. Brownlow, sub asst. to the comr. of Assam, for ten days, on m.c., in ext. of the leave granted to him on May 25.

Nov. 23.—Mr. S. C. Bayley, in charge of sub div. of Barripore, for 1 mo., new rules.

Notifications:—

Nov. 19.—Mr. A. J. Jackson, offic. mag. and coll. of Bograh, having returned to his station on 12th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on Aug. 4 is cancelled.

Nov. 24.—The leave to Mr. T. B. Mactier, offic. mag., coll., and salt agent of Pooree, on 4th ult., is cancelled at his request.

It is hereby notified that the following gentlemen have been appd. by their respective Govts. to be emigration agents at Calcutta for the colonies, opposite their respective names, viz.:—

Mr. H. Marriott, for British Guiana.

Mr. T. F. Johnston, for Trinidad.

Mr. A. MacGregor, for Jamaica.

Appointments:—

Nov. 12.—Mr. S. C. Bayley is vested with the powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. in the 24-Pergunnahs.

The undermentioned assts. have been severally vested with special powers of an asst. to a mag., and the powers of a coll., in the districts opposite their names:—

Mr. E. D. Lockwood in Patna.

Mr. W. L. Heeley in Cuttack.

Mr. C. B. Garrett in Midnapore.

Mr. H. Beveridge in Mymensingh.

The undermentioned deputy mags. and dep. colls. have been severally vested with the special powers of an asst. to a mag., described in clause 3, section 2, regulation 8, of 1821, in the districts opposite to their names:—

Mr. J. Coake in Sarun.

Mr. F. J. Platt in Bheerboom.

Mr. S. C. Hampton in Hazareebaugh and Maunbhoom.

Leave of absence:—

Nov. 23.—Mr. J. H. Patton, judge of the Sudder Court, has leave for 2 mos., new rules.

Nov. 25.—Mr. A. Magniac, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah, has prep. leave for four weeks, in lieu of the leave granted to him for 3 mos. on 31st ultimo, and for 15 mos., on m.c., under new rules.

Mr. F. J. Earle, civil asst. surg. of Purneah, has prep. leave for four weeks, in lieu of the leave granted to him on 22nd ult.

Mr. W. H. Brownlow, sub asst. to comr. of Assam, for 1 mo., on m.c., in ext.

Nov. 21.—The servs. of Mr. M. Little, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Kurreempore, in Nuddea, are placed at disposal of Board of Revenue.

Nov. 29.—Mr. F. L. Beaufort, superint. and remembrancer of legal affairs, having resumed charge of his office on 26th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 24th Sept. last is cancelled.

Notification.—Nov. 12.—On the report of the board of examiners the following assts. and dep. mags. attached to Burdwan, Nuddea, Patna, Dacca, Chittagong, and Cuttack divs., are declared to have passed the examination prescribed:—

By the 2nd Standard.—Messrs. J. P. Grant, S. C. Bayley, V. T. Taylor, O. J. McNeill, F. M. Halliday, and W. Cornell.

By the 1st or Lower Standard.—Messrs. E. D. Lockwood, W. L. Heeley, C. B. Garrett, H. Beveridge, J. W. Garstin, J. Coake, F. J. Platts, and S. C. Hampton.



Appointments.—Nov. 21.—Mr. T. Walton to offic. temp. as mag. and coll. of Sylhet.

Nov. 26.—Capt. J. L. Sherwill, rev. surveyor, 2nd or south div., is vested with the powers of a dep. coll., under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Dinapore, Rungpore and Maldah.

Nov. 28.—Mr. E. M. Reily, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Jehanabad, is transf'd. to 24-pergunnahs, in which dist. he will exercise the full powers of a mag.

Leave of absence.—Nov. 21.—Mr. W. J. Longmore, mag. and coll. of Sylhet, for 6 weeks, m.c.

Appointments.—Dec. 1.—Mr. G. B. Hampton, dep. coll. and Abkarry superint. of Calcutta, and Abkarry superint. of 24-pergunnahs, to be also superint. of Abkarry rev. in Hooghly.

Dec. 5.—Mr. C. T. Buckland to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Burdwan.

Leave of absence.—Nov. 30.—Mr. G. L. Martin, judge of Tirhoot, for 1 year, on m.c., of the new rules.

Mr. W. C. Spencer, superint. of survey, 3rd or east div., for 3 mo., of the new rules, making over ch. of his office to Mr. H. J. Reynolds, who will conduct the current duties thereof in addition to his own, during Mr. Spencer's abs.

Mr. F. J. Cockburn, dep. coll. of customs, Calcutta, for 1 mo., of new rules. Mr. P. Bonnaud will conduct Mr. Cockburn's duties dur. his abs.

Dec. 1.—Mr. W. A. Peacock, offic. superint. of Salt Chowkies, Calcutta, for 1 mo., in ext.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

Nov. 19.—No. 5,183.—The servs. of Mr. C. Currie, offic. mag. and coll. of Boodundshuhur, have this day been placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India, with a view to his employment in Oude.

Nov. 22.—No. 5,245.—The servs. of Mr. E. G. Fraser, princ. sudder ameen of Jhansi, are placed at the disp. of the Oude govt.

Nov. 24.—No. 5,272.—Mr. C. G. Sperling, asst., is retransf. to Rohilkund div.

No. 5,278.—Mr. A. C. Barnard, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Saharanpore, is allowed 1 mo. extension of leave, on m.c., in addition to that already allowed him under orders of May 19 last.

General Dept., Nov. 5.—The servs. of the Rev. F. Hinde are placed at disposal of the Government of the Punjab, from Jan. 1.

Military Dept., Allahabad, Nov. 10.—Appointment.—Capt. W. J. Hicks, comdt. of Etah dist. pol. batt., to offic. as comdt. of Agra divl. police batt., v. Major Hennessy.

The servs. of Lieut. R. O. H. Forbes, 3rd Eur. regt., at present adjt. of Azimgurh dist. pol. batt., are pl. at disp. of Govt. of India, foreign dept.

Nov. 17.—Appointments:—Lieut. J. W. O'Dowda, adjt., Jounpore dist. police batt., to offic. as comdt. of the Azimgurh dist. pol., as a temp. arr., dur. abs. of Capt. Manning from the batt., v. Lieut. R. O. H. Forbes.

Capt. G. St. P. Fooks, comdt. of Jounpore dist. pol., to conduct duties of adjt., in addition to his own.

Lieut. E. G. Stone, 2nd in comd. of Mynpoorie auxiliary levy, to offic. as comdt. of Etah dist. pol., v. Capt. Hicks.

Mr. W. B. Peppin to offic. as adjt. of Azimgurh dist. pol., on probation, v. Lieut. R. O. H. Forbes.

Judicial Dept., Nov. 14.—Mr. H. P. Fane, offic. mag. and coll. of Agra, to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Cawnpore, fr. the date upon which he may assu. ch. of the office.

Public Works Dept., Nov. 12.—Capt. F. W. Peile, exec. engr., 6th div. public works, has leave to proc. to the Hills, on m.c.

Camp Cawnpore, Nov. 26.—No. 54.—Mr. W. J. Brandy, offic. judge of Banda, having this day been app. commissr. for the investigation of claims to compensation for losses incurred during the mutiny, is directed to make over charge of his office to the principal sudder ameen of the dist.

Leave of absence:—

Late 49th N.I.—Maj. J. Smith, fr. Feb. 16 to April 30, to presy., prep. to Europe.

Asst. surg. W. Pekkett, fr. Oct. 2 to Feb. 2, 1860, to Calcutta, prep. to Europe, m.c., under old rules.

14th Punjab Inf.—Maj. E. D. Watson, late 44th N.I., to be comdt., v. Shakespear, on furl.

Futtehghurh Levy.—Lieut. A. M. Stewart, late 64th N.I., to be adjt.; Cornet C. G. Cautley, do. du. with 2nd N.I., to proc. to Campbellpore, and do du.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

##### THE NEW COMPENSATION COMMISSIONERS.

Financial Dept., Nov. 10.—In accordance with para. 2 of notification, No. 91, dated Oct. 29, the Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be commissioners for the investigation of claims to compensation for losses, incurred during the mutiny, in the divisions opposite their names:—

Mr. F. P. Pearson, to be commissioner for the Agra division.

Mr. S. J. Becher, to be commissioner for the Allahabad, Benares, Jubbulpore, and Jhansie divisions.

The commissioner for the Rohilkund, Meerut, and Kumaon divisions will be appointed hereafter.

The commissioners will commence their labours on or about the 15th inst., and will give due notice to each registered claimant, or his agent, at what place, and within what period he must be in attendance to prosecute his claim.

Nov. 18.—No. 2,764.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. Boulderson, asst. comr., Hazara, for 8 weeks from the date he may avail himself of the same, under the new military rules, prep. to furl. to Eur.

Nov. 16.—No. 2,784.—Appointment:—

Asst. surg. A. P. Tomkyns, of the Hissar dist., has been app. civ. asst. surg. of Delhi.

Nov. 15.—No. 2,676.—Transfer:—Mr. Asst. comy. J. Smith, pub. works dept., Rawul Pindee div., has been transf. to Sealkote div.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Hd. Qrs., Camp, Cawnpore, Nov. 1.—The serv. of Lieut. H. Macsween, Bengal engrs., at present in charge of 2nd co. sappers and miners, at Delhi, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in public works dept.

Lieut. C. R. Blair, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., is app. to do du. with convalescent depot at Kussowlie for 1 year, fr. 31st ult.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the dates specified:—

Lieut. G. C. Jackson, 2nd Eur. L.C., Sept. 20.

Ensigns A. D. Campbell and E. B. Cox, 3rd Eur.

regt., Oct. 17.

Asst. surg. P. M. Crosbie, med. dept., Oct. 17.

The following Pres. div. orders, directing medical arrangements, are confirmed:—

Dated Sept. 12.—Appg. Asst. surg. T. Mathew to assu. med. ch. of, and Asst. surg. J. R. Purefoy to do du. with, a detach. of Bengal art., cav., and inf. recruits about to proc. to Upper Provs. by the flat Komatie.

Dated Sept. 13.—Directing Asst. surg. A. C. Main-gay, lately arrived from England, to do du. in Pres. gen. hospital.

By Major Hamilton, comg. a field force in Gwalior div., date! Lullutpore, 13th ult., appg. Asst. surg. E. F. Whentley, of the Bombay army, to med. ch. of 2nd co. Bombay sappers and miners, with effect fr. 1st idem.

Rawul Pindee station order, dated 14th ult., directing Asst. surg. C. K. Webb, 4th Punjab inf., to assu. med. ch. of 21st N.I., and civil station gaol dispensary and police batt., in add. to his other duties, with effect fr. 12th idem.

Peshawur div. order, dated 19th ult., directing Capt. A. O. Wood, late 14th N.I., to do duty with 33rd N.I., at Peshawur, which he will proceed and join at once.

Benares station order, dated 19th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. McL. Pemberton to proceed to Kur-runtadhee and assume med. charge of 20th Punjab inf., v. Asst. surg. Dickson.

Leave of absence:—

17th Irr. Cav.—Maj. J. Liptrott, comdt. from Nov. 1 to March 1, in ext., to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

Late 38th N.I.—Capt. R. B. Dundas, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, to Calcutta, undergo. an examin. in native languages.

66th or Goorka L.I. Regt.—Capt. J. J. Hockley, from Oct. 28 to Dec. 28, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, under new rules.

Hd. Qrs., Camp, Cawnpore, Nov. 2.—With reference to G. O. No. 1452, 28th ult., Lieut. col. C. T. E. Hinde, 65th N.I., is directed to proc. without delay and join his corps, on service in China.

Lieut. col. J. Macdonald is removed from 39th to 73rd N.I., and directed to join.

Nov. 3.—Orders confirmed:—

Pres. div. order, dated Sept. 8, directing Ens. W. Battry, 6th Eur. regt., to proc. by rail to Raneegunge and do du. with a detach. of recruits for that corps prog. by bullock train to join regt. hd. qrs. at Hazareebagh.

By Major H. B. Stevens, comg. escort of C. in C., dated 20th and 28th Sept., the former directing Asst. surg. A. Taylor, Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt., to afford med. aid to detach. of 23rd Punjab inf.; and the latter to detach. of 4th Sikh cav., in add. to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Eur. L.C.—Lieut. J. C. Lockwood, fr. Oct. 15 to Dec. 15, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c., under new rules.

33rd N.I.—Lieut. T. W. Rutherford (interp. and qmr.), fr. Dec. 1 to March 31, 1860, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c., under old rules.

Unatt. List.—Ens. C. Stroud, fr. Dec. 1 to May 31, 1860, to Bhangulpore.

Hd. Qrs., Camp, Poorah, Nov. 7.—The following removals and postings of general and field officers are directed:—

Col. R. Blackhall, on furl., fr. 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. to the late 13th N.I.

Col. J. Matthie, new prom., to 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

Lieut. col. R. Y. B. Bush, on furl., fr. 32nd to late 13th N.I.

Lieut. col. J. L. Taylor, fr. late 26th (light) to 32nd N.I.

#### THE KAMROOP REGIMENT.

With the sanction of Government, the C. in C. directs the gradual reduction of the Kamroop regt. to an establishment of 700 sepoy, in 10 companies of 70 men each, with the present proportion of all other ranks.

47th N.I.—Lieut. F. C. Bewsher to be adjt.

Lieut. C. H. Griffin, H.M.'s 98th regt., is permitted to resign the adjutancy of East Indian regt.

Asst. surg. G. H. Ray, recently returned fr. furl., is app. to med. ch. of 8th irreg. cav., in room of Asst. surg. J. A. Currie.

Hd. Qrs. Camp, Urrool, Nov. 8.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appt.: 66th or Goorka L.I. regt.

Lieut. R. S. Hill to be adjt. Surg. C. R. Francis, recently returned from furlough, is appt. to med. charge of 4th Eur. regt., during abs. of Surg. R. B. Kinsey.

Lieut. C. S. Noble, late 72nd N.I., is appt. to do duty with H.M.'s 53rd regt., instead of with 5th fusiliers.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination:

Lieut. P. Story, 66th or Goorka L.I., Lieut. H. C. Marsh, 67th N.I., 24th ult.

Asst. surg. E. O. Tandy, Asst. J. H. Condon, 15th ult.

Leave of absence:—

Arty.—Lieut. R. H. Palmer (D. P. works, Lahore divn.) from Jan. 1 to Jan. 23, to Mean Meer.

5th Troop 1st B. H. A.—Brev. maj. G. A. Renny, from Nov. 1 to Feb. 15, 1860, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur.

Late 74th N.I.—Capt. J. P. P. T. Hawkey, from Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, 1860, to presy., prep. to furl. to Europe.

Hd. Qrs. Camp, Meerun-ke-Seraf, Nov. 9.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal army were certified, on the 19th July last, by the comdt. of the School of Musketry at Hythe, to be "qualified to assist in the instruction of musketry":—

Lieut. F. H. Inglefield, late 38th N.I.

Lieut. C. N. McMullin, 73rd N.I.

Ens. R. N. MacNair, of the late 22nd N.I., doing duty with 2nd Battn. 60th rifles, will join and do du. with H.M.'s 16th regt.

Orders confirmed:—

Presy. div. orders, dated 20th Sept., directing Ens. G. T. Jones, late 35th N.I., to proc. to Dum Dum and do duty with a detach. of arty. recruits prog. to Upper provs.; and Lieut. A. B. Hepburn, 32nd N.I., attached to H.M.'s 67th foot, at Barrackpore, to join head qrs. of his own regt. at that station.

By Major P. A. Robertson, comdg. 22nd Punjab inf., dated 8th ult., directing Lieut. T. Ryan, attached to corps as doing duty officer, to proc. to No. 5 gong, in comd. of left wing, and remain with it until relieved by Capt. E. Smyth, offic. 2nd in comd.

By Lieut. col. R. Cadell, comdg. at Nowgong, dated 16th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. C. Elliott, 4th Madras L.C., to assume med. charge of A comp. 3rd battn. Madras art., and No. 2 horse field batty. attached, also detachs. of H.M.'s 97th regt. and 17th Madras N.I., and details of other corps, dur. abs. of Asst. surg. E. M. Sinclair, 97th foot.

Leave of absence:—

4th Troop 2nd B. H. A.—Capt. E. Harrison, from Dec. 15 to Feb. 1, 1860; to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, on m.c.

4th Comp. 6th Battn., Art.—2nd Capt. T. Present, from Nov. 15 to Feb. 15, 1860; to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe.

63rd N.I.—Capt. W. J. P. Barlow, from Sept. 10 to March 1, 1860, in ext., to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.

Medical Dept.—Surg. J. Hilliard, from Nov. 4 to Jan. 4, 1860, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, on m.c.

Head Qrs., Camp Jellalabad, Nov. 10.—With reference to G.O., July 29, 1858, the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the medical superint. of the troops in Rohilkund and Kumaon shall now revert to the superintending surg. Meerut circle.

With reference to G.O., No. 1,467, 31st ult., placing the servs. of the following officers temp. at the disposal of the C. in C. for regimental duty, H. E. is pleased to direct them to join their respective corps with as little delay as possible:—

Capt. C. Reay, 32nd N.I., cantonment joint mag., Raneegunge.

Capt. G. Holroyd, 43rd N.I. (lt. inf.)

Lieut. L. Smith (late) 35th N.I., do. du. with Kemaon batt., is app. to do du. with Allygurh levy, and join forthwith.

Lieut. C. K. Mylne, late 35th N.I., will join and do du. with Loyal Poorbeah regt.

Orders confirmed:—

Bareilly station ord., dated 13th ult., directing Lieut. col. F. Gaiskell to make over comd. of station to Lieut. col. F. G. Wilkinson, 42nd highlanders.

By Lieut. col. F. Gaiskell, comdg. Bareilly art. div., dated 13th ult., directing all reports of the div. to be made to Brev. maj. D. McNeill, 3rd co. 3rd batt. Bengal art.

By Brig. F. Wheeler, comdg. f. f. in Bundelcund, dated 13th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. Henry, H.M.'s 43rd lt. inf., to afford med. aid to brig. staff and Bijmore levy, in add. to his other duties.

By Maj. H. Kent, comdg. at Sasseram, dated 14th ult., directing Staff Asst. surg. F. A. Turton to afford med. aid to Hazara horse, in add. to his other du.

Leave of absence:—

58th N.I.—Brev. col. J. A. Barstow has leave from Oct. 15 to Jan. 15, 1860, in ext., to remain at Murree, on m.c.

Sub Medical Dept.—Asst. T. A. Earle, from Nov. 15 to Feb. 15, 1860, in ext., to remain at Meerut, on m.c.

The undermentioned officers passed prescribed colloquial examination on the dates specified:—  
Lieuts. J. Herschel and H. Miesween, Bengal eng., Sept. 15.

Asst. surg. R. Mantell, med. dept., 5th inst.

Ens. D. Darroch, late 27th N.I., now do. du. with H.M.'s 75th, is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 35th regt., on arrival of that regt. at Meerut.

Leave of absence:—

Late 15th N.I.—Capt. H. C. Cuppage, do. du. with Jat horse, from Nov. 13 to Nov. 15, 1860, in ext., to remain at Nynce Tal and the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Late 30th N.I.—Brev. maj. J. Morrieson, fr. Nov. 6 to Feb. 6, 1860, to Calcutta, prep. to furl., under new rules.

Bombay Army.—Local Lieut. C. W. Burton, interp. to H.M.'s 89th foot, for 3 mo. from date of quitting the regt., to Lucknow.

#### COMPLETION OF STRENGTH OF REGIMENTS.

*Head Qrs., Camp Futteghur, Nov. 12.*—The C. in C. directs that the 4th N.I. shall be completed to established complement of a regt. of the line, as laid down by G. O. No. 841, June 13, and the Loyal Poorbeah regt. to that fixed for levies in aforesaid order.

The following presidency division orders are confirmed:—

*Dated Sept. 21.*—Directing the undermentioned young officers, lately attached to H.M.'s 67th, to do du. with H.M.'s 53rd regt.:—

Ens. G. B. Lee, late 52nd N.I.

Ens. W. C. Chowne, late 12th N.I.

Ens. D. R. Clarke, late 55th N.I.

Ens. R. E. K. Money, late 13th N.I.

Ens. D. Adamson, late 61st N.I.

Ens. J. Hay, late 23rd N.I.

*Dated 22nd idem.*—Disposing of the undermentioned young officers to do duty with a detach. of arty. recruits at Dum Dum, as follows:—

Lieut. N. J. Jones, late 15th N.I.

Lieut. T. Dawes, late 72nd N.I.

Lieut. J. M. Sym, late 58th N.I.

Ens. E. W. de Lousada, late 69th N.I.

Ens. P. Boyd, 43rd N.I., to do du. with H.M.'s 53rd regt.

*Dated 24th idem.*—Appg. Capt. R. T. H. Barber, 63rd N.I., to do du. with recruit depot at Barrackpore, in view to his taking com. of a draft of recruits for 5th Eur. regt., proc. to Berhampore, and directg. him, on completion of that duty, to rejoin his own regt.

*Dated 28th idem.*—Directing Ens. E. W. de Lousada, late 69th N.I., now do. du. with a detach. of art. recruits, to do du. with Lahore light horse, as a temp. measure.

*Dated 29th idem.*—Directing the undermentioned officers to do duty with corps specified opposite their respective names:—

Capt. T. H. Wilson, late 57th N.I., Lieut. W. D. Macturk, late 64th N.I., with the Eur. recruit depot at Barrackpore.

Capt. E. W. Hicks, late 67th N.I., with 73rd N.I., and to com. the 4th comp. of that regt., quartered in the said fort, and also garrison reserve guards.

Leave of absence:—

Late 34th N.I.—Lieut. C. A. Hunter, from Jan. 1 to April 30, to presy., prep. to furl. to Eur., under old rules.

By Brig. Sir C. S. Stuart, com. 1st brig., Gwalior div., dated 23rd ult., directing Asst. surg. P. M. Crosbie, 3rd Eur. regt., in add. to his other duties, to rel. Asst. surg. E. Wilson, H.M.'s 71st highlanders, from med. ch. of 2nd comp. 5th batt. Bengal art., with No. 21 batt. attached; and also to assu. ch. of 2nd Mahratta horse, dur. abs. of Asst. surg. A. Eteson.

Meerut division order, dated 31st ult., directing Surg. R. H. Oakly to offic. as garr. ast. surg. at Delhi, and assu. med. ch. of art. division there, v. Surg. C. Harland, proc. on leave.

*Head Qrs., Camp Futteghur, Nov. 13.*—Lieut. T. D. Madden, of the late 64th N.I., att. to 2nd rifle brig., is app. to do du. with 17th Punjab inf., to join forthwith.

Lieut. J. Moore, invalid estab., is app. 2nd class barrack mr. at Raneegunge and Chinsurah, from 1st inst.

Ens. V. W. Tregear, of the late 18th N.I., do. du. with H.M.'s 75th regt., is app. to do du. with 35th foot on its arrival at Meerut.

Orders confirmed:—

Cawnpore div. order, dated 25th ult., directing Lieut. C. H. Bridges, late 15th N.I., do. du. with H.M.'s 80th regt., to proc. to Allahabad and report hims. if to Mj. Lane, superint. remount depot, for appt. to charge of remounts, and about to be sent to Surhind div.; and Vet. surg. J. Field to accompany remounts and afford them professional aid.

Allahabad brig. order, dated 25th ult., apptg. Capt. A. S. Allen, late 34th N.I., to offic. as station interp., in room of Lieut. O. M. Glubb, app. ast. to the comr. milv. police, N.W.P.

Dinapore div. ord., dated 30th ult., apptg. Asst. surg. T. W. Sheppard to do du. with 6th Eur. regt., at Hazareebagh, from 21st idem.

Rohilgund f. f. ord., dated 31st ult., directing Lieut. E. Y. Walcott, late 57th N.I., to offic. as interp. to 42nd highlanders.

Rivalul Pindlee station ord., dated 1st and 2nd inst., the former directing Asst. surg. G. V. Currie, 18th irreg. cav., to afford med. aid to 21st N.I.; and the latter apptg. him to med. ch. of civil station, jail dispensary, and police batt., in add. to his other du., v. Asst. surg. C. K. Webb, 4th Punjab inf.

Cawnpore div. orl., dated 2nd inst., directing Asst. surg. F. Odvaine, do. du. with 1st Eur. lt. cav., to proc. to Allahabad, and ass. med. ch. of a detach. of invalids proc. to pres.

Umballah station ord., dated 7th inst., directing Surg. J. H. Jones, of the Loyal Poorbeah regt., to afford med. aid to a detach. of 24th Punjab pioneers, in add. to his other du.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Co. 3rd Batt. Art.—Brev. lieut. col. H. Le G. Bruce, fr. Dec. 15 to Jan. 15, 1860, to Calcutta, prep. to unexpired portion of furl. to Eur.

Invalid Estab.—Lieut. F. J. Alexander, from Nov. 1 to Feb. 1, 1860, to Meerut.

Order confirmed:—

*Dated Sept. 24.*—Placing the services of the undermentioned med. officers at disposal of Superint. surg. presy. circle:—

Asst. surgs. R. Bird and W. E. Caird.

*Jeddahabad, Nov. 10.*—Benares station orders confirmed:—

*Dated Sept. 3.*—Directing surg. J. Hilliard to make over charge of the 25th N.I. and the med. depot to Civil surg. A. H. Cheek, as a temp. arrangement, and proc. to Saltpore and relieve Surg. J. Nasmyth.

*Dated 5th idem.*—Directing Surg. J. Nasmyth, 25th N.I., arrived from Saltpore, to take charge of med. stores at the former station.

Kirwee station order, dated 14th ult., appg. Lieut. T. Obbard, 17th Madras N.I., to offic. as staff officer to a detachm. of the Sangor F.F. at that station, in addition to his other duties, v. Ens. R. Gray, 97th regt.

Dinapore station order, dated 20th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. R. Hooper, arr. from presy., to do du. in depot hospital.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Khodagunge, Nov. 11.*—Asst. surgs. J. Wilson, W. J. Thompson, F. Parsons, M. H. Lakersteen; arrived at Chinsurah with detachments of discharged men, to do duty in the depot hospital there.

2. Surg. T. F. Fernandez, Madras army, to med. charge of detachment procg. on ship *Great Tasmania*.

By Capt. E. Tulloch, comdg. 11th Punjab inf., dated Sept. 27 last, appg. Lieut. C. F. Battye to act as adjt., in add. to his other duties, on departure on treasure escort duty of Lieut. L. Wavell.

Surhind divn. order dated the 10th ult., directing Ens. E. F. Fortescue, late 34th N.I., to remain at Umballah, and do duty with the regt. of Kelat-i-Ghilzie.

Allahabad brigade order dated the 21st ult., directing Asst. surg. M. W. Mott, arrived from the pres., to do duty in the depot hospital.

By Brev. col. G. H. Swinley, comdg. Meerut divn., dated 26th ult., apptg. 2nd Capt. De V. F. Carey, 4th troop 3rd brigade, in the absence of any qualified officer, to offic. as adjt. and gr. mr. of 4th batt. art., in add. to his other duties, and in room of Lieut. J. Seance, perm. to join his appt.

Meerut divn. order dated 27th ult., making the following med. arrangements:—

Staff Asst. surg. R. Woods, doing duty with H.M.'s 75th foot, to the med. charge of a detachment of invalids proceeding to the pres.

2. Asst. surg. J. R. Purvis, M.D., arrived with recruits, to do duty with H.M.'s 75th regt.

Presy. div. order, dated 30th ult., directing Lieut. T. Dawes, late 72nd N.I., to join and do du. with Eur. cav. and inf. recruit depot at Barrackpore.

*Head Qrs., Camp Futteghur, Nov. 13.*—Hazareebagh order, dated Aug. 31 last, directg. Capt. F. S. Roberts, of the gr. mr. gen's dept., to proc. to Calcutta by dawk, at the public expense, and report his arr. to the Sec. to the Govt. of India, mil. dept.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Jhansi station orders dated the 13th and 14th ult., the former directg. Capt. A. W. Cameron, her Majesty's 92nd highlanders, station staff officer to join the field force, under com. of Brev. col. A. J. Lockhart, as detach. staff officer; and the latter appg. Lieut. A. T. Moore, 2nd Bombay L.C., to act as station staff officer, in room of Capt. Cameron.

By Maj. C. Herbert, comdg. Allipore regt., dated 30th ult., directing Lieut. F. Allen, 2nd in com., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties.

Surhind div. order, dated 5th inst., directing Asst. surg. S. C. Townsend, in joint med. ch. of Simla, to afford med. aid to detachment of Nusseree batt. at Juttorgh, with effect fr. the 1st idem, v. Surg. J. T. C. Ross.

The servs. of Brev. maj. J. Hennessy, 70th N.I., com. of district police batt. at Azra, having been placed temp. at the disposal of the C. in C. for regimental duty. H. E. directs that that officer will proc. forthwith and join his regt. in China.

The following presy. div. orders are confirmed:—

*Dated 15th ult.*—Directing Lieuts. J. P. Turton, late 26th, and E. Venour, late 40th N.I., returned fr. furl. to do du. with recruit depot at Barrackpore.

*Dated 16th ult.*—Directing Brev. maj. H. L. Bird, late 18th N.I., recently returned fr. furl. to do du. with the Eur. cav. and inf. depot at Barrackpore.

*Head Quarters, Camp, Mohamedabad, Nov. 17.*—Capt. R. Gibson, H.M.'s 87th fusiliers, is, at his own request, permitted to resign his appointment with 3rd Sikh irreg. cav.

The following presidency division orders, directing medical arrangements, are confirmed:—

*Dated 13th ult.*—App. Asst. surg. W. J. Thomson to med. ch. of, and to do duty with, a detachment of Bengal art. recruits about to embark on the troop boat *Dal'ah*, for Allahabad.

Orders confirmed:—

*Dated 28th idem.*—Placing the servs. of Asst. surg. F. Parsons, arrived from Berhampore with a detachment of H.M.'s 99th regt., at the disp. of the offic. superintg. surgeon, Barrackpore.

*Head Qrs., Camp, Ewar, Nov. 18.*—Lieut. C. H. Grace, 39th Madras N.I., was declared by the board of examiners at Fort William, on July 8 last, to have acquired competent knowledge of Hindoostanee.

*Dated Sept. 3 last.*—Asst. surgs. H. S. Smith and W. E. Allen, to proc. by carriage dawk, the former to Lucknow and the latter to Agra, and report themselves respectively to the superintg. surgs. at those stations.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Brigadier Sir C. S. Stuart, com. 1st brigade Gwalior div., dated Sept. 22, app. Lieut. O. Barnes, adj. 2nd regt. Mahratta horse, to offic. as interp. to H.M.'s 71st Highlanders in addition to his other duties.

### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Nov. 18.*—*Hd. Qrs., Camp, Lucknow, Oct. 27.*—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotion, until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—  
53rd Foot.—Ens. W. F. Fullerton to be lieut., by purch., v. Campbell, who retires, Oct. 27.

*Adj. Gen's Office, Simla, Nov. 7.*—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Dr. W. M. Muir, dep. inspec. gen. H.M.'s hospitals, will proc. immediately to China for duty as principal med. officer.

#### POSTINGS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

*Adj. Gen's Office, Simla, Nov. 8.*—All appointments and postings of medical officers of H.M.'s service made by the C. in C. will in future be arranged on the recommendation of the inspec. gen. H.M.'s hospitals in India; and all medical officers are consequently desired to forward their applications on such subjects to the inspec. gen. H.M.'s hospitals, instead of to the adjt. gen. H.M.'s forces.

With reference to the 2nd para. of G.O. No. 129, dated Oct. 27, 1859, the following officers will proc. to England with invalids, under divisional arrangements:—

75th Foot.—Capt. W. C. Justice.

52nd Foot.—Asst. surg. H. A. Gogarty.

Order confirmed:—By the officer comg. 98th foot, dated Sept. 30, appg. Ens. Heathcote to perform duties of regt. instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. Haywood, invalided, and until arrival of a Gazetted instructor, with effect fr. Sept. 30.

Leave of absence:—95th Foot.—Surg. H. M. Webb, to England, for 6 mo.

MEMORANDUM.—For "Lieut. A. H. Granes, 52nd foot, to be capt.," misprinted in G.O., dated hd. qrs., Simla, Sept. 27, read "Lieut. A. H. Graves," &c.

*Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Nov. 22.*—*Hd. Qrs., Camp, Khodagunge, Nov. 11.*—Appointments, until H.M.'s pleasure be known:—

53rd Foot.—Lieut. G. Porter, fr. 82nd foot, to be lieut., v. Acton, who exch., Oct. 21, 1859.

82nd Foot.—Lieut. T. Acton, fr. 53rd foot, to be lieut., v. Porter, Oct. 21, 1859.

*Adj. Gen's Office, Simla, Nov. 10.*—The following orders are confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset, granting leave to following officers, to England, under new rules, m.c.:—

57th Foot.—Lieut. E. Mills.

83rd Foot.—Capt. H. De R. Pigott.

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, granting leave of absence to Capt. J. F. Sparke, 84th (late 68th foot), to England, under new rules, m.c.

By the officer comd. at Fyzabad, dated Sept. 16, directing Staff Asst. surg. Gascoigne to proc. to Lucknow in med. ch. of 4th co. royal engr.

Leaves of absence:—23rd foot.—Capt. L. O'Connor, to England, under new rules. 43rd foot.—Lieut. A. G. E. Morley, to England, under new rules, m.c. 48th foot.—Capt. J. R. Lovett, to England, for 18 mo. 67th foot.—Ens. A. A. Price, to England, under new rules, m.c. 75th foot.—Lieut. J. Streets, to England, under new rules, m.c. 77th foot.—Ens. H. R. Bate, to Calcutta, from Oct. 31 to Nov. 30, m.c., and to England, under new rules. 98th foot.—Lieuts. S. H. Heywood and G. W. Smith, to Bombay, for 2 mos., from Oct. 20th, m.c. Rifle brigade.—Capt. R. R. Glyn, to England, for 18 mos.

H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of abs. to the following officers, on m.c.:—

8th foot.—Lieut. R. Whitting, from July 16, 1859, to Feb. 28, 1860. 53rd foot.—Lieut. R. A. Eyre, from Sept. 1 to June 7, 1860: Capt. J. W. Corfield, from Sept. 15 to Dec. 31, 1859. 60th rifles.—Ens. E. S. Steward, from Aug. 31, 1859, to Feb. 29, 1860: Capt. G. C. H. Waters, from July 31 to Dec. 31. 70th foot.—Capt. S. C. Jackson, from Aug. 31 to March 7, 1860. 77th foot.—Brev. Lieut. col. H. R. Carden, from Aug. 31 until retirement. 80th foot.—Capt. H. P. Batcheler, from Sept. 2 to Jan. 7, 1860. 99th foot.—Brev. Col. P. Smyly, from Aug. 29 to March 2, 1860.

Adjutant General's Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Nov. 26.—Head Qrs., Camp, Futtchgurh, Nov. 14.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following prom. and appts., until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

23rd Foot.—Lieut. J. Williamson to be capt., by purch., v. Fiennes, ret., Nov. 14.

75th foot.—Lieut. F. R. Macnamara, from 93rd foot, to be lieut., v. Brocas, who exch., Nov. 14.

93rd Foot.—Lieut. R. Brocas, from 75th foot, to be lieut., v. Macnamara, who exch., Nov. 14.

Nov. 15.—The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of the following officer is accepted:—

Ens. M. J. Baillie, of the 72nd foot.

The following officers have passed in the vernacular language:—

Asst. surg. P. Kilgour, 79th highlanders.

Lieut. A. W. O. Saunders, 6th foot.

Asst. surg. J. F. Deakin, 70th foot.

Lieut. R. Swift and W. H. M. Jackson, H.M.'s 81st foot.

Asst. surgs. W. J. Mullan, 81st foot, and C. G. Lumsden, 90th foot.

Adj. Gen's Office, Simla, Nov. 16.—H.R.H. the General C. in C. has been pleased to sanction an exchange between Capt. B. Lawson, of 5th brigade, and Capt. G. C. Henry, of 14th brigade roy. art.

Major Henry will proceed to Gibraltar, at his own expense.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset,

Granting leave of absence to the following officers to England, under new rules, m.c.:—

61th Foot.—Lieut. A. Mirehouse; Lieut. R. R. Fennessy.

72nd Foot.—Lieut. J. D. Stewart.

95th Foot.—Major the Hon. E. Plunkett.

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant,

Granting an ext. of leave of abs. to Lieut. Dowdeswell, 80th Foot, to Dec. 31 next, on m.c.

Confirming regimental order by the officer comdg. 1st battn. 18th foot:—

Dated Oct. 2.—Appointment.—Lieut. H. Shah to act as adjt., v. Lieut. Kemp, prom.

Directing the following officers to proceed to England, in charge of invalids, &c.:—

68th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. C. Seymour; Lieut. G. F. Wilkinson.

74th Foot.—Lieut. W. S. Aunt.

Granting leave of absence to Asst. surg. T. J. Murphy, 3rd battn. 60th rifles, to England, under new rules, m.c.

By the Brigadier comdg. at Rawul Pindee:—

Dated Oct. 30.—Directing Lieut. S. W. C. Lloyd and W. J. Frampton, 7th foot, to accompany detach. of invalids, under comd. of Captain Edwards, 98th foot, to Mooltan.

By the officer comdg. Royal Engrs. in Bengal:—

Dated Nov. 3.—Appg. Capt. Beaumont, royal engrs., to act as adjt. till appt. of an adjt. from home.

By the Gen. officer comdg. Peshawur divn.:—

Dated Nov. 10.—Directing staff Asst. surg. J. Sparrow to do duty in 70th foot.

Leaves of absence:—

52nd Foot.—Capt. Hon. E. G. Curzon, to England, under new rules, m.c.

92nd Highlanders.—Ens. R. A. Emmet, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Rifle Brigade, 3rd Battn.—Col. H. Horsford, c.b., m.c.

Adjutant Genl's Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Nov. 30.—Hd. Qrs., Camp, Urroun, Nov. 22.—The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. E. C. Johnson, 99th foot, has been accepted.

The undermentioned officer has passed in the vernacular.

Lieut. R. C. Smith, 1st battery, 14th brigade, royal art.

Orders confirmed:—

By General Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B. & K.H.

Granting leave of absence to the following officers to England, under new rules, m.c.

33rd Foot.—Lieut. R. H. Roberts.

34th Foot.—Asst. surg. E. Masteron.

The leave to Capt. A. Neave, 3rd drag. g.s., dated June 17, will commence from Sept. 20 instead of May 15.

By the general officer commanding Meerut div.:—

Dated Nov. 4.—App. Asst. surg. H. Reid, 75th foot, to med. charge of corps, with effect from Oct. 12.

Leaves of absence:—

Royal Art.—Maj. G. C. Henry, and Vet. surg. J. D. Hall, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., m.c.

Royal Art.—Asst. surg. F. H. Forshall, from July 13 to Oct. 14, in ext. of privilege leave, and 2 mo. from latter date, to Bombay, m.c.

The leave granted to him in G.O., No. 132, of Nov. 2, is hereby cancelled.

23rd Foot.—Capt. Hon. N. Fiennes, from date of departure from his regt., until retirement from the service.

37th Foot.—Maj. B. Thomas, to Calcutta or Bombay, for 2 mo., from Nov. 13, m.c.

27th Foot.—Lieut. B. Reece, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., from date of departure from Ghazepore, m.c.

38th Foot.—Brev. Lieut. col. W. J. Loftus, to Bombay, for 2 mo., in ext. m.c.

60th Rifles.—Ens. H. J. Barker, to Bareilly, from May 26 to Dec. 9, m.c.

### Court Martial.

Lieut. G. C. B. TAYLOR, H.M.'s 1st BENGAL EUR. LIGHT CAVALRY.

Hd. Qrs., Camp, Futtchgurh, Nov. 14.—At a general court martial re-assembled at Cawnpore on Sept. 23, Lieut. G. C. B. Taylor, of H.M.'s 1st Bengal Eur. L.C., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—

1st Instance.—In having, at Cawnpore, shortly before twelve o'clock, on the night of Aug. 18, entered into an unseemly altercation, on the public road, with Sergt. maj. G. H. Fleury, of the Cawnpore depot, who, by his (Lieut. Taylor's) order was taken a prisoner to the main guard of the 1st Lt. Cav., and there handcuffed and leg-ironed, the leg-irons being removed in about an hour, and the sergt. major, still handcuffed, then placed in confinement in one of the regimental cells, and kept there till about eleven o'clock on the morning of Aug. 19; he (Sergt. maj. Fleury) having done nothing whatever to justify the indignities to which he was thus subjected by Lieut. Taylor.

2nd Instance.—In having, at Cawnpore, shortly before twelve o'clock on the night of the 18th of August, entered into an unseemly altercation on the public road with Mr. J. Wilson, engine-driver of the East Indian Railway, who, by his Lieut. Taylor's order, was taken a prisoner to the main guard of the 1st Lt. Cav., and there leg-ironed, the leg-irons being removed in about an hour, and Mr. Wilson then placed in confinement in one of the regimental cells, and kept there till about eleven o'clock on the morning of the 19th August, he, Mr. Wilson, having done nothing whatever to justify the indignities to which he was thus subjected by Lieut. Taylor.

Finding.—Guilty of the charge brought against him; and on the 1st instance of the charge, guilty, with the exception of having entered into an unseemly altercation on the public road with Sergeant Major Fleury, of the Cawnpore depot, of which he, the prisoner, is not guilty, and is acquitted; and on the 2nd instance of the charge, guilty, with the exception of having entered into an unseemly altercation on the public road with Mr. J. Wilson, engine driver of the East India railway, of which he, the prisoner, is not guilty, and is acquitted.

Sentence.—To be reprimanded in such way as his Excellency the C. in C. may direct.

Revised Sentence.—The Court respectfully adheres to its original sentence.

"The Finding is approved, but the Sentence is not confirmed."

(Signed) CLYDE, General,

Lucknow, Oct. 27. C. in C. East Indies.

REMARKS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

The sentence is, in Lord Clyde's opinion, quite inadequate to the very serious offence of which Lieut. Taylor has been correctly convicted. It is true that this officer has expressed his deep sorrow for what has occurred, pleading youth and inexperience for his improper conduct, which he allows that he cannot, for an instant, attempt to defend. He also states that, on becoming aware of the impropriety of his behaviour, he endeavoured to atone for the outrages he had committed by doing everything in his power to appease the wounded feelings

of the aggrieved parties, but that his endeavours were unsuccessful; and Lieut. Taylor adds that he is threatened with an action in the Supreme Court, at the instance of Mr. Wilson, unless the matter is compromised by the immediate payment of Rs. 5,000.

The court, it may be presumed, had these circumstances under their consideration when they awarded punishment; but a sentence of simple reprimand is so manifestly insufficient under the mildest view of the case, that the Commander in Chief is unable to sanction it in any way, and declines to order its infliction.

The court having had the opportunity of reconsidering its sentence, has now the full responsibility of the result of this trial.

It is by such inadequate proceedings that the reputation of military tribunals is lowered in the eyes of the public, to the prejudice of discipline, and the good name of her Majesty's forces.

Lieut. Taylor is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the C. in C.  
D. M. STEWART, Lieut. col.  
Asst. Ad. Gen. of the Army.

### Robbery of Treasure.

Head Quarters, Camp, Khodgunge, Nov. 11.

The C. in C. has remarked with much regret the frequent instances of "robbery of treasure" which have come under his notice during the past two years. H. E. cannot but consider that these occurrences are mainly attributable to carelessness and laxity of discipline on the part of officers and non-commissioned officers serving with treasure guards; and he strictly enjoins on all such the exercise of the greatest caution and vigilance in the discharge of their duty.

Paras. 47 to 55, sec. xxvi. of the military regulations, are to be brought pointedly to the attention of every officer proceeding with a treasure escort.

In the case of guards over treasure at stations, the officer in command will personally, at sunrise and sunset, in the presence of the non-commissioned officers on guard, examine carefully—

(If the treasure is in boxes, trunks, or treasure-chests) the condition of the boxes, trunks, or chests, and the state of their locks, hinges, seals, wood and iron-work, with a view to discovering whether they bear marks of damage, or present the slightest indication of having been in any way tampered with.

(If in a closed godown)—every entrance by door or window, the state of the locks, hinges, panneling and frames; and, if the windows should be barred, the soundness and firmness of every bar.

On a relief taking place, the officer and non-commissioned officer of the new guard, accompanied by those of the old, will make the examination above directed; and the relieving officer will grant a receipt specifying the exact condition in which he found everything. This receipt is to be forwarded at each relief to the officer commanding the station, who will have the goodness to send it to the officer in charge of the civil treasury.

At each relief of sentries, the non-commissioned officer is to be ordered to make a similar examination in presence of the relieved and relieving sentries; and the commanding officer and visiting officer of treasure guards will be held responsible that the precaution of placing double sentries over the treasure is never omitted.

Lord Clyde trusts that due attention to these precautions will ensure the desired end; and H. E. warns all concerned that carelessness or neglect of duty, entailing loss on the State, will be punished with severity.

### Eligibility to Adjutancies.

Camp Futtchgurh, Nov. 15.—No. 17.—H. E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to direct that the following military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 334, Sept. 30, 1859, be published in gen. orders:—

India Office, London, Sept. 30, 1859.

MILITARY.

TO H. E. THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD.—Some time since the question as to the eligibility of officers of the E. I. Company's armies to hold the appt. of adjt. to a regt. of militia, was brought under the consideration of the Secy. of State for War, and it was stated in reply that on the first convenient occasion care would be taken to provide for the admission of serv. in the E. I. Company's army as a qualification for this appt.

2. I have now the gratification of informing you that in an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, Cap. 38, further amending the laws relating to the militia, a clause has been introduced assimilating the provisions of the laws of Great Britain and Ireland in regard to such appts., and rendering serv. in the army of the E. I. Company, and in Her Majesty's Indian army, or in either of them, as equivalent to serv. in her Majesty's regular army.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. Wood.

### Tour of the Lieut. Governor N.W. Provinces.

*Gen. Dept., Nov. 18.*—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. N.W. Provinces will proceed on his tour on the 25th inst., and will visit the following stations on or about the dates indicated:—

Cawnpore, Nov. 25, 1859.  
Futteghurh, Dec. 7, 1859.  
Shajehanpore, Dec. 15, 1859.  
Budaon, Dec. 22, 1859.  
Allypore, Jan. 3, 1860.  
Booldundshuhur, Jan. 9, 1860.  
Haupper, Jan. 12, 1860.  
Meerut, Jan. 14, 1860.  
Moozuffurnugger, Jan. 21, 1860.  
Saharunpore, Jan. 25, 1860.  
Roorkee, Jan. 31, 1860.

Officers in every department are informed that while the head of the Government is absent from Allahabad they should still address their letters to that station, except those of an emergent nature. Any case not admitting of delay may be despatched to the head-quarters of the Government, but it should be accompanied by copies of all papers necessary to enable the Lieut. gov. to come to a decision on the point at issue.

### Rewards to Natives.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Futteghurh, Nov. 12.*—H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-gen. held a durbar to-day for the reception of His Highness the Nawab of Rampoor, and of the principal native chiefs and gentlemen of the Rohilcund, Meerut and Agra divisions of the N.W. Provinces.

The Nawab, accompanied by his two elder sons and his brother, had a private audience of H.E., and received, both on arrival and on departure, a salute of thirteen guns.

After this the Nawab and the other native chiefs and gentlemen, together with the principal civil and military officers of the station, being assembled in general, the Viceroy and Governor-general, with H.E. the C. in C., entered and took his seat under a royal salute.

The Nawab of Rampoor, and every other native chief and gentleman present were then introduced, one by one, to the Viceroy, and their customary offerings having been accepted, His Excellency bestowed on them suitable rewards and khilluts.

The following rewards were given for loyalty to the British Government, and good services during the rebellion:—

To the Nawab of Rampoor a khillut of the value of Rs. 20,000; the pergunnah of Kasheepoor, in the district of Moradabad, to him and his heirs in perpetuity, an increase in his salute from 11 to 13 guns, and a corresponding addition to his honorary designation and form of address.

In conferring these rewards on the nawab, the Viceroy and Governor general addressed H. H. in the following words:—

“NAWAB OF RAMPOOR—

“It is very agreeable to me to have this opportunity of thanking you for the admirable service which you have done to the Queen's Government.

“It is not enough to say that you have stood personally loyal in the midst of disloyalty. You have done much more. You have aided the officers of the Queen by all the means at the disposal of your State, and you have, by your own earnest exertions, and at much personal risk, maintained order around you. But, above all, you effected the safety and provided for the comfort of a multitude of Her Majesty's Christian subjects at the time when danger most pressed them.

“I am glad to declare these signal services in the presence of the C. in C. of the Queen's armies in India, and before many of H.M.'s most distinguished officers, and many civil functionaries in high authority in the districts adjoining your own territory, and from other parts of India.

“I am sure that none of them will forget what you have done, and I hope that every one of your fellow-countrymen who are here present will keep in view the example of loyalty and good service which you have set before them.”

To Ali Asghur Khan, son-in-law of the Nawab, a khillut of the value of Rs. 5,000.

To Rajah Sheeraj Sing of Kasheepoor, a khillut of the value of Rs. 4,000 and the proprietary right in confiscated villages assessed at Rs. 2,000 a year.

To Huokeem Saadut Ali, a khillut of the value of Rs. 5,000 and the proprietary right in confiscated villages assessed at Rs. 4,000 a year.

To Moulavi Wajihulzaman, a khillut of the value of Rs. 2,000.

To Ali Buksh Khan, a khillut of the value of Rs. 5,000 and the proprietary right in confiscated villages assessed at Rs. 3,000 a year.

Other minor rewards were also given.

When the Rajah of Powain stood before the Viceroy to receive his complimentary khillut, H.E. said: “Tell the Rajah of Powain that he is to remember that he has been admitted to this durbar in consider-

ation of the good service which he lately rendered to the Queen's Government; and that as there have been passages in his conduct during the early part of the two past years which I wish to forget, I expect that he will do nothing henceforward which shall either be disobedience to the Government or by want of loyalty to his sovereign, serve to remind me of them.”

After the concluding ceremonies, the Viceroy left his seat under a royal salute, and the assembly broke up.

In the afternoon, the Viceroy, accompanied by the Secretary to the Government of India, and by the officers of H. E.'s personal staff, paid a return visit to the Nawab of Rampoor. The Viceroy was met by the Nawab half-way between the two encampments, and received, at his Highness' tent, on arrival and departure, a royal salute.

The usual offerings having been presented and accepted, and the customary ceremonies observed, H. E. retired.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, Dec. 9.*

The Hon. D. Arbuthnot, coll. and mag. of Karnul, has leave for 20 days from the 20th inst., prep. to applying for leave to England on m.c.

Mr. A. Hall, coll. and mag. of South Arcot, deld. over charge of the district to Mr. R. A. Dalyleil, on the 3rd inst.

Mr. J. D. Sim, sec. to the board of revenue, res. his office from Mr. W. Huddleston on the 8th inst.

Mr. E. B. Foord, acting sub. judge of the zillah of Chittur, ass. ch. of the court on the 5th inst.

Mr. W. Nisbet, C.S., has reported his return this day to the presy. by the str. *Sinla*.

No. 477.—5th N.I.—Lieut. W. H. Whitlock to be capt., and Ens. H. W. H. Cox to be lieut., v. Barrow, dec.; date of coms., Oct. 31, 1859

42nd N.I.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. D. Faulkner to be capt., and Ens. C. J. O. Fitzgerald to be lieut., v. Jenkins, ret.; date of coms., Nov. 27, 1859.

The servs. of the undermentioned officers of the 21st N.I., are placed temp. at disp. of the C. in C. for regimental duty.

Maj. D. Hamilton, on special duty, visiting the hill ranges of the presy.

Capt. J. W. Rideout, 2nd asst. and act. 1st asst. mily. auditor gen.

The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Europe:—

Capt. E. T. Fasken, arty., on m.c. for 15 mos., under the regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Capt. J. D. Scott, art., on furl., under the regs. of 1854.

Lieut. W. H. L. Fuller, 4th N.I., on m.c., under old regs., to embark from Madras.

Ens. R. Bullock is removed at his own request, fr. 28th to 9th N.I., to rank next below Ens. J. A. Richmond.

Mr. E. G. Blenkinsop having satisfied the Govt. on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, is admitted upon the estab. as a cadet of inf., fr. Nov. 5, 1859, and prom. to rank of ens., leaving the date of his commission to be settled hereafter.

### Removal of Corps.

The following movements of corps are ordered:—  
11th N.I., fr. Cannanore to Burmah, instead of to Madras, vide G.O.G. July 8, 1859, No. 275.

14th N.I., fr. Singapore to Bangalore, instead of to Bellary, vide G.O.G. Sept. 23, 1859, No. 367.

20th N.I., from Bangalore to Vellore.

21st N.I., fr. Trichinopoly to China, to embark at Negapatam, instead of to Burmah, vide G.O.G. July 8, 1859, No. 275.

41th N.I., fr. Thytmyoo to Madras, instead of to Vellore, vide G.O.G. July 8, 1859, No. 275.

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Dec. 1.)

Lieut. P. H. LeGeyt resumed ch. of his duties as adjt. of the Guzerat irreg. horse, on the inst.

Asst. surg. J. M. Knapp, acting civ. surg. and superint. of vaccination, at Kattywar.

The hon. Sir Joseph Arnould, knight puisne justice of the supreme court, has been pleased to appt. H. Gamble, esq., as his lordship's clerk, fr. the 12th inst.; and the hon. judges of the supreme court has also been pleased to appt. the said H. Gamble as acting dep. clerk of the crown, fr. the same date.

Mr. M. Melvill, acting asst. judge of the Kondun, has leave for 3 mo.

Mr. F. Lloyd, to be acting senior asst. judge and sess. judge of Surat, for detachd. station of Broach.

Mr. J. P. DeSilva, to be an asst. to the commr. of customs, salt, and opium.

Asst. surg. J. Gilbert is perm. to resign his appt. as acting civ. surg., at Shikarpoor.

Asst. surg. Riddell is apptd. civ. surg. at Shikarpoor.

Rev. W. Goodall, chaplain of Sattarah, is directed to visit the station of Malcolm Peth, once a month.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, Nov. 24.*

No. 944.—Order confirmed:—

*Dated Aug. 15.*—By Brigdr. St. John, appg. Lieut. Moore, 2nd regt. L.C., to act as superint. of bazaars at Deesa, v. Lieut. Davies.

No. 945.—Lieut. S. Hodgson, 2nd Madras L.C., has a furl. to Europe for 15 mos., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 946.—Surg. J. E. Batho has a furl. to Europe for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 947.—Maj. R. Shaw, asst. comy. gen., is apptd. acting auditor of commissariat accounts, and acting superint. of army clothing, from date of departure of Maj. Mylne on furl.

No. 25.—No. 948.—The following extract from general orders by H.E. the C. in C., dated head qrs., Nov. 21, 1859, is confirmed:—

“With reference to G.O., dated Calcutta, Nov. 15, received this day, Col. C. H. Somersett, 72nd highlanders, will take charge of dep. adj. gen's office H.M.'s forces, Bombay, from Lieut. col. Ross, from this date.

Maj. Ross, 93rd regt., will proceed to join his regt., via Calcutta.

No. 26.—No. 949.—The leave of 16th inst. to Lieut. Clements, sub asst. comy. gen., is ext. to 15th prox., to enable him to proceed to presy., on the same account.

No. 28.—No. 950.—The following order is confirmed:—

*Dated 21st Oct.*—By Lieut. col. Donovan, apptg. Lieut. Stewart, in ch. of commissariat dept., to act as superint. of bazaars to the force, and Goolab Cirund, Chowdree of 6th N.I., as Kotwal.

No. 30.—No. 952.—Capt. Dennis, 1st L.C. (lancers), is granted a furl. to Eur., for 2 yrs., under new regs.

No. 953.—Acting riding mr. M. Toole, 1st L.C. (lancers), is confd. in the appt.

No. 955.—Capt. J. E. Taylor, invalid estab., is perm. to reside and draw his pay at any station within the limits of the pres.

The undermentioned officers have leave of abs.:—  
7th N.I.—Lieut. R. L. Campbell, 2nd in com. 2nd Scinde irreg. horse, for 1 mo., to Kurrachee and Bombay, on m.c., prep. to Eur.

13th N.I.—Lieut. C. O. Lord, fr. Nov. 28 to Dec. 12, in ext., to remain at Bombay, prep. to a furl. to Eur.

*Bombay Castle, Dec. 10.*—No. 981.—Conductor J. Meek, ordnance dept., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 yrs., on m.c., under old regs.

Dec. 12.—No. 985.—The leave granted in G.O. No. 949, dated 26th ult., to Lieut. Clements, sub asst. comy. gen., is extended to 31st inst., to remain at Bombay on the same account.

Dec. 13.—No. 987.—Asst. surg. J. Bain has a furl. to Eur. for 3 yrs., on m.c., under old regs.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Poona, Nov. 30.*

With reference to G.O. H.M.'s British troops of 23rd inst., Capt. E. L. Green will continue in the performance of his duty as A.D.C. to the C. in C. while officiating as dep. asst. adjt. gen.

Major E. Wray, comy. of ordnance, northern div., is granted 30 days' privilege leave from date of departure from Ahmedabad, his duties, on his own responsibility, being performed by Capt. Napier.

The undermentioned officers have acquired the colloquial proficiency contemplated by G.O. June 27, 1844:—

Ens. G. F. Bryant, 28th M.J., Nov. 10.

2nd Class asst. surg. W. Dymock, med. est., Nov. 3.

*Adj. Gen's Office, Bombay, Dec. 2.*—The undermentioned officers returned to duty on Nov. 30:—

Col. H. B. Turner, chief engineer in Scinde.

Capt. G. A. Leekie, 30th N.I., and brigade major, Kurrachee.

Cpts. E. A. Hardy, 1st L.C.; M. J. Battye, 31st N.I.; H. E. Forbes, 1st L.C.

Lieuts. C. W. Lester, 2nd N.I.; P. A. Elphinstone, 18th N.I.; H. P. Probyn, 26th N.I.; P. P. P. Fenwick, 25th N.I.; and Lieut. T. H. Sangster, 4th N.I.

The leave of the undermentioned officers is extended to 31st inst., to rem. at Presidency on m.c.:—  
Brev. col. D. M. Scobie, 17th N.I.; Lieut. E. M. G. Cooper, 6th N.I.; and 2nd Class asst. surg. J. Lumsdaine, 1st tr. h. art.

*Head Qrs., Poona, Dec. 9.*—The C. in C. is pleased to publish the names of the officers now at the school of musketry at Poona who have qualified themselves as instructors.

1st European regt. Fusil.—Lieut. E. Brandt, and Corporal Davidson qualified as 1st class instructors.



2nd European regt. L.I.—Corporals Kinsman and Morgan qualified as first class instructors.  
3rd European regt.—Lieut. J. Louis qualified as first class instructor.

2. Lieut. E. Brandt, 1st Eur. regt. (fusiliers), and J. Louis, 3rd Eur. regt., are appointed instructors in musketry to their respective corps.

3. The non-commissioned officers and soldiers attending the school of musketry at Poona who have not qualified themselves as instructors, are to be directed to rejoin their respective regiments, and the commandant will be pleased to forward to the officer commanding a classification and qualification roll of these men.

Head Quarters, Poona, Dec. 12.—The following transfers in the regt. of artillery are ordered:—

2nd Capt. G. H. Stone, from 1st to 4th batt., to join mountain train, Ahmednuggur.

Lieut. H. W. Stockley, from reserve to horse art., to join hd. qrs.

The undermentioned officers of the regt. of arty., having completed the course of instruction, are posted as follows:—

Lieut. G. H. Candy, to reserve, to join 2nd comp. with No. 18 lt. field batt.

Lieut. C. C. Pemberton, to 3rd batt., to join 4th comp. with No. 8 lt. field batt.

Lieut. C. E. Hanbury, to 2nd batt., to join 2nd comp. with No. 2 lt. field batt.

Lieut. C. W. Godfrey, to reserve, to join 4th comp. with No. 7 lt. field batt.

Leave of absence:—

Artillery.—Capt. G. G. Brown, from Dec. 16 to Dec. 31, in ext. of 80 days' priv. leave granted by the major-gen. com. Malwa div., to enable him to rejoin.

## NAVAL.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Dec. 12.

Mr. W. A. Bruce, midshipman, superny. on board the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf'd. to the *Clice*.

Mr. W. W. Estridge, midshipman of the *Nurbudda*, having arr. at the presy. by the str. *Tilly* on 29th ult., was directed to join the *Ajdaha* as superny. on that date.

Mr. J. Thomson, 3rd class engr. of the *Indus* flotilla, having arr. fr. Kurrachee on 11th inst. by the *Victoria*, was directed to join the *Ajdaha*, as superny. fr. that date.

Mr. A. H. T. Parker, midshipman, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to join the *Zenobia*.

## BIRTHS.

BAKER, wife of J., daughter, at Serampore, Dec. 7.  
BARLOW, wife of Capt. W. J. P., daughter, at Deyrah Dhoon, Dec. 5.

BURR, wife of Dr., son, at Jeypoor, Dec. 2.

COMBER, wife of Capt. A. K., daughter, at Tezpoor.  
COUCHMAN, wife of Capt. E. H., son, at St. Thomas's Mount, Dec. 7.

CROCKER, wife of D., daughter, at Pegu, Nov. 19.

DERRICK, wife of J., son, at Calcutta.

DURHAM, Mrs. W., son, at Calcutta, Nov. 28.

FORD, wife of F. F., daughter, at Madras, Dec. 10.

FOWLER, wife of Capt. D., daughter, at Calcutta.

FRASER, wife of H., son, at Hyderabad, Nov. 28.

GAHAN, wife of G. F., son, at Madras, Dec. 5.

GRAHAM, wife of Capt. S. F., daughter, at Peshawur, Dec. 2.

HALLPIKE, wife of J., son, at Shanghai, Nov. 17.

HOSKASON, wife of Capt., daughter, at Bolaram, Dec. 1.

LATEWOOD, wife of E. W. H., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 1.

MACKENZIE, wife of J. F., son, at St. Thomas's Mount, Nov. 27.

MACRAE, wife of Dr., daughter, at Banda, Nov. 30.

MCKIE, wife of J., daughter, at Quilon, Nov. 22.

MORGAN, wife of W., daughter, at Calcutta, Nov. 28.

MORGAN, wife of J. B., son, at Bombay, Dec. 7.

NICHOLLS, wife of Maj. H. J., daughter, at Madras, Dec. 9.

PARKER, wife of J., son, at Burdwan, Nov. 20.

RIDEOUT, wife of Capt. J. W., son, at Madras, Dec. 4.

STACKER, wife of J. D., son, at Nellore, Nov. 25.

TENNANT, wife of Lieut. T. E., son, at Madras, Dec. 2.

WILLIAMS, wife of F., son (still born), at Meerut, Dec. 3.

WILLIE, wife of W. B. R., son, at Kandy, Nov. 28.

## MARRIAGES.

BACON, Capt. B. E., to Mary, daughter of Rev. J. W. Gower at Calcutta, Nov. 17.

BARRETT, T. W., to Esther V., daughter of J. W. Truss, at Rangoon, Nov. 2.

BROOKS, F. T., to Eliza D., daughter of S. Smith, at Calcutta, Dec. 3.

BOYTON, W. J., to Hannah E., daughter of G. Lafond, at Madras, Nov. 23.

DAVIDSON, Capt. J., 34th Madras N.I., to Georgiana E., daughter of J. S. Bruce, at Calcutta, Nov. 18.

DUKES, F. F., to Bessie M., daughter of E. F. Dayrell, at Calcutta, Dec. 8.

FITZROY, Capt. C. C., to Mary, daughter of T. L. Strange, at Madras, Dec. 6.

HART, Capt. C. H., to Louisa M., daughter of the late Capt. A. D. Fountain, at Kidderpore, Nov. 19.

HATHORN, Capt. J. G., Bengal art., to Mary J., daughter of the late J. Wetherill, at Calcutta, Dec. 2.

HOLLOW, R. A. B., to Miss Caroline R. Bebello, at Calcutta, Nov. 26.

PARKER, C. H., to Mary, daughter of R. Macnair, at Calcutta, Nov. 17.

SIMMONS, A., to Agnes A., daughter of J. Henley, at Meeran Meer, Nov. 26.

SIMPSON, W., to Mary R., daughter of W. Pirrie, at Calcutta, Nov. 21.

STACH, W. P., to Emily G., daughter of R. J. T. Orpen, at Calcutta, Nov. 26.

THOMSON, Capt. M., to Mary J., daughter of Rev. W. Money, at Calcutta, Nov. 26.

WHITE, Lieut. C. M., 45th Madras N.I., to Sarah, daughter of the late Maj. H. Grove, at Bellary, Dec. 6.

## DEATHS.

BISHOP, Rachel, inf. daughter of W., at Madras, Dec. 2.

BLACKER, inf. daughter of W. H., at Bellary, Nov. 15.

CHAMBERS, William, at Malda, aged 76, Nov. 25.

CROCKER, D. C., inf. daughter of D., at Pegu, Nov. 19.

CROCKER, Louisa M., wife of D., at Pegu, Nov. 19.

DE SARAN, M. F. W., at sea, aged 68.

DUNCAN, Lydia E., wife of J., at Ferozepoor, Nov. 27.

GRANT, Margaret J., wife of Capt. C. D., at Moulmain, Nov. 17.

HARRISON, inf. son of J. F., at Calcutta, Nov. 21.

LADD, Sarah, aged 18, Nov. 28.

MADDOCK, R. W., at Delhi, aged 50, Dec. 3.

MURPHY, W. P., at Agra, aged 61, Dec. 2.

NEWPORT, Capt. Simon G., H.M.'s 79th Highlanders, at Dum Dum, Dec. 5.

RIVETT, Joseph, at Orat, aged 44, Nov. 10.

SHELVERTON, William, at Shanghai, aged 24, Sept. 29.

SHETTEL, Antony B., at Allahabad, aged 33, Nov. 12.

SKEAF, James B., son of W., at Benares, Nov. 23.

TOOVEY, Henry D., at Decima, aged 29, Nov. 7.

WYLD, Charlotte M., inf. daughter of Lieut. B., at Bassein, Nov. 9.

## WAR OFFICE.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

January 6.

12th Foot.—T. G. G. Caulfield, gent., to be ens., by pur., v. Hobson, prom.

4th Foot.—Gent. cadet J. G. Hepburn, fr. the royal Mil. College, to be ens., without pur., v. Durrant, prom.

6th Foot.—Lieut. J. T. Nugent to be instructor of musketry.

8th Foot.—E. Williams, gent., to be ens., by pur., v. Bannatyne, prom.

23rd Foot.—T. A. Saunders, gent., to be ens., by pur., v. Siddell.

21th Foot.—P. Conolly, gent., to be ens., by pur., v. Chamberlain, prom.

28th Foot.—Serg. maj. A. Beere to be ens., without pur., v. Horniblow, prom.

31st Foot.—Ens. A. Hamilton to be lieut., by pur., v. Leeson, prom.; Ens. A. J. Danyell to be lieut., by pur., v. Fairfax, prom.

36th Foot.—W. Tolson, gent., to be ens., by pur., v. Dillon, prom.

53rd Foot.—W. E. S. Battiscombe, gent., to be ens., by pur., v. Auchinleck, prom.

57th Foot.—H. M. Powell, gent., to be ens., by pur., v. C. M. Clarke, prom.

58th Foot.—Lieut. R. W. Archibald to be instr. of musketry, v. Hingeston, prom.

60th Foot.—T. W. M. Edmunds to be ens., by pur., v. Nevinston, prom.

77th Foot.—C. C. Welman, gent., to be ens., by pur., v. Jackson, prom.

80th Foot.—W. K. Westropp, gent., to be ens., by pur., v. Ridout, prom.

83rd Foot.—Capt. J. S. Keats, from h. p. Waggon Train, to be capt., repaying the difference, v. Sweeney, who exch.; Lieut. J. Wakefield to be capt., by pur., v. Keats, ret.; Ens. H. C. Whitlock to be lieut., by pur., v. Wakefield.

87th Foot.—Ens. R. G. F. Poynter to be lieut., v. Lynch, prom.

91st Foot.—H. H. Roberts, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Hamilton, prom.

92nd Foot.—Ens. R. A. Emmet to be lieut., by purch., v. Huxton, ret.

95th Foot.—Lieut. J. Nicholas to be Instructor of Musketry, v. J. N. Crealock, prom.

## BREVET.

Capt. J. S. Keats, 83rd foot, to be major in the army.

Brev. maj. J. S. Keats, 83rd foot, to be lieut. col. in the army.

Jan. 10.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of State for India will not entertain any further claims made by officers sent to India during the late mutinies, on account of their wives' passages to that country, unless such claims be received at the India-office within six months of the date hereof.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock .....		224 2½
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859 .....		103½ ½
	India 5 p. ct. Enfacd Paper .....		97
	India Bonds, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent. ....		104
	India Loan Debentures, 1858 .....		98½ ½
	India Debentures, 1859 .....		98½ ½
	India Scrip. ....		103½
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....		10s. to 13s. pm.
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....		10s. to 8s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	99½ to 100½
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	all	17½ to 18
18	Ditto B .....	11	½ to ½ dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	1.3	par to ½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7½	½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5	½ dis. to par
Stock	East Indian .....	100	103½ to 104
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs. ....	all	100½ to 100½
20	Ditto F Ext. ....	5	½ to ½ pm.
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. debentures .....	100	101½ 103
20	Jubbulpore .....	10	½ to ½ pm.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	101½ to 101½
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	6	½ to ½ dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	½ to ½ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	100	92 to 94
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	100 to 102
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	100	92 to 96
Stock	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	.....
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5	½ to ½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	7	20 to 20½
20	Scinde 5 per cent. ....	15	½ dis. to ½ pm.
20	Ditto (New) .....	15	½ dis. to par
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	15	½ to ½ dis.
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	½ to ½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service Lim. ....	50	73½
40	Australasia .....	all	83 to 84
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	23 to 24
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China .....	18	19½ to 20½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China .....	all	29½ 30½
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	39½ to 40½
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	17½ to 18½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	1½ to 1½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	4 to 5
1	N. B. Australasian Company .....	all	½ to 1
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	½ to 1
	Ditto New .....	15s.	½ dis. to par
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. ....	6	.....
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....	all	77 to 79
50	Ditto New .....	15	11 to 13 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	15	½ to ½ pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	½ to 1
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	½ to 1

THE SOUTHAMPTON MAILS.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Delta*, Captain Black, sailed yesterday with her Majesty's mails for Bombay, Australia, and New Zealand. She took 106 passengers, and, in freight, 1,092 boxes of specie, value £41,062. 13s., consisting of, for Alexandria, sovereigns £40,542. 10s.; for Aden, sovereigns £700; for Bombay, box gold £84,250, sovereigns £28,500, bar silver £282,010; medals, watches, jewellery, £1,955. 5s.; for Hobson's Bay, jewellery and watches, £1,962; for Melbourne, jewellery, &c., £173. 6s.; and for Sydney, £969. 12. The *Delta* also took a full cargo.



COUNTRY AGENTS:—  
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. M. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

\* \* *Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, Jan. 13, 1860.

### THE SUEZ CANAL.

In the current number of "Fraser's Magazine"—a number in other respects remarkable for the variety and excellence of its articles—there is a paper on the proposed canalisation of the Isthmus of Suez, which places, clearly and impartially, side by side, all that can be said for or against the execution of that gigantic, if not visionary, project. The writer starts with a successful attempt to show that the common estimate of the existing importance of Egypt to the Western world is greatly exaggerated, and is, in fact, mainly due to the lingering memories of ancient traditions. The Greeks and Romans of the classic era regarded Egypt not only as the "seat of wisdom and the cradle of arts and civilisation," but also as the centre and emporium of commerce, and the channel of communication between "mythic India" and the nations on the shores of the Mediterranean. The perforation of the isthmus was more than once commenced even in those distant ages, and in the infancy of engineering and scientific knowledge. Some two thousand five hundred years ago Pharaoh Necho began to excavate a canal, which was to connect the Nile and the Red Sea, but was stopped by an oracular admonition that he was "working for the barbarian." Darius, however, carried the canal at least as far as the Bitter Lakes, less than thirteen miles distant from Suez, to which it was subsequently continued by Ptolemy Philadelphus about the middle of the third century before Christ. Several times choked by sand, it was again and again re-opened by different rulers, but only to be neglected by their successors.

During the Middle Ages, Egypt was still the connecting link between the merchants of India and the markets of the Mediterranean, until the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope inaugurated a new era in commerce and navigation. "Peoples of greater vigour and power than the Italians and the Levantines had grown up," and were now prepared to take the traffic of the world into their own hands. "Besides, the activity and wealth of the Mediterranean regions eastward of Sicily had retrograded. The opulent cities that, from five or six centuries before Christ, had been the abode of commerce and arts, whether gratifying taste or administering to comfort and luxury, were in ruins." Their glory had departed from them, and the hardier and more enterprising nations of the north destroyed the monopoly of the traffic they had hitherto enjoyed. Since that time neither

Egypt nor the Mediterranean has ever recovered its former commercial importance, which, indeed, every year is still tending to diminish. To America the Suez route to India is a matter of almost absolute inutility, nor would even our Australian colonies thence derive any great advantage. Steam navigation can scarcely be said as yet to have passed beyond the condition of an experiment. The *Great Eastern*, though so far a failure as a speculative investment, at least proves the possibility of constructing ships of immense burden with a velocity of motion increasing almost in proportion to their bulk. Besides, the necessity of carrying such a large quantity of fuel may be expected to be superseded ere long, for it must be remembered that only twenty years have elapsed since "a great authority on the steam-engine declared steam-navigation to America a practical impossibility." Considering the large strides that practical science has taken during the present century, it is not unreasonable to anticipate yet greater discoveries and improvements in the course of a single decade.

The writer in "Fraser" admits that "the Isthmus of Suez is the only line for an enterprise whose object is the opening of a traffic route to India other than by the Cape of Good Hope." Passengers, and perhaps very light articles of great value, might be conveyed by the line proposed by Sir Macdonald Stephenson from London to Bussorah, by way of Ostend, Vienna, Belgrade, Constantinople, Iskil, and Diarbekir; but heavy goods could not possibly stand the enormous cost of such a land journey, or the risks and delay in changing to and fro, from truck to steamer and from steamer to truck, at the Straits of Dover and the Dardanelles. There remain, then, the old passage round the Cape, the new (so-called) Overland route, traversing Egypt by rail in twenty-four hours, and the Lesseps' scheme of cutting a ship canal right through the isthmus. The two former channels of communication it is needless to discuss, for their advantages and disadvantages are obvious to all men who have ever devoted five minutes' attention to the subject; but with regard to the French canal there is much to be said, now that it has assumed the form and dimensions of a political and European question.

It is certainly somewhat at variance with the professed object of the Crimean war—to secure the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire—that four European Powers should follow the lead of France in endeavouring to coerce the Sultan into a cession of territory. And not only would a considerable tract of land be thus taken from the Porte, but the entire province of Egypt would be severed from the rest of the empire. Besides, by the terms of the Firman sought to be obtained by the Ambassador of France, the French company would be empowered to impress the Fellahs as excavators, and to protect their own people by means of fortified works. Surely it argues no want of charity or excess of suspicion to anticipate many evils and mischances from this *imperium in imperio*. Our own experience in India may suffice to show how a civilised station in a barbaric land becomes the germ of conquest and the nucleus of an empire. That the French would be less ambitious or more forbearing cannot safely be predicated, and

few Englishmen would desire to see Egypt become an appanage of France. By what right, moreover, do these combined Powers pretend to demand that "the Sultan should permit a body of speculative adventurers to cut a canal through his dominions?" Would they not be equally entitled to insist that "Great Britain should permit an 'International' Joint-Stock Company to form the Caledonian Canal (had we not already wasted upwards of a million on that useless undertaking)?" In like manner might not the Yaukees call for the intersection of Ireland by a ship canal, "to avoid the difficulties, delays, and dangers of the Irish Channel, and the rock-bound coasts near the Giant's Causeway and Cape Clear?"

Leaving political considerations on one side, let us cast a hasty glance on the physical difficulties of the enterprise. We cannot agree with the late Robert Stephenson that it is "a physical impossibility," because we believe everything to be possible if sufficient funds are forthcoming. In a given number of years Snowdon itself might be carted into the Menai, and converted into a causeway across the Strait,—but would it pay to do so? No doubt, in the course of time, a broad navigable canal might be excavated from the Bay of Pelusium to the Gulf of Suez,—but what would be the expenditure? and what the proximate advantages to the commerce of Europe?

The entire length of the canal from the eastern part of Suez harbour to a point on the Mediterranean eighteen miles to the westward of the ancient Pelusium would be ninety-two miles, with a minimum depth of twenty-six feet three inches, and in width varying from 262 to 339 feet. The entrance channel at the Suez end is to be carried out into the sea for a mile and a half, and at the other end for two miles. Then, to prevent those channels—formed in the first instance by dredging—from filling up with sand and mud, they are to be protected by stone dykes, or piers, also serving as breakwaters. "The total length of the whole in both ports will be six miles, besides quay works both at Said and Suez." In addition to all this, there is to be a basin or port at either extremity, each nearly as large as the united water acreage of the East India, St. Catherine's, Commercial, and London Docks; and likewise an inland port, with careening docks, &c., at Lake Timsah. The projectors of this stupendous scheme estimate the total expenditure at no more than six millions and a half sterling, but call for additional capital to the extent of one million and a half, to be appropriated "to the formation of accessory establishments destined to augment the profits of the company (a somewhat vague prospect), and to the payment of five per cent. on the capital during the execution of the works." The excavation of the canal itself is put down at £3,400,000. Now, the Caledonian Canal, with water and stone within arm's reach, cost one million, and would have cost ten had it been of the same length and size as the one projected. The new harbour and breakwater (one mile and a half in length) at Dover are estimated at two and a half millions, while similar works at Said, though four miles in length, are put down at £842,000; and the stone has to be brought from Cyprus, Rhodes, or the coast of Asia. Again, the united capital of the four great London docks is £6,520,000, or £40,000

more than the estimates of the whole Suez Canal works; "yet the commissioners propose making inner basins in the sea nearly as large as the four London docks put together." The expenses of construction are in favour of the English works, for "labour, materials, and skill were ready," and there were no engineering difficulties to overcome. Labour, indeed, is nominally cheaper in Egypt; that is, three fellows will work for the pay of a single "navvy;" but in which case will the greatest amount of work be done between dawn and sunset?

We have said nothing as yet of the peculiar difficulties to be encountered and removed for this outlay of six and a half millions. Three scientific men of pre-eminent ability and experience—the late Robert Stephenson, M. Talabot, and the Chevalier de Negrelli—undertook in 1847 to examine into the feasibility of uniting the waters of the Mediterranean with those of the Red Sea, and their joint report was altogether unfavourable, though the Chevalier, nine years afterwards, adhered to M. Lesseps' scheme "when it assumed a commercial shape." The old belief that the level of the Red Sea was considerably higher than that of the Mediterranean was proved by those gentlemen to be a fallacy, and consequently the canal connecting two almost tideless seas will be little better than a stagnant ditch. A subsidiary canal must also be constructed to the Nile, in order to supply the labourers and *employés* with fresh water and all other supplies, as the neighbourhood of the great canal produces nothing whatever but sand and salt, and old broken sea-shells. The chief physical objections, however, may be briefly recapitulated as follows:—

1. "It is affirmed that the bottom of the Bay of Pelusium—'loose sand and looser mud'—is not sufficiently firm to bear the weight of stonework that must be placed upon it to form the piers, &c., of the harbour."
2. "The ancients and moderns have alike believed that the soil borne down by the Nile in suspension would silt up any opening placed to the eastward of the river." The only means of keeping the passage open would be dredging.
3. The Bay of Pelusium is a lee-shore for a great part of the year, so that without a sheltered roadstead "vessels arriving with a north wind, not being able without danger to attempt the pass, will be blown upon the coast; those approaching from the opposite quarter, finding the wind adverse, will be driven out to sea; while vessels coming through the canal will be unable to leave it."
4. The canal, like its predecessors in the olden time, will always be liable to be choked by the sands of the desert.
5. The navigation of the Red Sea is at all times intricate and dangerous, and during certain seasons of the year quite unnavigable by sailing vessels.
6. The merchants of Great Britain and Holland—the two most thoroughly mercantile nations of Europe—are agreed that, although there will be a saving with respect to distance, there will be none with respect to time, and that freightage and insurance will be very considerably higher by the Red Sea than round the Cape. Steamers might gain something in point of time, but the cost of fuel would be very great. M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire fully admits that the monsoons in the Indian ocean are "a real obstacle" to sailing vessels, but gets over the objection by recommending that they should content themselves with one voyage annually, going and returning.

If the canal were ever completed, it would be England, and not France, that would be the chief gainer from a commercial point of view, and probably Russia would be second on the list. It has been proved again and again, to absolute demonstration, that as a speculation the enterprise must inevitably be a miserable failure. It is further impossible that the works can be completed for the present capital of eight millions. What, then, will be the result? Simply that

the French Government would take the whole affair into its own hands, fortify the two extremities, and cut off England from the East. This is the true motive of the anxiety evinced by Louis Napoleon to obtain the Sultan's permission to set to work. Whether completed or not, whoever possesses the canal-works is master of Egypt and of the overland route, and in a position to dictate to the southern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean. The British Government, therefore, are not only justified in opposing the intrigues of the French Emperor and his tool, M. Lesseps, but nothing could excuse or attenuate their folly and short-sightedness did they neglect to do so. "Fraser" has done "good yeoman service" in directing public attention to the subject.

#### EQUITY COURTS.—JANUARY 11. (Before the LORD CHANCELLOR.)

BOLDERO v. THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—JUDGMENT.

This was an appeal from the Master of the Rolls. The suit was instituted to determine whether the civil servants on the Bengal establishment of the East India Company were entitled, on accepting the retiring annuities provided by a fund called "The Bengal Civil Service Fund," to have returned to them the amount of subscriptions paid by them to the fund in cases where they exceeded one-half of the value of the annuity, as estimated according to the tables contained in the rules regulating the fund. The proposal for the establishment of the fund was originally made by the civil servants in a document addressed to the directors of the East India Company on the 1st May, 1822. The plan proposed was that a fund should be formed partly by subscriptions of the civil servants, and partly by contributions from the company, sufficient to provide annuities for a certain number of the company's retiring servants, on payment by such retiring officials of such sums as should make up with their accumulated subscriptions two-thirds of the value of the annuities. The proposal was transmitted to the directors, accompanied by a confirmatory despatch from the Governor-general, and was answered by a public letter from the directors, of 8th December, 1824, which adopted the principle of the plan, and laid down regulations for carrying it out with certain modifications which made the institution still more favourable to the civil servants. That letter in substance was as follows. It declared the objects of the institution to be to provide annuities for retiring civil servants, and thereby to encourage more early retirement. In certain of the clauses, which were especially in question in this case, it was stated that although by reason of deaths before retirement, and other circumstances, absolute equality between the different members of the civil service was not attainable, the principle of the regulations was to provide annuities for each member in terms as nearly equal as possible, and that each on receiving his annuity should be called on to pay one-half of its estimated value according to a fixed scale and no more. The material specific provisions of the regulations were that the regulations were to be optional as to their existing servants, and compulsory on all who should enter the service after 1825. That the members of the fund should subscribe four per cent. of their salaries; that the annuities for retiring services should be fixed at £1,000 a year; that the company should add sufficient sums to the fund to provide nine annuities every year; that after twenty-five years' service and twenty-two years' residence in India any servant should be entitled in order of seniority to claim an annuity as soon as one became open; that on accepting the annuity the retiring servant should pay to the fund the difference between half the value of the annuity calculated according to his age, by tables contained in the regulations, and the accumulated value of his subscriptions, on which interest at the rate of six per cent. was to

be allowed; or if the servant declined to make this payment, he might have an annuity reduced in amount so as to make its half-value equal to his accumulated subscriptions. These regulations were subject to be modified after a certain time by the votes of three-fourths of the members, with the sanction of the directors. After the system had been in operation about ten years, it was found that the inducements to retire were not sufficiently strong to make the civil servants avail themselves of the fund at so early an age as had been anticipated. The full number of annuities was not accepted, and the fund accumulated to a very large amount. A temporary arrangement was then made, under which two-thirds of the annuities which were unaccepted on the original terms, should be offered on still more favourable terms. The price was to be made up only to one quarter instead of one-half of the calculated value, and if the accumulated subscriptions in any case should be found to exceed the quarter of the value, the balance was to be refunded. This supplementary set of regulations was after some years abandoned, and never formed a permanent part of the regulations of the funds. At a later period further alterations were discussed, in the course of which it was proposed to embody in the original code a provision for refunding similar in principle to that which was inserted in the temporary regulations. The proposal, however, was not accepted by two-thirds of the civil servants. The rights of the civil servants, therefore, remained dependent on the terms of the public letter of 1824. The plaintiff in this case, Colonel Boldero, entered the service in 1827 and retired in 1852, having completed his 25 years of service and resided 22 years in India. His age was sixty-one, and the half value of an annuity of £1,000, according to the tables, was Rs. 38,085, or if payable quarterly, Rs. 42,811. The amount of his subscriptions, with interest at 6 per cent., was Rs. 87,504, so that not only had he nothing to pay to make up the half-value, but he had already subscribed Rs. 49,419, or with quarterly payment Rs. 44,693 beyond that amount, if interest were reckoned on his subscriptions, and even without interest his subscriptions were in excess of the half-value. Many other civil servants were in the same position, and the bill in this case was filed by Colonel Boldero on behalf of himself and the others similarly situated, to have the excess of their subscriptions and interest over the half-value of their annuities. The claim for interest, however, was abandoned in the course of the argument in the Court below. The Master of the Rolls held that the plaintiffs were not entitled to the refunding which they claimed. Hence the present appeal.

Mr. Rolt, Mr. Butt, of the Common Law Bar, Mr. Roundell Palmer, and Mr. Freeling, appeared for the plaintiffs; the Attorney-General, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Forsyth, of the Common Law Bar, and Mr. Melvill, were for the Company; Mr. Follett, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. E. Macnaghten, were for other defendants.

The case was argued during the sittings after last term and judgment postponed.

The Lord Chancellor now delivered judgment, and said that after a careful perusal of all the documents in the case, and having fully reconsidered the arguments adduced, he had come to the conclusion that the decree of the Court below ought to be affirmed. The plaintiffs' claim rested on a contract, and he was bound to show that on some contract, expressed or implied, he was entitled to receive from the East India Company that which he asked by this suit. It was contended that there was a contract between the civil servants of Bengal and the East India Company, that when the civil servants retired and accepted annuities from the fund in question, the excess of their contributions over the estimated value of their annuities should be repaid to them, and that at any rate if this was not the original contract a new one to that effect was to be inferred from the subsequent dealings between the parties. It was quite clear that contributions were to be made to the fund by the civil servants as long as they remained in India, and when the money was paid

by them it ceased to be theirs, and was applicable to all the purposes of the fund, even to that of making up deficiencies in any annuities to persons whose subscriptions did not amount to the estimated value of their annuities. The notion that the fund was a kind of savings-bank in which subscriptions were to accumulate for the benefit of the subscribers was wholly opposed to the principles of the regulations upon which it was founded. Any refunding would have a strong effect towards defeating the object which both parties had in view in establishing it, viz., that the receipt of retiring annuities might act as an inducement to retirement from the service at an earlier period than had been previously the case; for there would be temptations held out to remain in the service as long as possible if there was any refunding, as the amount to be repaid would increase the longer the subscriber held back from accepting his annuity. He was of opinion, therefore, that the plaintiff's claim could not be supported on the original contract. Then came the question whether there was any evidence of a new contract. He (the Lord Chancellor) could find no satisfactory evidence of any such new contract. The arrangements for three years by which the system of refunding was adopted, had been relied on as evidence of a new contract; but it was clear that it was only temporary, and subsisted only from 1835 to 1838, and expired at the end of that time, when the original contract came into full force again. He was of opinion, therefore, that there was no new contract whatever. Some stress had been laid on judicial decisions by which it had been established that the annuitants on a similar fund in Madras were entitled to refunding in a manner similar to that here claimed. In those decisions he fully concurred, for there was in those cases abundant evidence to show a new contract on the terms stated, which was not the case in the present instance. However the Bengal civil servants might wish to be put on the same footing in this respect as their brethren of Madras it was clear that the law was against them, and their claim could not be allowed. The appeal would be dismissed with costs.

#### SIAM.

The *Constitutionnel* contains the following interesting letter from one of the Sisters of Charity who form part of a mission to Siam, giving an account of an interview with the King of that country:—

"At Sea (Nov. 5), before Bangkok (Siam).

"You are aware that our vessel was ordered to call at this place on her way to her destination. We arrived at the mouth of the river Menam on the 11th September, and in order that we might not lose time in going up the river, the captain hired a large covered barge to convey us to Bangkok. We started in the evening with a brilliant moonlight, and arrived at about five in the morning. We met with the kindest reception from Mgr. Pallogoin, and attended mass with him, while the captain occupied himself with procuring lodgings for us in the town. The news of our arrival soon spread; the native Christians told the missionaries in the neighbourhood that the French religieuses with white wings (alluding to our head-dress) had come, and several of them hastened to welcome us. We told them that we were only birds of passage among them. All, even the venerable bishop, walked about barefoot, and we repeated in our hearts the sacred words, 'How beautiful are the feet of those who bring us glad tidings!' Soon after we had taken possession of the lodgings which the captain had found for us, we were visited by a schoolmistress and a number of Christian girls, who brought us presents of fruit and cakes. For some few days we never went out except to attend mass. On the 16th the first Prince of the kingdom paid us a visit, accompanied by Viscount de Castelnau and an interpreter, and followed by a number of slaves who walked with their heads almost bent to the ground. The Prince is tall, but so corpulent that he could scarcely walk. His dress consisted of a long silk robe, a white calico waistcoat, and a scarf

of yellow silk. He was barefoot. His head was shaved in the Siamese fashion, with only a tuft left on the crown. The first slave carried a gold box containing betel-nut, and the second a gold vase containing cigars and a pocket-book. The Prince, on entering, saluted us in the European style, and put some questions as to our profession, and our occupations. He told us that if we wished to see the first King, the consul had only to apply for an audience. On leaving, the Prince tapped our captain on the shoulder, and said he should be very glad to see him at his house. The consul, at our request, arranged that the visit to the King should take place on the 3rd October. On that day we proceeded from our residence to the palace, which is at some distance, in the barge of Monseigneur ornamented with the French flag; the consul and a French missionary followed us, each in his boat. On landing we had to walk under a burning sun through a long street paved with red bricks, and as we passed we saw the stables of the royal elephants. We were received at the palace by a page under a sort of canopy, and were requested to sit down while he announced our arrival to the King. We had to wait for some time, when the consul, seeing that we were fatigued, sent a second message, and we were immediately admitted. The court of the palace was filled with an immense number of slaves seated on their heels. The King stood to receive us at the door of the audience chamber. He is a man of middle height and very thin, and the expression of his countenance has a sternness which marks the absolute sovereign. His dress consisted of a long loose silk dress, a white shirt, a small thin silk waistcoat and a Scotch cap, and slippers embroidered with gold. The consul presented us, and the missionary addressed a few words to his Majesty in the Siamese language. The King looked at us for some moments in silence, and then, holding out his hand to me, asked if I spoke English. On my replying in the affirmative, he said in that language, 'Ladies, do you wish to see the queen consort?' and then, without asking the gentlemen to enter, he requested us to follow him. He walked very fast through a large hall filled with princes and mandarins, who all prostrated themselves with their faces to the ground. A number of little children, dressed in silk and covered with gold chains and bracelets, flocked round us. We followed the King through several passages in the midst of a double row of females, all bent to the ground. His Majesty suddenly stopped, and asked us if we spoke Latin; he said he did, and, to convince us, recited the formula 'In nomine Patris,' &c. He then took the crucifix attached to our rosary, saying that he knew a great deal about our religion. We at length reached a handsome saloon, furnished in the European style, and where there was an arm-chair in gold, a present from the Queen of England. On entering, he introduced the queen consort to us. She was dressed in a long robe, with a scarf thrown over the right shoulder. She is rather a good-looking woman, and about forty years of age. The King also presented to us the Queen's three children, and a number of ladies with about thirty children. He then asked us to sit down, and himself offered some figs in gold baskets; and next opened a liqueur-case, and poured out some curacao from one of the bottles, and handed a glass to each. He kept one himself, and proposed as a toast 'The Catholic religion and Jesus, the Saviour of the World.' The King, who constantly spoke English, talked to us of Mgr. Pallogoin, whom he called 'my friend,' of Queen Victoria, and of several illustrious men in England. He also spoke of the Pope, and requested us to come and look at a portrait of his Holiness, which he had in a pretty little boudoir. Wherever the King went, he was followed by a young girl, one of the body-guard, who carried a sabre on her shoulder, and whenever his Majesty stopped, she placed herself on her knees close to him. We were afterwards conducted by the King to his library, where he complained that the worms had devoured almost all his books. On returning to the Queen's salon, we found the table covered with different dishes of meat and pastry. At the

close of the repast, the King handed to each of us a small cake and took one himself. He expressed to us the pleasure he felt at seeing French religieuses at his table. His Majesty spoke very correct English, but pronounced the words with some difficulty. During all these ceremonies, the little children played about us with great glee and fondly caressed us. On our leaving, they all held out their hands and said 'Good bye,' the only English words they knew. We then took leave of his Majesty and returned to our lodgings, and in a short time after, a number of slaves came, bringing us the figs which had been served at the royal table. On the following day we returned the visit of the Prince, and were received with less etiquette than at the King's palace. The house of the Prince formed a most singular museum. In the rooms there was a complete confusion of European, Siamese, and Chinese furniture, saddles, hats of all forms, chronometers, books, Cerise lamps, gold and silver vases, cloth and hair-brushes, and caskets full of precious stones, all scattered about *pele-mele* on and under the furniture. On our leaving, the Prince requested that we would make known in France that we had met with a welcome reception, which I promised to do."

#### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

It appears from a return to the Secretary of State for India in Council, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859, that the total amount received by the directors during the year, from the proprietors of this company, amounted to £1,224,300, including £12,152 received in India. The total amount received on shares in England amounted to £4,373,671, on debentures to £333,300, and on shares in India to £338,132, making together a total receipt of £5,945,103. From the 24th of February to the 30th of June last 749 proprietors paid £794,976 in full upon 40,686 shares. On the 1st of January, 1859, all the shares then fully paid up were converted into capital stock; and, as the shares have since been fully paid up, they have been, and continue to be, immediately disposed of in the same manner. On the 30th of June last the company's capital of £8,000,000 in stock and shares was held by 3,489 proprietors, of whom 265 were in India. During the year the expenditure on capital account amounted to £420,987 in England, and to £549,674 in Bombay, making, with previous expenditure, a total to the 30th of June last of £4,420,697, including £1,699,034 expended on 194½ miles of railway open for traffic, together with the working stock and proportion of general charges. The remainder was expended on 1,040½ miles of railway in course of construction, and for permanent way materials, rolling stock, and machinery for unopened portions of railway; the total mileage authorised being 1,235½ miles. The balance in hand on the 30th of June, 1859, was £624,107. During the last year, on the company's South-Eastern line, the Bore Ghat incline, 13½ miles in length, and from Poona to Sholapore, 163 miles in length, were under construction; and on the company's North-Eastern line, from Wassind to the foot of Thull Ghat incline, 25 miles in length, the Thull Ghat incline, nine miles in length, from the summit of the Thull Ghat incline to Bhosawul, 190 miles in length, and from Bhosawul to Hurdah (Jubbulpore contract) 136 miles in length, making together 536½ miles then under construction. The total expenditure on the Bore Ghat incline and on two miles beyond it was £256,897, including £69,786 during the past year. The contract for those works having been surrendered by the first contractor, the board, upon Mr. Stephenson's recommendation, relet the works to Mr. S. Tredwell for £427,000. The date fixed for the completion of the works was the 30th of April, 1862. Mr. Tredwell left for Bombay on the 1st of October last to enter upon the execution of the works, but he died there on the 30th of November, of acute dysentery, after five days' illness. Of the contract from Poona to Sholapore 114½ miles had been opened for traffic. The total amount ex-

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society was disorganised and troubled to its lowest depths.

We do not think that Mr. Russell's "Diary in India" will tend to enhance his literary reputation. It bears on every page marks of carelessness by no means complimentary to the discrimination of the reading public. Some of the minor errors will, no doubt, disappear in a second edition, but they should not have been permitted to blemish the first one. For instance, we find *lingam*, *lotah*, *shikar*, *sola topee*, spelt as *lignam*, *loto*, *chickar*, and *solar topee*. Then, at page 242, we read of "a convoy from Lucknow," whereas it must have come from Cawnpore; and at page 209 the Rev. Mr. Moore is called Mr. Wheeler. In addition to these clerical errors, there are personalities introduced which a correct taste would have discarded, and a very undue importance is given to trifles respecting himself alone, in which the world at large is not likely to take a very keen interest. At least we can hardly imagine that any one cares to know that an officer offered to sell Mr. Russell a horse for £100, and that he declined to give so much—we are not even certain that it was necessary to record the number of leeches applied to his leg.

Nevertheless, if not a highly artistic performance, there is much amusing and interesting matter in these volumes, and the illustrations are exceedingly characteristic. As a *raconteur*, Mr. Russell will find but few rivals, while his descriptive passages are worthy of his Crimean renown, nor do we envy the man who could read his account of the final capture of Lucknow without a thrill through every nerve.

"Jam nunc minaci murmure cornuum  
Perstringis aures; jam litui strepunt;  
Jam fulgor armorum fugaces  
Terret equos equitumque vultus."

Without further preamble, we shall now take almost at random a few extracts from the first volume—reserving the second for a like treatment on a future occasion. Here is a sketch of Lord Canning:—

"In this and subsequent conversation that evening on the subject of the mutinies, the causes of them, the extent of the atrocities perpetrated by the sepoys, the stories of mutilations and outrage, the Governor-general evinced a remarkable analytical power, an ability of investigation, a habit of appreciating and weighing evidence, a spirit of justice and moderation, and a judicial turn of mind which made a deep impression upon me. His opinions once formed seem 'inebranables'; and his mode of investigation, abhorrent from all intuitive impulses, and dreading, above all things, quick decision, is to pursue the forms of the strictest analysis, to pick up every little thorn on the path, to weigh it, to consider it, and then to cast it aside or to pile it with its fellows: to go from stone to stone, strike them and sound them, and at last on the highest point of the road, to fix a sort of granite pedestal declaring that the height is so and so, and the view is so and so—so firm and strong that all the storm and tempest of the world may beat against it and find it immovable. But man's life is not equal to the execution of many tasks like these; such obelisks so made and founded, though durable, cannot be numerous."

The notice of Sir Archdale Wilson is less complimentary:—

"I had almost forgotten, so very little is his presence remarked in camp, that Sir Archdale Wilson of Delhi is here in charge of the artillery. He has a little mess of his own, consisting of Major Johnson, Colonel Hogge, and Biddulph; and he is rarely seen except in the evening, when he walks about with his cheroot in his mouth. I hear now, that much of the kudos he received was undeserved, and rather that it belonged to his subordinates. He is said to have been vacillating, undecided, and desponding, and at the supreme moment he was overcome, and unable to give any orders—so Delhi men tell me. As an artillery officer, he was for continual hammering, and doing everything by artillery. He is a tall soldierly-looking man, with a small brow, quick eye, and large feeble mouth. But whatever his demerits or virtues, he was commander of the army before Delhi when the place fell, and his honours are due to him, and to his position."

The length of our next extract will be readily excused for the sake of the very curious incident it relates:—

"Whilst I am writing about it (Cawnpore), I may as well relate an incident in connection with one of the Nana's chief advisers, which I mentioned to the Governor-general, who appeared much struck with it. After the repulse of the allies in their assault on Sebastopol, 18th June, an event closely followed by the death of Lord Raglan and a cessation of any operations, except such as were connected with a renewed assault upon the place, I went down for a few days to Constantinople, and, whilst stopping at Missirie's Hotel, saw, on several occasions, a handsome slim young man, of dark-olive complexion, dressed in an Oriental costume which was new to me, and covered with rings and finery. He spoke French and English, dined at the *table d'hôte*, and, as far as I could make out, was an Indian prince, who was on his way back from the prosecution of an unsuccessful claim against the East India Company in London. He had made the acquaintance of Mr. Doyne, who was going out to the Crimea as the superintendent of Sir Joseph Paxton's Army Works Corps, and by that gentleman he was introduced to me one fine summer's evening, as we were smoking on the roof of the hotel. I did not remember his name, but I recollect that he expressed great anxiety about a passage to the Crimea, 'as,' said he, 'I want to see this famous city, and those great Roostums, the Russians, who have beaten French and English together.' Indeed, he added that he was going to Calcutta, when the news of the defeat of June 18th reached him at Malta, and he was so excited by it that he resolved to go to Constantinople, and endeavour thence to get a passage to Balaklava. In the course of conversation he boasted a good deal of his success in London society, and used the names of people of rank very freely, which, combined with the tone of his remarks, induced me to regard him with suspicion, mingled, I confess, with dislike. He not only mentioned his *bonnes fortunes*, but expressed a very decided opinion that unless women were restrained, as they were in the East, 'like moths in candlelight, they will fly and get burned.' I never saw or heard anything more of him till some weeks afterwards, when a gentleman rode up to my hut at Cathcart's Hill, and sent me in a note from Mr. Doyne, asking me to assist his friend Azimoola Khan in visiting the trenches, and on going out I recognised the Indian prince. I had his horse put up, and walked to the General's hut to get a pass for him. The sun was within an hour of setting, and the Russian batteries had just opened, as was their custom, to welcome our reliefs and working-parties, so that shot came bounding up towards the hill where our friend was standing, and a shell burst in the air at apparently near proximity to his post. Some delay took place ere I could get the pass, and when I went with it I found Azimoola had retreated inside the cemetery, and was looking with marked interest at the fire of the Russian guns. I told him what he was to do, and regretted my inability to accompany him, as I was going out to dinner at a mess in the light division. 'Oh,' said he, 'this is a beautiful place to see from; I can see everything, and, as it is late, I will ask you to come some other day, and will watch here till it is time to go home.' He said, laughingly, 'I think you will never take that strong place'; and in reply to me, when I asked him to come to dine with me at my friends', where I was sure he would be welcome, he said, with a kind of sneer, 'Thank you, but recollect I am a good Mahomedan!' 'But,' said I, 'you dined at Missirie's?' 'Oh, yes: I was joking. I am not such a fool as to believe in these foolish things. I am of no religion.' When I came home that night I found he was asleep in my camp-bed, and my servant told me he had enjoyed my stores very freely. In the morning he was up and off, ere I was awake. On my table I found a piece of paper—Azimoola Khan presents his compliments to Russell, Esquire, and begs to thank him most truly for his kind attentions, for which I am most obliged."

"This fellow, as we all know, was the Nana's secretary and chief adviser in the massacres at Cawnpore. Now, is it not curious enough that he should have felt such an interest to see, with his own eyes, how matters were going in the Crimea? It would not be strange in a European to evince such curiosity; but in an Asiatic, of the non-military caste, it certainly is. He saw the British army in a state of some depression, and he formed, as I have since heard, a very unfavourable opinion of its *morale* and *physique*, in comparison with that of the French. Let us remember, that soon after his arrival in India he accompanied Nana Sahib to Lucknow, where they remained for some time, and are thought by those who recollect their tone and demeanour to have exhibited considerable insolence and hauteur towards the Europeans they met. Afterwards the worthy couple, on the pretence of a pilgrimage to the hills—a Hindoo and Mussulman joined in a holy excursion!—visited the military stations all along the main trunk-road, and went as far as Umballah. It has been suggested that their object in going to Simla was to tamper with the Goorkha regiment stationed in the hills; but that, finding on their arrival at Umballah, a portion of the regiment were in canton-

ments, they were able to effect their purpose with these men, and desisted from their proposed journey on the plea of the cold weather."

And now for one characteristic touch of the great master's pencil, as he describes the sack of the lordly palaces of Lucknow:—

"It was one of the strangest and most distressing sights that could be seen; but it was also most exciting. Discipline may hold soldiers together till the fight is won; but it assuredly does not exist for a moment after an assault has been delivered, or a storm has taken place. Imagine courts as large as the Temple Gardens, surrounded with ranges of palaces, or at least of buildings well stuccoed and gilded, with fresco-paintings here and there on the blind-windows, and with green jalousies and venetian-blinds closing the apertures which pierce the walls in double rows. In the body of the court are statues, lines of lamp-posts, fountains, orange-groves, aqueducts, and kiosks with burnished domes of metal. Through these, hither and thither, with loud cries, dart European and native soldiery, firing at the windows, from which come now and then dropping shots or hisses a musket-ball. At every door there is an eager crowd, smashing the panels with the stocks of their firelocks, or breaking the fastenings by discharges of their weapons. The buildings which surround the courts are irregular in form, for here and there the lines of the quadrangle are broken by columned fronts and lofty porticos before the mansions of the ministry, or of the great officers of the royal household, which are resplendent with richly gilt-roofs and domes. Here and there the invaders have forced their way into the long corridors, and you hear the musketry rattling inside; the crash of glass, the shouts and yells of the combatants, and little jets of smoke curl out of the closed lattices. Lying amid the orange-groves are dead and dying sepoy; and the white statues are reddened with blood. Leaning against a smiling Venus is a British soldier shot through the neck, gasping, and at every gasp bleeding to death! Here and there officers are running to and fro after their men, persuading or threatening in vain. From the broken portals issue soldiers laden with loot or plunder. Shawls, rich tapestry, gold and silver brocade, caskets of jewels, arms, splendid dresses. The men are wild with fury and lust of gold—literally drunk with plunder. Some come out with china vases or mirrors, dash them to pieces on the ground, and return to seek more valuable booty. Others are busy gouging out the precious stones from the stems of pipes, from saddle-cloths, or the hilts of swords, or butts of pistols and firearms. Some swathe their bodies in stuffs crusted with precious metals and gems; others carry off useless lumber, brass pots, pictures, or vases of jade and china. Court after court the scene is still the same. These courts open one to the other by lofty gateways, ornamented with the double fish of the royal family of Oude, or by arched passages in which lie the dead sepoy, their clothes smouldering on their flesh."

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## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay Mail of the 27th December confirms the intelligence already received of the capture or extermination of the rebels on the Nepal frontier. It appears that Sir Jung Bahadoor, having received a significant intimation that his future possession of the Oude Terai depended on his expulsion of the Oude fugitives, at last took the field in earnest, and acted with such vigour that the campaign was concluded almost before it had commenced. Captain Hill, who was serving with the Ghoorika head-quarters, has reported the death of the following leaders:—Bala Rao, Nana Rao of Cawnpore, Derve Buksh of Gonda, Nurput Sing of Banda, Purwun Sing of Azimgurh, Ghoolab Sing of Birwa, Beni Madho of Shunkerpore, Azimoolah Khan of Cawnpore, Khan Ally Khan of Lucknow, General Khoda Buksh, Daoreelall, and Hurdeo Prosad, chuckladar of Khyabod.

The rebels are represented to have made a spirited attack on the Ghoorika lines, but physical exhaustion betrayed their desperate courage, and Beni Madho with nearly six hundred of his followers were left dead upon the ground. Further resistance was evidently useless, and does not appear to have been attempted. The Nusseerabad Brigade, still eight hundred strong, fleeing from Lieutenant Cosserat and his Oude police, came upon a Ghoorika force and at once surrendered—their leaders, Davee and Gunga Sing, being sent as prisoners into the British camp. Ummer Sing, brother of the gallant Koer Sing of Jugdespore, Mummoo Khan, the Begum's discarded paramour, and Bullee Sing, the betrayer if not the murderer of Messrs. Block and Stroyan, are said to have given themselves up separately, with small bodies of adherents. The capture of Khan Bahadoor Khan was effected by the Nepaulese Minister in person. The story is told elsewhere, and is very possibly a fiction, for it is scarcely probable that Jung Bahadoor would have inquired of such a notorious criminal if he had been guilty of the murder of English officials. It must have been well known to that puissant knight that this was the man who instigated the massacre at Bareilly. It is further reported that Sir Jung has offered to give up the Begum, if her life be spared—a very superfluous stipulation, as no civilised government would sanction the execution of an Amazonian general.

It is gratifying to learn that the Wagher campaign is also practically concluded. At least, the Bombay Government have received a telegram announcing a decisive victory gained by Major Honner at Porebunder, and the capture of seven hundred of the enemy. The important services rendered by the aged Banka Race, Ranees of Nagpore, who fought,

against Wellington at Assaye, have been tardily recognised by the Indian Government under pressure from the Secretary of State. The adopted son of the late Raja is to receive a handsome pension, with the titular dignity of Rana of Nagpore, and thus Lord Dalhousie's abolition of the right of adoption is again set aside. For two whole years the old Ranees laboured earnestly to preserve tranquillity in the province, but her active loyalty was unknown in Calcutta through the culpable remissness of the commissioner, Mr. Plowden. At length, but not before the venerable princess had died unhonoured and unthanked, Mr. R. S. Ellis, the assistant commissioner, laid the whole affair before the Home Government, by whom a commission was ordered to investigate the circumstances of the case. This commission, however, was never appointed, as Lord Canning summarily dismissed Mr. Plowden, and sent a new commissioner to Nagpore. As for Mr. Ellis, to whose moral courage and honesty of purpose the Government was indebted for the opportunity of redressing a wrong, that gentleman has been rewarded by losing his chance of promotion and being remanded to his own presidency, Madras—so much for "telling tales out of school." This is no doubt intended as an encouragement to others to act rightly rather than conventionally, and to see justice equally meted out to all.

The Calcutta telegram, in the second edition of this day's *Times*, exaggerates the damage done to the Governor-general's camp by fire. It is only true that a fire did break out in Lady Canning's sleeping tent, where a stove was kept burning, and that a quantity of her ladyship's wearing apparel was utterly destroyed. All the valuables, however, were saved, with the exception of five rings, through the strenuous exertions of H.M.'s 35th, and a regiment of Sikhs.

Lord Canning has taken the Barnes Court Estate, at Simla, for his residence during the ensuing hot season; and it is said that Lord Clyde, having renounced his intention of resigning his command, has engaged "Torrentium," formerly occupied by Colonel Ramsay. The Indian journals agree in describing the present cold season as the most severe that has been known for many years.

From Bombay we learn that the 3rd and 5th regiments of Native Infantry are under orders for China.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s Engineer-Lieut. George R. Caldwell, H.M.'s 7th Dragoon, at Secunderabad, aged 31, Dec. 11.  
Lieut. J. Drummond, at Secunderabad, Nov. 21.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

By Marseilles: From Bombay—Lieut. Col. M. S. S. R. and infant, Capt. R. R. and wife, Lieut. W. S. and wife, and others.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per steamer "Ripon"—From Bombay—Capt. A. S. S. R. and wife, Lieut. M. S. S. R. and wife, Lieut. W. S. and wife, and others. Per steamer "Hesperus"—From Bombay—Lieut. Col. M. S. S. R. and wife, Lieut. W. S. and wife, and others.

## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Dec. 17	Burmah (Rangoon)	Dec. 21
Madras	" 25	Bombay	" 27
Agra	" 20	Ceylon	" 15
China (Hong-Kong)	Nov. 30.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 17th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 24th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
1 oz. 6s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 4 oz. 4s. 6d.  
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d. | 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 10s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 12s. 2d.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 5s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
1 oz. 6s. 6d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 3s. 6d.  
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 2s. 6d. | 1 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each, when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 5 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d. whatever the weight of the newspaper. Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India, but must be pre-paid.



## BENGAL.

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

The geological survey of India may at last be said to be a fact. Established in 1851, when it consisted of the superintendent and one draftsman who knew nothing whatever of geology, the survey assistants were successively carried off by sickness or promoted to higher positions as they arrived, and the few who were available for purely geological work were summoned hither and thither according as their services were specially required. No definite system could be entered on till 1857, and now for the first time it is possible to review operations. The geological has taken its place with the trigonometrical and revenue surveys as an independent establishment. The results which it is yet destined to effect for the future of India will be greater than theirs, while it avails itself of the path which they have cleared for its advance. Accepting their measurements and maps of the surface of the peninsula, its duty is to fill them in with the colours which denote the characteristics and the wealth of the underlying strata. While they assist geographical science on the one hand, and render definite the relation between the State and the rent payer on the other, the geological survey lays a foundation on which science and art may at once build, and extracts from the depth of the mine and the barrenness of the quarry wealth in the presence of which the revenue of the land will seem a small item.

In 1846 the Court of Directors sent out Mr. Williams specially as a coal-viewer. After an investigation of the Raneegeunge and Hazareebaugh fields extending over two years, he succumbed to jungle fever. Dr. McClelland acted for the next two years, and published a report of his labours. But the interests involved and the field to be examined were too great to allow of such isolated and desultory efforts, and the court resolved to send out a properly qualified and practical geologist, and ultimately to establish a geological survey, similar to that of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Oldham, Professor of Geology in the University of Dublin, and local director of the Irish survey, was selected. He landed in Calcutta in 1851. The wide extent of India lay before him. For six years, and at long intervals, one assistant after another was sent out to his aid, but after a few months' active service some fell under the exposure, and others found in higher posts more attractive salaries. Meanwhile new coal fields were found out, new mineral deposits called for examination, specimens were sent for report, and earnest entreaties were made for a visit to the locality of some newly discovered mineral treasure. What was meant to be the nucleus of a systematic survey thus became a small body of peripatetic and reporting geologists.

But important as such inquiries were at a time when it dawned upon capitalists that India possessed more of that mineral and metallic wealth than England, it was an evident waste of strength to delay a regular survey which would not only explain what was known at the time, but unfold new sources of wealth, and add new facts to science. Accordingly in 1856 Government sanctioned a systematic survey, increased the number of the establishment, and gave a wider basis for operations by directing the examination of the Madras Presidency. Specimens which had hitherto been confided to the Asiatic Society, and often lay unpacked in their crowded rooms, were now put into a separate building; works of instruction and reference were collected, and both formed the nucleus of a Geological Museum and Library, which are admirably arranged, and bid fair in the course of time to rival in scientific value if not splendour the School in Jermyn-street. In 1857 the whole system came fairly into play. We know from

the superintendent's report and a personal examination of results that upwards of 11,000 specimens have been collected, named and arranged, so that the merest tyro can with an hour's explanation obtain a clear idea of the geology of India. The library consists of 2,000 volumes. Maps have been submitted to Government showing the geological structure of the most important districts, stretching over 38,000 square miles—an area larger than the whole of Ireland. The published volumes of memoirs contain detailed information regarding Tenasserim, the valley of the Irrawaddy, the Khasia Hills, from Cuttack and its Tributary Mehals on the south, to Sikkim on the north, from Calcutta to Patna, Bundelcund and the valley of the Nerbudda, Arcot, Tanjore, and the Neilgherries. These embrace two of the chief sanitarium, and the great coal, iron, and gold dust deposits of Central and Eastern India.

This has been accomplished in two years of revolt and confusion, and the survey is yet in the first days of its infancy. Important in itself as a scientific establishment, it is, in the present stage of Indian progress, especially valuable in an economic point of view. Through it and it alone is the mineral wealth of a continent which has an area of 1,287,485 miles to be developed. On all such collateral questions as the supply of water, the nature of soils, the improvement of native agriculture and arts, the progress and maintenance of railways, and the material prosperity of the whole Continent, the Survey Department must be the ultimate referee. But at present its staff is too weak, and liable to too many casualties, for even the survey part of the work. That staff should be largely increased, and the emoluments made such as to place its really valuable members above temptation to seek elsewhere that remuneration which England, America and Canada liberally bestow on their geologists. If the soils, the minerals, the ores, the waters, demand careful analysis, a chemist must be attached to the survey. Through geology what has not chemistry done for agriculture in England? If the Museum is to be of use in itself and in leading the way to improvement in the arts, a technologist is required, one who might also direct the wonderful manipulative skill of Indian handicraftsmen.

The fruits of the past two years are most creditable to the energy and skill of Mr. Oldham and his small band of assistants. Why not increase the number of his subordinates by recruits from the same class which crowds to the other surveys? The Christian lad of sixteen who has never been out of Calcutta, in time becomes the manly intelligent head of a revenue survey. All that he wants is geology instead of mathematics; six months' training in Hastings-street amid the relics of a past world, instead of in Park-street with the sad dullness of ever present figures and triangles. Exercise makes him better able to bear the exposure of the tropics than the fresh Irishman; almost invariably he has the instinctive habit of neatness and the art of mechanical drawing. And his brain is of at least average quality.

We miss but one statement in Mr. Oldham's report. Is there any difficulty in furnishing every year statistics of the mineral wealth of India, similar to those of Mr. Hunt for Great Britain?—*Friend of India*.

## ADDRESS TO THE RIGHT HON.

JAMES WILSON.

About sixty gentlemen met at Government House yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, to present an address to the Right Hon. J. Wilson. The address, signed by Mr. Mackinlay as President of the Chamber of Commerce, and by Mr. George Brown, on behalf of the Indigo Planters' Association, was read by Mr. Mackinlay; after which that gentleman made a few remarks, in

which he alluded to the grievances of past times, and expressed the hope that a change for the better would now take place. The address is as follows:—

"TO THE RIGHT HON. JAMES WILSON, MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

"RIGHT HON. SIR,—We, the public bodies represented by the undersigned, received with much satisfaction the first announcement by the press of England of the intention of her Majesty's Government to appoint a financial member of the council of the Governor-general of India: and we consider it a matter for public congratulation that her Majesty has confided this important trust to one so distinguished as you are universally admitted to be in economical science, and of such experience in, and proved qualifications for, the practical business of government. We beg leave respectfully to express our sincere congratulations on your arrival at this Presidency, and on your having taken your seat in the Supreme and Legislative Councils of India. At this eventful period the condition of the national finances, and the accomplishment of measures by which they can be placed on a permanently sound foundation, affords scope for the exercise of the highest talent; and we desire to express our utmost confidence in your ability to discharge adequately the arduous duties of this high and important mission. We beg to assure you of our wish to extend our cordial support to whatever measures you may propose with this view, and which may have for their object the welfare and prosperity of all classes of the community. The public have learnt with lively satisfaction that all measures of the Government, having reference to finance or taxation, are to be subjected to your revision; but as this community has already expressed its views, through petitions to Parliament and to the Legislative Council, upon those measures, we abstain from saying more regarding them on this occasion than to venture our expectations that the representations which the petition alluded to contain will be viewed by you with all the weight to which we conceive them to be justly entitled. We cordially accord our full concurrence in the truth so eloquently declared by you recently on more than one occasion, that there is no reason why those great principles of science and policy which have raised the imperial country to her present proud pre-eminence should not be applied in the administration of the government of this country, because what is right in one part of the world cannot be wrong in another. It will be gratifying to us to be invited to communicate freely with you, and to be asked to supply you with information on questions of local or general interest. In conclusion, we beg to repeat our confidence in your prudence and judgment in pursuing that course which you honestly believe to be conducive to the promotion of the wealth, greatness and prosperity of the country."

Mr. Wilson gave a brief and well-rounded reply, confining himself to the statement of a few obvious and pertinent facts, and broad and liberal principles. He said, in substance, that he fully reciprocated the kindly feeling of the address. He had confidence in the aims of so worthy and so large a company of merchants and planters as he had the pleasure to meet there. He would not doubt that while faithful to themselves in their several spheres they agreed in a desire for the advancement of India. They one and all wished to see this country relieved from her present complications and difficulties. They all thought of her establishment on a sound financial basis, and her progress in a well-conducted and extending commerce. Years ago, two simple and well-defined principles had fixed themselves in his mind. One was that capital must find its life in investment and enterprise, and the other, that a well-ordered, well-governed country must happily and fully employ the great industrial masses of the people. He was not conscious of any change in his convictions concerning these

economic laws, which he might call the great principles of his whole life. His friends here would allow him honestly to say that it was with much pain, and with not more pain than wonder, that he discovered how little unity existed in the society around him. He deeply regretted to be compelled to note the presence of jealousies between class and class. These must be brought to act together. It must be evident to themselves and to all thinking men, that only combined action on their part could hold this country. He hoped the time had come for mutual sympathy among the various classes of Europeans. He should count it high reward if it should be given him in any degree to harmonise these differences, and aid in removing these causes of jealousy. He was sure that fidelity to their own highest interests and duties here would include and demand a just and generous treatment of the natives of this country. Turning to those native gentlemen who were present the speaker said: They would wholly agree with him that the extension of commerce was the great pioneer of a high civilisation. It was perhaps mainly by commercial intercourse and in industrial communion that harmony was to be sought, and ultimately found, among men of different religions and different tongues. European interests, rightly pursued, would never be found hostile to the true interests and happiness of the people native to this land. He was aware that India was not England, and that he could not act here in all respects as he would there. The application of the best established principles would have to be tempered by local circumstances, existing only on this side of the world. He must have time to study these. Meantime, it was clear that laws and regulations ever so well put on record would be of no avail without men to back them. The reality of actual law was to be found in the executive will of great and intelligent bodies of men. Among such he reckoned those he then had the honour to address. He was glad of their sympathy,—he sought their co-operation. If the greatest statesmen in England were ready to hear and to profit by the suggestions of the intelligent of all classes, and to listen to the advice of those especially qualified to tender it, this was much more necessary in India; and he should at all times be glad to receive the information and advice which they were prepared to offer him, whether individually or collectively. He would conclude with a renewed expression of kindly regard for those merchants and planters who had honoured him with their presence. He did not for one moment doubt that they were perfectly willing to bear their share of the public burden, if it were portioned out to every man upon fair, sound, and equal principles—(hear, hear, hear, from all present). One remark further; he hoped that every man in the country would speak his mind honestly on public affairs—(hear, hear). No good could ever come of unworthy compromises of opinion. He liked to hear those that differed from him—how widely it mattered not, so long as they were honest. He trusted that all would give their opinion with the utmost frankness and freedom, and he would promise on his part to be equally frank and free. The special business being thus ended, several gentlemen who had not before met Mr. Wilson were introduced to him, and the deputation retired.—*Englishman*, Dec. 7.

#### THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

It is now upwards of a year, we believe, since the proposal to transfer the management of the Straits Settlements from the Supreme Government of India to the Colonial Office was referred by the Secretary for India to the Governor-general for his report and opinion. That report and opinion have not yet been given, notwithstanding the Secretary for India has, once at least, called Lord Canning's notice to the reference formerly made to him, and urged a speedy answer. We suppose Lord Canning has been so much engaged in concocting his schemes for raising additional revenue, that he has had

no leisure to bestow upon such a comparatively unimportant affair as the government of the Straits. In the meanwhile, however, these Settlements are suffering seriously from the neglect which this sort of suspension between two governing powers inevitably entails. The Colonial Office can do nothing for us, as we are not yet under its rule. The Council for India, and the Supreme Government, probably viewing it as pretty certain that the Straits will ultimately be removed from under their jurisdiction, will not give their attention or sanction to anything which entails considerable outlay, or involves any improvement or alteration of a permanent nature. The Governor-general, representing the Supreme Government, has afforded us an example of this, in the apathy with which, for several months, he had before him serious charges preferred by the Governor of the Straits and the Recorder of Penang against each other, without taking the slightest trouble to inquire into them; and at last handing them up to the Secretary for India with an expression of opinion that, in our view, makes it evident that his lordship had not even given the papers an attentive perusal.

For a number of years past naval men have been urging upon the Home Government the great advantage to the public service which would accrue from having a naval depot and dry dock at Singapore, and the Admiralty has viewed the matter favourably; but while Singapore remains under the government of India the home authorities will not authorise the necessary expenditure, and it cannot be expected that the revenues of India should be expended for such purposes. It is scarcely necessary to point out how useful a naval depot and dock at Singapore would have proved a month or two hence, when the numerous steamers and transports destined for the China expedition begin to arrive here, many of them probably requiring refit of one kind or another after their voyage round the Cape. H.M.S. *Essex* need not have been upwards of a month off the station, undergoing repairs at a Dutch port, had the facilities for that purpose, which ought to have existed here long ago, not been altogether wanting.

The interior of our island requires to be still further opened up to facilitate the operations of planters, and to bring the population more within control of the law, but it is in vain to expect that in the present state of the finances of India any outlay for new roads will be sanctioned. No encouragement is given to agricultural enterprise, and tigers are allowed to drive away settlers without any vigorous efforts being made to extirpate them. One village at least, on the Sungi Pandam, near Bukit Timah, was actually abandoned by the inhabitants, in considerable haste, some months ago, in consequence of a number of persons belonging to it having been destroyed by tigers.

Then, again, improvements in our judicial arrangements are urgently required, but are indefinitely postponed, owing to the cause before mentioned. The Supreme Court requires an additional judge, and the police-court an additional magistrate; but there is no prospect of either being sanctioned as long as we remain under the Government of India.

Our marine police, too, is shamefully inadequate. Gunboats belonging to the royal navy were promised years ago, but have never yet been stationed here, and although at one time it was said that the Indian Government was building gunboats for the Straits, the time that has since elapsed without their making their appearance would seem to prove that the intention of sending them, if ever seriously entertained, has long been abandoned. A dull-sailing and weak-manned steamer, which cannot contend successfully with two piratical junks, is the only permanent means of protection which is accorded to the commerce of the Straits Settlements, the men of war occasionally stationed here being liable to be called away to China or elsewhere on any emergency, or when the naval authorities think proper. Were these places under the direct management of a department at home, we may be pretty certain that such an unsatisfactory state of things would not long continue.—*Singapore Free Press*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

OPERATIONS ON THE FRONTIER.—News has been received in Lucknow to say that the Nana's magazines, stores, and property of all kinds, have been found and taken in the Deokur valley by the Nepalese. No advance of the rebels towards our outposts along the Arrah nullah had been made up to the 5th Dec. There is no mistake now about Jung Bahadoor's intention to exterminate the rebels. He has certainly shown great tact and skill in keeping aloof until now, when the wretches have been reduced by sickness and death to almost a shadow of what they were eight or ten months ago. But, of course, he will be rewarded all the same handsomely. A plucky Government would have disdained to accept the services of such a doubtful ally at a juncture when they were so little needed. The Goorkhas have had some slight skirmishes with the rebels, and licked them on the last occasion; however, not before losing some cart-loads of ammunition, which fell into the hands of the enemy. Both Bane Madhoo and Jodh Singh were killed in the Deokur valley, and Ball Currun, another leader, was taken prisoner along with Mummoo Khan. We hear further from the frontier, that "spies came in to Lieutenant Smith on the 3rd Dec., with the report that some fifty or sixty rebels had arrived at Byspoore, and intended making their escape through a Sota southward. Intimation was immediately given to Captain Lance, commanding at Sidhonia ghaut, who ordered out a small party to Soonar, to attack and take. He also directed Lieutenant Smith to order his Thanadar at Bhojepore to proceed with his men and block up the Sota. This was done, and the result was perfectly successful. Both Captain Lance and Lieutenant Smith marched twenty miles, and arrived at Byspoore before sun-rise on the morning of the 4th. They immediately scoured the jungles and bagged some few of the rebels whom they found in the little villages about. Those in the Sota got scent of this and bolted towards Bhojepore, where they very nicely fell into the hands of the Thanadar's party. In all about forty of them were taken—all sepoys, and also treasure to a large amount. The information obtained from these captives is, that Bane Madhoo and Jodh Sing have been killed, and that Nurput Singh of Futtehpore is a prisoner with the Nepalese. They, moreover, assert that, until they were actually attacked by the Nepalese, they calculated on them as friends—nay, more, they fully believed they would have joined them. More treacherous still. The Nepalese doubtless kept the rebels off their guard, in order that they might the more easily polish them off. Altogether the conduct of Jung Bahadoor has been most unmanly, take it in which way we will. Another friend sums up:—"The rebel game is nearly played out. Beni Madhoo and Jodh Singh are killed; the Rancee of Gonda, with 16,000 or 20,000 rupees, has surrendered to Lieut. Smith; Mummoo Khan and Davee Deen, (commandant of the Nusseerabad Brigade) also the man known as the 'Lord Sahib,' and the celebrated dacoit, Bullie, as well as several other leaders, are prisoners with the Nepalese. Khan Bahadoor Khan, it is to be hoped, has also been caught by this time. The Begum is near Bootwul, and will probably give herself up, if she has not already done so. The head quarters of the Nepalese troops were at Bungahi by last accounts. Large numbers of rebels have surrendered, and the rest seem disinclined for any more fighting."—*Oude Gazette*.

KHAN BAHADOOR, whose doings at Bareilly have been placed on record by Mr. Inglis, is reported to have surrendered, and the leading subadars, it is said, have repaired to Jung Bahadoor's camp, and offered, on the part of the rebel force, to give up their arms if their lives were spared. Jung told them that a British officer, Captain Hill, was expected shortly, and that he would exert himself on their behalf. The rebel sepoys have taken to the Kyreegurh jungles, and will there await the result of their overtures.

They were confident in the good faith of the Nepalese until attacked some few days since. Some of the rebel sepoys who still have money are endeavouring to get away, but the cordon is so well maintained that these men invariably fall into the hands of the police. Jung Bahadoor has offered to send in the Begum and Birjis Kudder upon our guaranteeing a monthly allowance of Rs. 10,000 for their maintenance.

**NEPAUL.**—The Goorkhas seem at last to be in earnest; they have driven the rebels entirely out of the valleys between the lower range of the Nepal hills, in which they have been living for so many months in perfect security. It is now believed that whatever remains of the rebel force are in the jungle of the Terai, and the Goorkha general, Puhlwan Sing, with his troops, is guarding all the passes to prevent the rebels again re-entering. After leaving the furthest valley called Dhany, the rebels appear to have suddenly remembered that they might just as well have brought away with them the property of the Nana, which is of great value, for they made a retrograde movement to secure it. The Goorkhas, however, were in possession of it before they could reach the place in which it had been left; and after the Goorkha guns had opened on them, the rebels retreated precipitately into the Deokur valley, and then the next day outside the hills into the Terai, following up close by the Goorkhas. The other Goorkha army, under General Dher Shumshere Sing, which is outside the hills, have drawn the jungle from the east, as far westwards as Bungalow; they have also sent a force to dislodge the rebels from Putter Kote, and if they succeed will drive them westerly.—Nearly the whole of the Oude police hold the jungles from the hills on the west bank of the Urrhe Nudde in the Oude Terai; Colonel Cormick, H.M.'s 20th, with a European force, has lately been ordered to Purrampore to assist them. All along the southern borders of the Nepal Terai are stationed at every few miles different regiments, who send out parties night and day to patrol along the frontier. These troops consist of H. M.'s 54th, 3rd Sikh Infantry, 3rd regiment Hodson's Horse, Jat Horse, Punjab Infantry, and Goruckpore Police. Sir Jung has been informed plainly that the possession of the Oude Terai entirely depends upon his turning the rebels quickly out of Nepal. It is probable that the Nepalese will not themselves attack the rebels to any effectual purpose, but they will do their utmost to try and induce them to lay down their arms quietly. The Ranees of the late rebel Gondah Rajah has given herself up. She is on her way from Sidoniah Ghat, with all her elephants, followers, and property. She is to be allowed to return to Oude and to live in retirement with her brother, who is an influential Talookdar in Oude. Since the above was received, we hear from Goruckpore that the Goorkas under Puhlwan Sing drove back the rebels with much loss upon their trying to get back into the Dhany valley. Benees Madho himself was killed, two elephant-loads of ammunition captured, as well as a standard of the late Gwalior contingent; it was this portion of the rebel followers of the Nana that principally suffered in the fight. Captain Macgregor, of Hodson's Horse, with a small force of police stationed at Panhgong, on getting information that a party of rebels were within six miles of him, attacked them in the position they had taken up in a village, and after a sharp fight put them to flight and killed a good many of them. The wretch Moorad Buksh, who commanded the battery from Fyzabad, and who, together with the 17th N. I., massacred the fugitives from Cawnpore, was found dead amongst the slain; his body was recognised by some rebels who had given themselves up. Captain Macgregor's force lost six or seven men killed and wounded.—*Englishman*.

**DELHI, Dec. 15.**—I suppose you have heard of the "terrific fire" which broke out in the camp of the Governor-general on the night of the 11th. It commenced in Lady Canning's tent, about midnight, and destroyed a great quantity of valuable property, much of which

cannot be replaced. The fire was of course accidental. The camp was at Allygurh on the 13th, and with it that of the Commander-in-Chief, with both the great men in progress to Meerut, at which station they will arrive just in time for the races and other gaieties. It has been suggested from a high quarter that the Jumma Musjid should be converted into a College or Government School. Another suggestion is that it should not be occupied, but allowed to remain as a public monument. As yet I believe nothing has been decided, but it is thought that the first will be adopted. It is refreshing to find that the restoration of this building to the Mahomedans is not contemplated; a rumour of which, spread most industriously by the Mahomedan population, has been for some time current in the city; and I dare say believed by the people. The wish is doubtless "father to the thought." The houses facing the palace, and behind the "Ellenborough Tank," are being levelled with the ground, and a few days will see them a heap of rubbish. I hope this is only the commencement of great improvements, both sanitary and ornamental.

**SIMLA, Dec. 13.**—It seems as though there was a greater certainty of the Governor-general visiting us next year than we have yet had, for "Barnes Court," the residence of Lord Clyde during the past season, has positively been taken for his lordship. The gaieties of Puttialah are the theme of the day, we feel them here in inverse ratio, the more festivity there, the less food have we here; scarce a basket of fowls, or eggs, or vegetables comes up the hill now; provisions not being as plentiful as usual, the prices are proportionably higher. On making inquiries on the subject we are informed that everything has been seized for the *Burra Zafrit* to be given by the Maharajah on the occasion of the wedding of his daughter. Upwards of 100 English guests have been invited, the amusements for whom will consist in having plenty of eating and drinking, with fireworks in the evening. The engineer authorities have sent to England for galvanised sheet iron for the new roof of our unhappy *ohurrah*, which has been much neglected. It ought to have been re-roofed long ago, but constant and unaccountable delays have occurred in carrying out the design, and, strange to say, though abundance of excellent timber is procurable almost on the very spot, of the most durable wood in the hills, still additional expense and additional delay is contemplated; in the meantime the walls are further endangered by the snows and rains of another winter being permitted to percolate into them through the leaky roof, and the congregation continue to be put to the inconvenience of sitting in a damp, nay, after a shower, a wet building. After the fall of snow on the 1st of the month the weather cleared up, and with the exception of a few cloudy days, we have had a delightful fortnight. The morning air, in particular, is most enjoyable—bright, pure, crisp, and frosty, making the feeling of existence in itself a positive delight.

**FUTTEHGUR, Dec. 13.**—His honour the Lieut.-governor held a station levee on the 7th, all the civil and military officers, about fifty, of all ranks were present there. The durbar came off on the noon of the 8th, about twelve o'clock a.m., when all the respectable inhabitants of the town, and the chief uncovenanted native servants of her Majesty's Government, such as sudder ameen, deputy collectors, moonsiffs, and tehseeldars brought presents, which his honour accepted, but returned to their owners. He addressed all the native gentlemen with kindness, and treated each according to his rank. In the evening, a dinner party was given at his camp, to which the English ladies and gentlemen of this station were invited. Next day he inspected the public offices, and was pleased at the arrangements of the records in the collector's and judge's offices, and gave every credit to Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Bayley; thence he went to see the Ice Pits. He afterwards inspected the gaol accompanied by Dr. Clark, Inspector of Prisons. The convicts were classified according

to their crimes, the murderers stood on one side, the robbers in the second row, and so on, the perjurers, forgers, &c., were all arranged according to the crimes for which they had been imprisoned. The Bishop of Calcutta arrived at this station on Saturday last, preached on Sunday, and consecrated the new burial-ground. On Monday morning, he held a confirmation; at which a number of officers were present. The next day he distributed the prizes to the pupils of the Furruckabad high schools. I forgot to mention that his honour the Lieut.-governor paid a visit to the charitable Dispensary of Furruckabad, and the Missionary and Tehseelee Schools. He left on the morning of the 12th, under a salute of seventeen guns.

**ALLAHABAD, Dec. 15.**—Mr. W. Johnstone, joint magistrate of this district, having returned from England, has rejoined his appointment. Mr. W. R. Benson, the late joint magistrate, will proceed to the Banda district, and take charge of the Kirwee station, relieving Mr. J. H. Carne, who has obtained three months' leave of absence. Vigorous measures for the apprehension of criminals in this district are being adopted by the present magistrate; and it is to be hoped that they will be attended with the success achieved in the cases reported in my last letter. The want of church accommodation for the dissenting community becomes daily more pressing. The accountant's office establishment has itself added to the number of Christians of this persuasion located here; and the number of soldiers who attend, both on Sundays and weekdays, is increasing. It is understood that the Rev. Mr. Williamson, the Presbyterian chaplain, has lately addressed Government on the subject of accommodation, especially as regards the Presbyterian soldiers who have no church of their own, but nothing final has yet been done in the matter. In the meantime, the American mission is enlarging the Kuttra Chapel, funds having been obtained from the residents of this station. The building will, when completed, be large enough to accommodate two hundred persons, and may be used by Mr. Williamson for his church services, till some better arrangement can be made.

**PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT DELHI.**—The Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, Mr. A. A. Roberts, on his return from a recent visit to Delhi, addressed the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of the preservation of the magnificent public buildings with which Delhi abounds, namely, the Dewan-i-Khass, the Eedgah, the Jumma Musjid, the Dewan-i-ium, and others of less note, but of great beauty. With regard to the Dewan-i-Khass Mr. Roberts writes: "I need not dilate on its historical associations, or on the intrinsic value of this noble hall, both of which have been famous throughout the civilised world since the days of the Portuguese mission in the last century;" it has lately been vacated by the European soldiery, being no longer required as a barrack, and Mr. Roberts now recommends that it be preserved from further spoliation, and that the marble platform which was removed some twelve months ago be restored, and that the adjuncts to the hall, namely, a small marble mosque used by the emperors of Delhi as a private chapel, and a suite of marble bath rooms, be also carefully cleaned and preserved. Next to the above in splendour is the Dewan-i-ium. This is still occupied by troops, but the Financial Commissioner recommends that it be vacated as soon as possible. This building has suffered much from spoliation. The beautiful marble dais for the throne has been despoiled of nearly all the mosaic ornaments. Mr. Roberts particularly notices the loss of Raphael's "Orpheus playing to the Animals," a splendid mosaic, which was always considered one of the testimonies to the supposition that this and most of Shahjehan's great buildings were designed by European architects, most probably Italians. The Jumma Musjid, and the great Eedgah, and also the tombs of Humayoon and Sufdar Jung are next noticed. The Jumma Musjid is occupied by a regiment of Punjab Infan-

try. Mr. Roberts recommends their immediate removal, and that the building be henceforth used for the Pelhi College, for which institution it would be admirably adapted. Mr. Roberts trusts that, under any circumstances, neither of these buildings be restored to the Mahomedans, but that they be retained as grand but silent monuments of the success which was vouchsafed to us in September, 1857. The Lieutenant-governor cordially approved of the suggestions and recommendations of the Financial Commissioner, and the Commissioner of Delhi has been requested to endeavour to carry out the same, as far as may be practicable.

SEETAPORE, Dec. 11.—The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Wingfield, accompanied by Colonel Clarke, left this on the morning of the 8th for Hurdul, to pay a visit to Hurdeo Buksh, talookdar of Kuteecaree, to whom an estate has been given, and who is to be one of those invested with magisterial authorities. The others are, Rajah Maun Singh of Fyzabad; Rana Rugonath Singh of Roy Bareilly, Rustoom Shah of Sultanpore, Rajah Drigbejher Singh of Bulrampore. Of these five men, whom Lord Canning had so loaded with honours, two only, Rustoom Shah and Hurdeo Buksh, have been true to our Government throughout the rebellion. I may as well tell you that the Europeans to whom estates have been given are to have magisterial authority too, which is a great deal in Mr. Wingfield's favour. Mr. Schilling passed through to-day, en route to Lukimpore, to look after his grant, and the others are soon to follow. I hear orders have been given that in future tehseeldars, shereestdhars and others wishing for employment under Government in Oude are to pass an examination in English, as well as Law, &c., before they will be posted to take charge of a tehseel, &c. I forgot to mention the arrival of a bullock battery of six guns, commanded by Major Soady.

"ONCE A YEAR."—The *Delhi Gazette* of the 10th December contains the following paragraph:—"In the course of the present month a Christmas book will be published, entitled 'Once a Year.' It will be edited by Eustace W. Jacob, Esq., H. M.'s 90th Regiment, and contain 'A Ghost Story' by R. Cooper Todd, Esq., a Fairy, and a German story by the editor, in addition to sketches and poems by various writers. In the department of travel there will be a laughable history of a trip to Parisnath, setting forth the difficulties of ascent, and the glorious sport to be found on its heights. The volume will be illustrated by H. L. Frazer, Esq. The publishers are Messrs. Thacker and Co., Calcutta."

RETURN OF EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.—According to the *Allahabad New Times*, no less than eleven European regiments, not yet named, are to be sent home this cold season.

JUDGING FOR ONE'S SELF.—It is said that a former chief justice of Calcutta, who had heard repeated complaints of the misconduct of the Calcutta chowkeedars, went out one night in mufti to judge for himself. He was so skilfully disguised that the police arrested him as a suspicious character, and on his making some show of resistance gave him a terrible belabouring with their bludgeons. His judgship, as the story goes, was taken to the station-house on a stretcher, and in such a condition that he was unable to address a grand jury for six months afterwards.

H. M.'s TROOPS under orders for China are, we (*Madras Times*) understand, to be struck off the Indian establishment from the date of their embarkation, and are thenceforth to receive nothing more than *Colonial* pay and allowances. This will be a most serious loss, both to the officers and the men.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA arrived at Agra on Thursday, the 15th December. He preached at St. George's Church on Sunday morning. The ordination will be held at St. Paul's on Wednesday, the 21st, at 11 A.M. Confirmation for Native Christians at St. John's, in the city; the Mission Church, on Thursday, at 2 P.M.; and the Confirmation for Europeans at St. George's Church, on Friday, the 23rd, at 11 A.M.

GENERAL HAVELOCK'S GRAVE.—A monument is to be erected over the grave of General Havelock, whose remains, it may be remembered, were interred in Alumbagh, when Sir Colin retreated to Cawnpore, after effecting the evacuation of the Lucknow Residency, 11th November, 1857. The drawings of the monument have been already received, and the work will be commenced as soon as possible. The Bishop, it appears, paid a visit to the spot which enshrines the remains of the gallant chief the morning he left Lucknow in progress to Cawnpore.

FIRE IN THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CAMP.—A letter from the Governor-general's camp gives some particulars about the fire. It originated in Lady Canning's sleeping tent, where there was a stove. Lady Canning lost a large quantity of dresses and clothes, and at one time it was feared that all her jewels, some of inestimable value, would have been lost, too, but with the exception of five rings all were saved. Our correspondent says that had it not been for the prompt manner in which the men and officers of H. M.'s 35th regiment turned out under their commanding officer, Colonel Walter, the fire would have proved a great deal more serious than it did. The following order was issued on the subject the next day by the Governor-general:—"Governor-general's camp Sassnee, Dec. 12. H.E. the Governor-general takes the earliest opportunity of thanking Lieut-col. Walter, C. B., and the officers and men of H. M.'s 35th Regiment under his command, for the great promptitude with which on the occasion of the fire in the Governor-general's camp last night they were present on the spot, and for the efficient manner in which order was preserved. Lord Canning also particularly noticed the conduct of the Sikh Infantry, owing to whose exertions in great measure the fire was prevented from spreading further than it did. His Excellency's thanks are also due to all who were present, both officers and men, for the ready manner in which they turned out to render all the assistance in their power." The camp was expected at Meerut on Wednesday, the 21st. The head quarters and five companies of the 35th remain there under Colonel Walter, the other wing goes on to Umballa, returning to Meerut in about a month. Lady Canning will present the regiment with new colours at Meerut. Weather is stated to be delightful in camp, colder than at Agra.

ORIENTAL BANK.—We are informed that seventy-two lacs of rupees have been sent in to the general treasury by the Oriental Bank, as a subscription to the new five and half per cent. loan.

THE DISARMING OPERATIONS have been more successful in Oude than in any other part of India. The province has been literally gleaned of arms, as the week under report is 82. The total yield up to the 19th November has been—cannon, 693; firearms, 1,89,937; swords, 5,74,956; spears, 50,914; miscellaneous, 6,40,259, or in all, 14,56,789. The number is by no means in proportion to the number of persons in Oude supposed to have carried arms. But we must remember that many thousands must have been carried out of, and never brought back to the province. The number of forts destroyed is, 1,471—113 more are under demolition; and the number of sepoys surrendered is 6,860, all of whom, we dare say, were natives of Oude, and have accordingly settled down in the province. Of this number, however, it is but fair to add that 5,618 are put down as "leave men, &c."—though we very far from believe that they were the less rebellious for that.

MR. W. MORGAN.—The *Hurkaru* understands that Mr. Walter Morgan, barrister-at-law, is likely to be appointed to the vacant Mastership in Equity of the Supreme Court. Nothing has been decided as to the clerkship of the Legislative Council.

MAJOR-GENERAL WINDHAM, it is said, will shortly succeed Major-general Sir Sidney Cotton, K.C.B., in command of the division on the Afghan frontier.

THE INDIAN MINTS.—In the month of Oct., 1859, the Calcutta mint received from the Home Government in bullion or coin Rs. 43,44,426, and from merchants Rs. 17,466, and coined Rs. 23,80,280; the Madras mint received from Government Rs. 42,869, and from merchants Rs. 1,98,382, and coined Rs. 4,49,000; and the Bombay mint received from the Home Government the value of Rs. 33,62,679, and coined Rs. 48,07,041.

MAHARAJA JYEPROKASS SINGH OF DEO received a valuable jagheer as a reward for services to the State. The jagheer was the property of a proclaimed rebel, whose property was confiscated. This man has been pardoned, and an order given that his property shall be restored to him. The raja petitioned that this would be a disgrace to him, and prayed that compensation might rather be made to the rebel in money. This was refused by the Government of India.

ABOLITION OF OFFICE OF QAZEE.—The *Hurkaru* has been informed that the Government of Bengal intends to abolish the office of Qazee in the Mofussil, and agreeably to the instructions of the home authorities the Lieutenant-Governor has requested the opinions of several judicial officers on the subject. The Sudder Court, our contemporary learns, has also given an opinion unfavourable to the continuance of the office.

UNPLEASANT RIFLE PRACTICE.—The *Delhi Gazette* states a curious circumstance which occurred in the Governor-general's camp. A native *employé* attached to one of the Government offices, while sitting in his tent was struck by a rifle ball, which entered his breast. He died almost immediately. The shot appears to have been fired from a distance, for the direction of the bullet was downwards. Strange to say, no report was heard.

THE RAJAH OF BENARES lately petitioned that his servants might be allowed to bear arms. Government has consented, on condition of his giving a list of the servants to be armed.

THE ANDAMANS.—By the arrival of the *Minnie Lonsdale* from Port Blair we have some account of the progress of affairs at this young colony. The Commissioner (Captain Haughton) is winning golden opinions from all sorts of men there; at the same time that he is energetically improving the place in roads and buildings, not overlooking a sanitary reform of the settlement, and a general promotion of the settlers' comfort and convenience. Revenue matters, too, even at this early stage of his authority, have had his attention, and he has succeeded in a discovery of the gutta-percha and pedouk trees, as also wood-oil. Of the sayings and doings at Port Blair we may state that the Naval Brigade stationed there have got up a theatre, to while away monotony and evening ennui. This is said to have gone off capitally, with the courtesy of three hearty cheers from the blue jackets on the commissioner's entry and departure. Should not this fact call up a blush at Maulmain? old enough almost, as a settlement, to be grandmother to Port Blair. The aborigines are represented to be reforming in habits and customs—whether from the force of example or that of fear is immaterial, so that the *fact* is established. Two new iron steam gun boats and a hulk were shortly expected from Calcutta, in the room of the *Nemesis* and *Sesostria*. Thus, taken altogether, the intelligence is most pleasing in a social, and cheering in a political way.—*Moulmein Advertiser*.

THE EX-KING OF OUDE.—Our special correspondent with the Ex-King of Oude writes that his majesty has required all the Begums of the zenana to sign a document to the effect that they will not leave Calcutta without the royal permission. About thirty of these *houris* have already attached their signatures, but the Khas Mahal refuses to bind herself by any such terms, and has thus widened the breach which may lead to her expulsion from the harem. His majesty's exchequer is being replenished by money lenders, who receive bonds for two lacs for every lac lent to the prodigal monarch.—*Lucknow Herald*.



KHAN BAHADOOR KHAN was captured in the following manner: Sir Jung Bahadoor left Boothwal. On his return to the hills he pitched his camp the same day about six miles distant, and went out shooting. Whilst in the pursuit of game he came upon the track of an elephant, which he followed up, and came upon a party under a tree, one of whom got off a *charpoy*, and mutual challenges were exchanged. When Sir Jung declared himself, a low salaam was made, and Khan Bahadoor Khan stood face to face with Sir Jung Bahadoor! The Nepal Chief had a rifle in his hand, and at once inquired, "Have you been guilty of any murder? If you have, you had better be off, as if the English catch you they will hang you" (quoting the Proclamation). Khan Bahadoor Khan replied that he had not; and when Sir Jung asked him, "why, then, do you not surrender?" he replied that he had behaved so ill to the Sahib logie, that he was ashamed to show his face. At this time Sir Jung's party were gradually surrounding Khan Bahadoor Khan from the jungle, and the latter, seeing there was no help for it, surrendered.

**MEDAL FOR THE INDIAN MUTINY.**—The *Phoenix* hears from camp that the Governor-general has decided that services performed from and after the 18th November, 1859, will give no claim to the medal for the suppression of the mutiny, and that from that date all claims will cease.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 8. Catch Merchant, —, Mauritius; Mary Ann, —, Judda; —10. Rip. Anne Maria, Row, Rangoon; Beverley, Calcutta; Lady Melville, Davies, London; —11. Anglee, Biron, Mauritius; Euphrate, Currier, Cardiff; Armenian, Fowler, Hong Kong; Undaunted, Freeman, London; Punjab, Brown, Mauritius; —12. Sir. Simla, Cooper, Suez; str. Governor Higginson, McMillan, Madras and Northern Ports; Thomas Brocklebank Kelly, Liverpool; Winfred, Rees, Liverpool; —13. Gertrude, Hallett, Boston; Punjab, Cowen, Mauritius; —14. Startled Fawn, Tindell, Mauritius; Imperatrice Eugenie, Retarie, Bordeaux; —15. Talavera, Blair, Liverpool; D'Apres, Meriawe, Point de Galle; —16. Erance, Hossein, Bombay; —17. Lady Canning, Galistan, Tutuocorn.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Governor Higginson.—B. Healy, Esq., Mr. Healy, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. Dennison, Capt. Richards, Mr. Vaughan, O'Shaughnessy, Esq.

Per str. Simla. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Lieut. J. Browne, Rev. E. Clarke, Mr. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Col. Hodgson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Averst, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Ellis, Maj. and Mrs. Gordon and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Maj. and Hon. Mrs. Forbes, Captain Carnegie, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Teal and infant, and lady, Mrs. Bishop, Capt. Clement, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Denniss, Lieut. and Mrs. Buckley and child, Lieut. T. S. Carter, Messrs. Colledge, R. Thwaites, Coles, H. Streathfield, T. Kendall, Thames, Tidderdale, J. Mountain, and Hastings. From MARSEILLES.—Rev. Mr. Shaw, Mrs. and Miss Shaw, Miss Thompson, Capt. Johnstone, Mrs. Lval, Col. Wemyss, Mr. and Mrs. McNaughten, Mr. Pogose, Mr. and Mrs. Witney and child, Maj. Probyn, Rev. Mr. Dallett, Mr. and Mrs. Cird, Mrs. Lawford and infant, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. and Miss Burrows, Lieut. Chatterton, Messrs. Wight, Driver, Gentle, and Wilke. From SUEZ.—Hajee Goolam, Mrs. Evans and four children. From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Langlois, Mr. Polonjee, Mr. Jamsetjee, Mr. Eduljee, Morarjee. From GALLE.—Mrs. Hobhouse and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Venderfor, Mr. Ritchie. From MADRAS.—Surge. Haystead, Miss Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Miller, Mr. Gregson.

Per Talavera.—Mrs. Blair and Miss Loudon.  
Per Punjab.—Dr. H. Godwin.  
Per Undaunted.—Miss Freeman.  
Per Punjab.—Mrs. Brown and child.  
Per Beverley.—Mrs. and Miss Carpenter, Mr. A. Miller and wife, Mr. M. Whitting.  
Per Ripsima Anna Maria.—Mr. W. H. Campion.  
Per Lady Melville.—Capt. DeBeaux, Lt. F. Birch, Messrs. Smith, Craig, Williamson, Williamson, jun., Benaley, Habba, and Davies, Mrs. Birch and child, Mrs. Maitland and six children, Miss Maitland, Mrs. Habbas and child.  
Per Armenian.—Capt. Hook and son, Mr. Chamberlain, three Masters Rodrigues, Messrs. Dosilva and Xavier.  
Per Startled Fawn.—Dr. A. C. Nisbet, Dr. Lowe, Dr. Fong-worth, Mr. H. Goch.  
Per Catch Merchant.—Drs. Kidd and Grone.  
Per Thomas Royden.—Mrs. White, Mrs. Clifton and child.  
Per Morning Star.—Mrs. Farmer and infant.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8. Brewster, Fessender, Boston; Arracan, Selkirk, Liverpool; Devonshire, Taylor, Demerara; —4. Samarang, Kelly, Cowes; —5. Western Star, Knowles, Boston; Queen Victoria, Peat, London; Conflict, Deas, London; Collingwood, Ramsay, London; —6. H.M.'s steam frigate Retribution, Edgell, Kurrachee; North America, Collier, Savannah; Evelyn, Sawyer, New York; General Neill, Clark, London; str. Baltic, Melville, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein; —7. Atlet Roboman, Bredwell, Mauritius; —8. John Porter, Stevens; — Anglo-Saxon, Graham, Mauritius; Lydia, Bulman, London; —9. Susan Howland, Adams, New York; Northern Crown, Hallett, London; Nile, Owen, London; —10. Futay Salam, Henderson, Bombay; —11. str. Nubia, Farquhar, Suez; Maria Gray, Hamer, Mauritius; Weymouth, Thomas, London; —13. B. N. Jarvie, Barker, Moulmein; —15. Peveril, of the Peak, Davey, Liverpool; Dunnall, Rowman, London; Algonquin, Gibbs, New Orleans; Marlborough, Ker, London; Clutham, Wilson, London.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPTAIN H. P. KEIGHLEY, of the 40th M. N. I., has fallen upon unlucky times. Not long since he was tried by general court-martial for the wilful destruction of his accounts, but was acquitted. Government have since sued him in the district court of Rangoon, and obtained a verdict against him for nearly eight and a half lakhs of rupees, a decision which will consign him to imprisonment for the remainder of his life, if it be determined to pursue him with the same unrelenting remorse as has been exercised in the case of Captain H. P. Haines, late of the Indian navy, many years political agent at Aden, and who, after a career of long and distinguished service, has been, for a deficiency in his cash chest of less than half the above sum, incarcerated in H. M.'s gaol at Bombay for the past five or six years.

MR. EDWARD MALTBY was sworn in on the 16th of December as a member of council, and took his seat under the usual salute, in succession to the Honourable W. Elliot, who was to leave India by the next steamer.

DR. HENRY NELSON has been elected President of the Madras Bank; and two days afterwards he was re-elected chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce. We congratulate Mr. Nelson on his commercial honours, which we believe are almost without precedent in Madras.

MR. SULLIVAN.—Very exaggerated reports have been, for some months past, rife touching this gentleman; and we see it announced in the columns of a contemporary that a commission has been appointed to inquire into charges preferred against him. We are happy to be able to contradict this statement. No commission has issued; nor have any charges been preferred. As soon as the trial of the police Ameen of Vellore was brought to a termination, Mr. Sullivan at once officially expressed to Government his readiness to offer the fullest and most unreserved explanation upon any points on which they might require further information. He had already had at the trial the opportunity of denying on oath the most serious of the imputations whispered against him. The Government has nominated Mr. Arthur Hall to inquire into and report on such matters as require elucidation.—*Indian Statesman*.

IN PEGU the prospects throughout the country of the coming harvest are said to be encouraging. In the towns and villages on the Irrawaddy the price of grain is falling. During the past rains, paddy has been sold in the Rangoon market at Rs. 125 the hundred baskets. It is now down to Rs. 45, and will fall still lower. Before the late war, it would not fetch ten rupees the hundred baskets. Its exportation, however, was then prohibited.

FLOODS AT NELLORE.—The *Madras Daily Times* has heard that the floods in Nellore, produced by recent rains, have been heavier than even those of last year. The great northern road is almost destroyed, and the communication is extremely difficult at present. One large bridge near Sooloorpit has fallen, and the injury to smaller works is extensive. In the south, a large bridge in Tinnevely has been carried away. No accounts of the effects of the monsoon in Tanjore and Trichinopoly have yet been received, but the great southern road is in a very bad state.

THE SECOND EXTRA REGIMENT at Palamcottah is to be abolished. The native officers and men are to be transferred to the regular corps, the former retaining their present rank, and to be borne as supernumeraries until absorbed.

IRRAWADDY FLOTILLA.—The contemplated reduction in the strength of the Irrawaddy flotilla will consist for the present of one steamer, the *Indus*, and two flats, the *Soane* and *Luckia*. The *Soane* has been condemned as unserviceable, and the *Luckia* proceeded on the 2nd November to Calcutta in tow of the *Fire Queen*. Captain Hand left in the *Luckia* with the best wishes of many personal friends.

## BOMBAY.

### COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS OF LORD CLYDE TO THE BOMBAY ARMY.

On Friday, December 2nd, the Commander-in-Chief of the army in India—having arrived the night before from Agra, where the Governor-general had just held his grand durbar of native rajahs and chief—ordered a review of all the troops now stationed in Morar, a cantonment some four miles from Gwalior.

It was a cold foggy morning, but at a quarter before seven o'clock there was Lord Clyde, vigorous, efficient, energetic, as a man who had not seen half his service, or his years; and there, as the fog cleared off, were to be seen, on the wide, flat, irregular ground, between the little cantonments and the distant hills, many regiments of British and native troops, drawn up in highest order and expectation, waiting the inspection—which all knew would be no play-work—of their Commander-in-Chief.

Nearest the houses, tents, and trees, on their various parade grounds, stood the 71st Highland Light Infantry, a fine corps, who have seen much service, not only in the Crimea, but since in India. The 3rd Bengal Europeans, the Bengal Artillery, the 9th Bombay Native Infantry came next; further off, half way up a rising ground, a compact group of the Gwalior Infantry; and on the top, against the sky, were visible the Royal Artillery and the fluttering penons of the 17th Lancers. At a quarter before 7 o'clock Lord Clyde, with General Napier, and their staff, were on the ground. The Commander-in-Chief left his carriage, and with a commanding officer of each regiment walked down the lines, remarked on them, spoke to the men, and showed a thorough knowledge of their antecedents, as well as a regard for their welfare. His carriage, and his staff on horseback, were then seen driving and galloping to the brow of the hill, where he inspected the Royal Artillery, the 17th Lancers, and the Gwalior Infantry; and—completing a large circle of some two miles—he came at last to the 9th Bombay Native Infantry, the only regiment which represents the Bombay army in this distant station.

His lordship's remarks on this regiment, to Major Evans, its commanding officer, were so complimentary—not only to it, and its officer, but to the whole Bombay army—that I think they ought not to be lost; I therefore do my best to record, as nearly as I can remember, words which must warm the heart of every member of the Bombay native army.

The Commander-in-Chief said:—

"MAJOR EVANS,—Yours is the first regiment of the Bombay army I have had the pleasure of meeting since the mutiny, and I have now the opportunity I have long sought of thanking you and your fine regiment for its soldierlike appearance, with which I can scarcely find words to express my entire satisfaction. But I am more especially pleased to have an opportunity of thanking the 9th Regiment of Bombay N.I., not only for its eminent services in the engagements it had with the enemy, in the Sappoor range of hills, in the hot season of 1858, but for the steadfast, loyal and soldierly conduct, when sorely tempted and tried during the storm that so lately raged over the greater part of her Majesty's dominions in India. To the whole native army of Bombay I express my warm acknowledgments. Not only I, but the Governor-general of India, the Government at home, her Majesty the Queen, and the people of England watched with great anxiety the conduct of the Bombay army during the critical year of the revolt, and now gladly acknowledge and thank the Bombay native army for that strict discipline which I first observed when serving with some of you at Peshawar, ten years ago, and which has kept you true to your duty, steadfast in your obedience, and loyal to the Government when the whole Bengal army, as if in a fit of insanity, threw itself into a state of open and defiant mutiny. That wide-spread, ill-concerted mutiny,



hopeless as it was from the first, the gigantic strength of the British Government was soon able to crush. And the Bombay army, not only by remaining faithful, as it did, but by fighting bravely, side by side with some of the best regiments of our European soldiers, contributed in no small degree to the pacification of the country, and to the tranquillity which reigns throughout India. Major Evans, kindly explain to your native officers and men what I have now said, for I know little of the native languages. Let them clearly understand, that in acknowledging their services I wish my thanks to be conveyed, through them, to the whole Bombay army; and now, wishing you all a pleasant march to your own presidency, I bid you farewell."

It was thus his lordship spoke, or words to this effect. A greater compliment from a greater man the Bombay Native Army has probably seldom received.—*Gazette*.

#### CAPTURE OF BHAGOJEE NAIQUE.

The following report from Mr. Souter of his encounter with the Bheels under Bhagojee Naique on the 11th November, 1859, was forwarded by the magistrate of Ahmednuggur, for the information of his Lordship the Governor in Council. In his letter to the Government, Mr. Tytler says, that he considers the good judgment and tact in the arrangements of Mr. Souter, as conspicuous as his coolness and courage throughout the encounter; without the former, the latter would not have insured so complete a success, with such comparatively small loss. In judging of the conduct of the police under Mr. Souter, he says, it should be remembered that they are rarely called upon to perform such military duties. The mounted police are still a raw levy, and never have had time, owing to the severity of their duties since they were raised in 1857, for drill and discipline. Twenty-three of the foot police were undisciplined. He says that the service rendered by the police was as well-timed as it was complete. There was a general stir among Bheels and other predatory tribes, both here and in the Nizam's dominions, who evidently hoped for a favourable cold weather campaign in both territories under the name and auspices of Bhagojee Naique. Mr. Coghill reports that 100 Bheels have left Newassa: and Lieut. Frajett and the Mamledars report a gathering of 1,000 (probably 300) on our frontier in the Nizam's territory. These men themselves state that they are waiting for Bhagojee Naique. He solicits a grant for the police of Rs. 3,500, which, together with a reward on Bhagojee and his brother of Rs. 1,500, making a total of Rs. 5,000, will enable the superintendent to reward every deserving man fully and judiciously. We subjoin Mr. Souter's report.

From F. H. Souter, Esq., Acting Superintendent of Police, Ahmednuggur, to A. Bettington, Esq., Commissioner of Police.

"Sir,—Late on the night of the 11th instant I forwarded a message to be transmitted by telegraph, reporting to you that I had come up with the rebel Naique Bhagojee, and that the police under my command had shot and cut up his gang (four of the gang were Arabs) to a man.

"I now have the honour to report in detail my proceedings on that day, resulting in the death of this notorious rebel Naique, and the total destruction of his followers.

"This report should have been submitted before, but since the night of the 11th instant my time has been fully occupied in attending to the wants of my wounded men, and in arranging for their conveyance into Ahmednuggur and Nassick for medical aid.

"In my letter of the 6th instant, I brought to your notice the depredations lately committed by the band under Bhagojee Naique, and reported my proceedings up to that date. On the 9th, I moved to the village of Neemove, but nothing could be heard of Bhagojee in that quarter.

"On the 10th, though unable to gather any information of the rebels, but still strongly impressed that they would take eastward to the Gunga Nuddee, and then on to the Nizam's

country, I, on the morning of the 11th, marched with my men to Meeteogur, about nine miles from the banks of the Gunga Nuddee.

"The sowars had just unsaddled their horses, and the men taken off their belts, when a police patel of the village of Punchalla (whom I had engaged to give me intelligence) came in and informed me that the rebels, under Bhagojee had arrived in the limits of his village that morning, and that they had taken up their position on the banks of a nullah, two miles from his village, and about five from where I was then encamped.

"I immediately gave the order to saddle and accoutre, and after ascertaining from the patel all particulars connected with the nature of the ground and arranging with the native commandant the best mode for attack, we started off with the least possible delay. The strength of my force, including all ranks, was ninety-one disciplined, twenty-three undisciplined, and forty-five mounted police.

"The nullah in which the rebels had taken up their position ran north and south. The patel informed me that the banks deepened, and the brushwood became more dense, as the nullah neared the Gunga Nuddee to the north, and that to the south it was the very reverse.

"I determined, therefore, if possible to cut the band off from the Gunga Nuddee, and to attack from the north side.

"We were obliged to take a circuitous route to avoid a high ridge, and to escape observation till we got within a few hundred yards of the spot. This was successfully managed, and the rebels did not observe our force till we were close upon them.

"The moment the rebels were sighted, the order was given for the disciplined police to double, and I charged at once with the mounted police. The band were completely surprised, and a few men were cut down before they had time even to light their matches. They, however, soon rallied together under a thick clump of bushes, protected on one side by the bank of the nullah, and had commenced a heavy fire upon the sowars before the foot police had time to come up.

"It was at this time, and at the commencement of the encounter, when I was urging the disciplined police on, that my horse was shot under me and fell pierced with three shots. The native commandant and myself then placed ourselves at the head of the men, and endeavoured our utmost to drive the rebels from their position at the point of the bayonet. In this, however, I regret to say we failed, the ground being very unfavourable for acting in this manner. The rebels were collected in one compact body, shoulder to shoulder, and were pouring in a very heavy fire upon our party; a jemadar and two sepoys were killed, and several other men wounded in the attempt.

"The native commandant and myself then determined on approaching the rebels in skirmishing order; some of our best marksmen were brought to the front, I had my own double rifle, and, bush by bush, we approached the enemy's position, the rebels keeping up a heavy fire the whole time. They fought with extraordinary desperation for upwards of an hour, and never moved from the position they first took up till more than two-thirds of their number were shot down.

"Fifteen men (all who remained) at last quitted their position, and proceeded along the nullah to the south. Every man retained his arms, and they walked quietly up the nullah, loading and firing at the sowars, who lined both banks.

"I must mention here, that when the rebels first took up their position, and it became impossible for horsemen to act, I sent orders for the sowars to retire out of fire, but to divide and form line on both sides of the nullah, so as to cut up any rebels that might attempt to escape.

"As soon as the few rebels who remained left their position and made off up the nullah, I mounted a sowar's horse and galloped forward to intercept and prevent their escape. The native commandant accompanied me, and we left orders

for the foot police to follow up the nullah as quickly as possible.

"The disciplined police were tired and unable to overtake these men, the sowars could not act in the broken ground, and, therefore, were only able to ride along the banks, keeping them in sight.

"I called upon these men several times to lay down their arms and surrender, but to no purpose, they kept up a fire on our party the whole time that they were passing up the nullah, and two horses were killed and others wounded by them.

"About two miles from the scene of our first encounter the nullah terminated, and with horse on both sides and foot police in the rear, these men were compelled at last to take to the plain.

"They still, however, kept together in a body, and continued to fire upon us. I called on them again to lay down their arms and surrender, but without success. It was now about five o'clock in the afternoon, I had therefore no alternative but to cut the rebels up, or allow them to escape. I ordered the charge, and no men could have fought with more desperation than this handful of Bheels. They appeared determined to sell their lives as dearly as they could. Four or five sowars, and as many horses, were wounded in this part of the conflict.

"As an instance of the ferocity with which these rebels fought to the last, I will mention that one of the surviving men, after firing off his matchlock clubbed it in his hands, and dealt a murderous blow at me, which fortunately I guarded off with my sword, or must have been felled to the ground.

"I beg to annex a return of casualties, by which it will be seen that I had four men killed, a jemadar and sixteen men of all ranks wounded, there were six horses killed and six wounded.

"The rebels were disposed of as follows:—

Killed .. .. .	45
Taken prisoners severely wounded ..	3
" " unhurt .. ..	1
Total .. .. .	49

"I regret very much to say that four women not included in the above were unavoidably shot, and two have been taken prisoners. It is the general opinion that not a soul that composed Bhagojee Naique's band has escaped. I believe this to be perfectly accurate.

"I would beg to bring to your particular notice, for the favourable consideration of Government, the very excellent and praiseworthy conduct of the police engaged against the rebels on the 11th instant; the men on that day were accounted from 4 A.M. till 8 P.M., without a particle of food.

"The conduct of several officers and men was most conspicuously brave, but I propose to bring their names and service forward in a separate letter. I cannot, however, close this report without specially mentioning the names of the commandant Abraham David, my sheristadar Bulvuntrow, and subedar Raja Khan.

"I received very valuable aid from the native commandant, to whom I was chiefly indebted for keeping the men together; this officer was particularly cool, and conspicuously forward throughout the time the men remained under fire. Subedar Raja Khan, though aware that his son was killed, showed an admirable example to the men by his bold and daring conduct, and I beg to recommend both these officers for favourable consideration.

"From my sheristadar Bulvuntrow I have received the most invaluable aid throughout, and in the many plans and schemes which I have from time to time arranged and put in force for the disposal of these rebels. Bulvuntrow has always been my adviser and right-hand man, and it is but justice to say that I am greatly indebted to him for the success which has attended my exertions.

"I am aware that this officer's name has been brought to your notice before he accompanied me to the scene of action on the 11th, and was most useful in attending to the wants of our wounded, but I understand that this was not the first oc-

casion on which Bulvuntrow has remained under fire. He is a most energetic and very valuable police officer, and I respectfully solicit that he may receive some special mark of the approbation of Government.

"With regard to the patel of Punchalla, who furnished information which led to the destruction of the rebels, I propose consulting with the magistrate of the zillah, before submitting any proposition as to the best manner in which his services might be acknowledged by Government.—I have the honour, &c.,

"F. H. SOUTER,  
"Acting Supt. of Police."

**RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.**—The right hon. the Governor in Council has, on the magistrate's former letter, expressed his high sense of the very valuable services rendered by Mr. Souter, and requested that the thanks of Government might be communicated to that officer. Mr. Souter's present report has enhanced his Lordship's opinion of the skill and judgment with which this affair was conducted. His Lordship in Council is of opinion that the gallantry displayed by Mr. Souter and all under him could not be enhanced.

The right hon. the Governor in Council sanctions the payment of Rs. 3,500 to the police, in addition to the reward of Rs. 1,500 previously offered.

Of the three individuals specially recommended to the notice of Government, the right hon. the Governor in Council is of opinion that the native commandant Abraham David should, for his long and faithful services, and the conspicuous gallantry displayed by him on this and other occasions, be recommended to the Government of India, for the 3rd class of the Order of Merit. To the subedar Raja Khan, who under circumstances of a peculiarly trying character rendered excellent service, the right hon. the Governor in Council will willingly grant, as a special case, a pension of Rs. 25 per mensem on his retirement, and a sword and belt of honour, and Rs. 15 per mensem additional pay from the date of action. His Lordship in Council will also have great pleasure in rewarding the sheristadar Bulvuntrow in such manner as the magistrate may deem most suitable.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**BANK OF BOMBAY.**—At an annual general meeting of the shareholders, held on the 12th December, there were present S. D. Birch, Esq., in the chair; R. Willis, R. Ryrie, and Cowasjee Jehangir Esqs. On the motion of Mr. Willis, seconded by Mr. Ryrie, W. B. Tristram, Esq., was elected a director in room of M. C. Wilkinson, Esq., M. H. Scott, Esq., was also elected a director in the place of the late M. S. Campbell, being proposed by Mr. Ryrie, and seconded by Mr. Willis.

**EXTERMINATION OF A GANG OF ROBBERS.**—The *Bombay Standard* is glad to learn by accounts from Canara, that the notorious gang of bandits known as the "Bund," who have so long infested the Belgaum and Canara frontiers, have at last been exterminated. Lieuts. Drever and Giertsen, respectively of the Canara and Belgaum Police, came upon them in the Goanese jungle near Dungaloori on the 5th Dec., and after a sharp contest succeeded in capturing the two Brahmin leaders, Raoba and Shantah, three other men of less note being killed. Seven of the gang have since surrendered, and nothing more will probably be heard of the remainder, five in number, as they have now learnt that, go where they will, Pealers can and do hunt them down.

**THE FREE TESTIMONIAL.**—We learn that Messrs. Shaw, Stewart, and Neville Warren have been appointed joint secretaries for conducting and managing the Frere Testimonial. The form considered most suitable for perpetuating the memory and public worth of Sir Bartle Frere consists—1st, in the presentation of a handsome service of plate; 2nd, the erection of a building in Kurrachee to be called the "Frere Hall," or the Frere College, in connection with the present moveable class for Sindhee school-teachers, the

funds to be partly devoted to improving that institution; 3rd, the establishment of scholarships in the different schools throughout Sind. The above forms of testimonial have not been finally decided on, as the opinion and advice of any subscriber will gladly be received, the extent of the forms of testimonial will also depend on the amount subscribed. One very necessary precaution has been adopted to divest the object of the least semblance of a Government proceeding and totally unconnected with the public service. This is good evidence of the ability and foresight of Messrs. Stewart and Warren, and we trust their exertions will be rewarded by readily securing the co-operation and assistance of all parties in swelling the list of contributions.—*Sindian*.

**FESTIVAL OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER AT GOA.**—The monument of Saint Francis Xavier is a lofty narrow chapel, of the same height as the church, and connected with it by an archway closed by a grating of bronze gilt, under which, on the side going into the church, is an altar, surmounted by a beautiful statue of Saint Francis Xavier. Inside the enclosure, the lower part consists of four marble slabs, which serve as altars. Above these are four smaller ones, adorned with beautiful bas-reliefs in bronze, representing various occurrences in the life of Saint Francis Xavier. In one he is shown to us baptizing the poor heathen. Quite at the summit of the monument is another long narrow slab of marble, on which is usually placed the silver shrine containing the body of the saint. This shrine, however, had been already removed from its accustomed place, and elevated in the centre of the sanctuary, on a platform covered with crimson cloth. It is of satin-wood, covered with plates of silver; the lower part has glass panels, and silver columns, beautifully chased, supporting above a canopy decorated in the same manner, and surmounted by a cross. The holy relics were at that time in their closed case, lying on one of the altars inside the monument, where the faithful were permitted to enter and to venerate them. On the 3rd of December, the day of the great feast, the bells rang joyously at the hour fixed for the ceremony of exposition. The litter on which reposes the body of St. Francis Xavier takes out like a drawer from the rest of the case. It was carried by persons of the highest dignity in the city present, and deposited in its shrine in the centre of the sanctuary. The shrine was now surrounded by candlesticks of massive silver, and by beautiful silver lamps. High mass followed, during which, after the Gospel, the panegyric of the saint was pronounced by the most eminent preacher in the city, who concluded his address by three Hail Marys, the last of which was for his lordship Monseigneur Canoz. During the elevation, guns were fired outside the church, as if it had been a military mass. When the most holy sacrifice was concluded, the faithful were permitted to approach the holy remains, and to kiss the feet of the saint. Everything was so well arranged, that there was no confusion in this ceremony. The people ascended the platform, one by one, by steps at one corner, knelt and kissed the holy feet of Saint Francis Xavier, and walking half round the shrine, descended by a different way, and filed off out of the church. But there were few who did not return at some more quiet time, to have a tranquil look at the saintly remains, and an undisturbed prayer beside them.

**KURRACHEE.**—On Thursday night, December the 7th, an awful scene took place in the Kurrachee gaol, which demands the immediate attention of the local authorities. It appears that ten men had, some time since, been sent down from the frontier districts, as having been implicated in the murder of a man some two or more years ago. It is said that five of these men had been committed for the offence. Under the peculiar circumstances their punishment was mitigated to transportation for life, and we hear it was ultimately the intention of Government to liberate them, and send them back to their own country. They belong to the tribe of Browhees, who are proverbially known as being regardless of life. It

seems that some information must have been conveyed to them of their fate, and unwilling to undergo the abject servitude to which they had been sentenced, three of the number strangled themselves with their blankets in the room where they were imprisoned.—*Sind Kossid*.

**INDIAN NAVY.**—A commission is to be appointed to inquire into the details of the Indian Navy departments, in like manner as the finance commission now sitting at Bombay. The Home authorities have decided that acting masters of the Indian navy, whose appointments were not considered permanent, are to be treated as uncovenanted servants, and all the rules of the service will be applicable to them.

Mr. J. A. Crowe having resigned the situation of superintendent of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art and Industry, his assistant, Mr. G. W. Terry, has been appointed to act in his place until further orders from Government. We believe Mr. Crowe does not intend returning to India.

**CAPTAIN WHITEHILL** is, we hear, to have the command of the Poona horse. His successor, in the Guzerat irregulars, has not yet been named.

**THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF**, having been requested by Government to nominate two regiments of native infantry, required for service in China, has been pleased to appoint the 3rd and 5th regiments for this duty.

**MATHERAN.**—We learn that Lord Elphinstone has given instructions to Mr. Rowlands, the acting chief resident engineer of the Bombay water works, for the formation of a lake at the mountain retreat of Matheran.

**LOCAL TAXATION.**—At a meeting of the Bombay bench of justices, held on the 16th December, the proposal to increase the house-tax was rejected, and an amendment carried in favour of new town duties.

**DR. SHEPHERD, 9TH BOMBAY N. I.**—After visiting the Royal Artillery, 3rd Europeans, Bombay Artillery, 7th Lancers, &c., at Gwalior, Lord Clyde came to the 9th Bombay N. I. regimental hospital, and seemed quite struck with its cleanliness and order. He frequently stopped, and addressing the superintending surgeon, Dr. Arnott, and the assistant-surgeon of the 9th Regiment, Dr. Shephard, said, "It is clean, sir, it is very clean. I did not believe a native hospital could be so clean. This does you the highest credit, sir;" and turning to his staff, remarked, "This is the cleanest hospital of all I have ever seen, and that is not a few."

**THE FORTIFICATIONS.**—The building of new fortifications for Bombay is suspended for the present, there being a difference of opinion as to the principles on which they should be constructed. Some of the authorities are in favour of a new set of ramparts, with the orthodox number of bastions and embrasures; while others, seeing that the present fort is only dangerous to its defenders, since it could be knocked to pieces in an hour or two, are of opinion that the most sensible plan of fortifying the harbour would be to place some Armstrong guns at Upper Colaba and in other commanding positions which would sweep the sea of every enemy's ship that dared to approach the entrance of the port. We cannot speak with much confidence on such a subject, but we are prejudiced in favour of the Armstrong guns, because they would cost comparatively little money, because with them the defences of the harbour could be completed in a few months instead of as many years, and because the experience of recent wars makes it probable that the strongest fortifications will henceforth be found worthless against rifled cannon.

**LIEUTENANT H. R. PARKER**, Invalid Establishment, Acting Superintendent of Matheran, and Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year. He joined the service in 1840, and was invalided in November, 1849. The appointment is highly creditable to the Governor, for Lieut. Parker has no influence but his own merits to recommend him for the office; and we doubt not that the new Sheriff will be very popular in Bombay.



brought, and said that the King of Bokhara wishes to have the large gun which was brought from Koondooz. The Ameer requested Shere Ally Khan to give him an answer. The Sirdar said that the gun did not belong to Koondooz; it originally belonged to the Sultanees of Khorasan, and about 125 years ago it was taken from them. Now Providence has been kind to give it to him with the dominion of Balkh, therefore, if he were to give it to the King of Bokhara, he will get a bad name among all his tribe. The King, therefore, need make no mention of it again.—*Oct. 16.*—An urzee from Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan and Aynool Ghyas Khan was received, stating that they have conquered the Fort of Khoost, in the Indrab district, and Azeez Beg has fled to Budukshan, leaving 100 killed and 50 wounded and prisoners in our hands. On their side only 50 are killed and wounded. The Ameer was much pleased with this news.—*Oct. 17.*—Sirdar Mahomed Sudeek Khan, brother of Sirdar Sultan Ahmed Khan, and son of Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan, arrived in Cabul, and went to pay his respects to the Ameer, who received him honourably, and said he was not dissatisfied with him. Why did he go away to Sultan Ahmed Khan, who he knew well was not a friendly man? The Ameer then ordered his estates to be released.—*Oct. 20.*—Sirdar Shere Ally Khan ordered General Furramirz to take his regiment to the Huzoor-e-garden, to have them passed in review, which was accordingly done.—*Oct. 21.*—Mirza Mahomed Nubbee, agent of Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan, represented to the Ameer that his master wishes to have his troops reviewed, as they were proceeding to Koondooz. The Ameer reviewed them in the Huzoor-e-garden, and was much pleased with them, as they were mounted on excellent horses. The Mirza then asked the Ameer about their pay, which the Ameer said will be issued to them in two or three days.—*Oct. 22.*—Previously Sirdar Wully Mahomed Khan had asked the Ameer to grant him the country of Tugab, but the Ameer had left the settlement of this question till the arrival of Sirdar Shere Ally Khan. This day the Ameer sent for Sirdar Shere Ally Khan, and after consulting with him, granted the Tugab country to Sirdar Wully Mahomed Khan, who has sent his servants to take possession of it, and will himself proceed there in the course of a month. In the evening Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan and his sons asked permission of the Ameer to make the agent of the King of Bokhara his guest. The Ameer granted the permission.—*Oct. 23.*—The 1st regiment of Sirdar Mahomed Survur Khan, and the commandant of this regiment, Mahomed Azeem, has been called by Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan at Koondooz. Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan sent his principal man to the Elchee of Bokhara, to bring him to his house, where he was feasted with great profusion and pomp. On the Elchee's taking leave, a khiliut of shawls and a cloak were presented to him by the Sirdar. A respectable person who has arrived from Kandahar, relates that Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan has married his son there with great pomp, and the people of the city lighted their houses at their own expense. The Sirdar is much liked by the people of Kandahar.—*Oct. 24.*—An urzee from Sirdar Mahomed Ismael Khan, son of Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan, was received from Chareekar, stating that Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan will reach Chareekar in a day or two. The Ameer on hearing this was much displeased, and sent for Sirdar Shere Ally Khan, and requested him to send one of his men to Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan, ordering him immediately to leave Chareekar, and return back to Indaab. Sirdar Shere Ally Khan said that he has received a letter from Mahomed Shereef Khan, saying that he will not proceed to Toorkistan, because he will never submit to Mahomed Azum Khan. Sirdar Shere Ally Khan again said that the Ameer has hundreds of servants like Mahomed Shereef Khan, there was no necessity for keeping him. The Ameer replied that if he will not obey orders he will have nothing to do with him—he may go where he likes.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Dec. 7.*—Mr. A. Brown c.s., is declared qualified for the public service.

Mr. A. Brown has leave to England, on m.c., for 15 mo., fr. 12th inst.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Agra, Nov. 30.*—Lieut. col. Hinde, comdg. Nagode div. police, made over comm. of div. to Lieut. Mathias, on 18th inst.

The servs. of Lieut. W. L. P. Drummond, of 38th Bengal N.I., are placed at disposal of mily. dept. fr. 23rd inst., the date on which he was relieved fr. his du. in Oude police.

*Dec. 1.*—Mr. R. M. King, asst. commr. 1st class, Oude, to be asst. sec. to chief commr. fr. this date.

*Dec. 9.*—Lieut. W. P. Harrison, asst. commr. 1st class, Moulemin, to have ch. of office of dep. commr., Martaban, fr. Oct. 24.

Lieut. H. S. Hill, asst. commr. 1st class, Martaban, to have charge of office of asst. commr. 1st class, Moulemin, from Oct. 14 last, in addition to his own du.

Mr. J. Tracy, coll. of customs at Toungoo, obtained priv. leave for 3 mo., from July 19, and made over charge of his office to Mr. C. Rocke, extra asst. commr., on the same date.

*Financial Dept., Dec. 7.*—Mr. A. K. Corfield, civil auditor, Bombay, returned from England on Nov. 30 last, and res. charge of his office on 15th idem.

*Public Works Dept., Fort William, Dec. 17.*—Transfer.—Mr. R. Sears, spec. asst. engr., is transf. from Dinapore div. and posted to charge of Lower Assam div. as an exec. engr. of the 4th Class.

This cancels the appt. of Mr. H. Andrew to the same div., dated Sept. 9.

*Military Dept., Dec. 9.*—No. 1,628.—Lieut. D. W. G. Fairfield, art., has leave from Nov. 11 to Jan. 11, 1860, to Bombay, prep. to leave on m. c. to Eur., under new reg.

No. 1,630.—Returned to duty.

Lieut. A. R. Loughnan, 13th N.I., date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 28.

No. 1633.—The undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank are made consequent on the death of—

Gen. Sir R. H. Cunliffe, bart., Bengal Inf., died Sept., 1859. Lieut. genl. J. Morse, Bombay Inf., died Sept. 20, 1859.

Lieut. col. W. B. Wemyss, Bengal Cavalry, to be col., Maj. A. F. Macpherson, Bengal Inf., to be lieut. col., and Capt. S. H. Beecher, Bengal Inf., to be maj. from Sept. 11, v. Gen. Sir R. H. Cunliffe, bart., Bengal Inf., dec.

Lieut. col. R. Drought, Bengal Inf., to be col., and Capt. G. N. Greene, Bengal Inf., to be maj., from Sept. 21, v. Lieut. genl. J. Morse, Bombay Inf., dec.

#### ALTERATION OF RANK.

Lieut. col. J. Minshall Drake, Bengal Inf., to rank from Sept 21, v. Lieut. col. R. Drought, Bengal Inf. prom.

No. 1685.—The undermentioned warrant officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave, on m.c.

#### Reorganization—Separate Posting.

No. 1637 of 1859.—The following paragraphs of a military letter, from the right. hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 843, of the 30th September, 1859, are published in general orders:—

1. I have now to communicate to your lordship that, in reference to the probability that some change in the constitution of the Indian army would result from the report of the royal commission appointed to inquire into its organization, it was decided in December last by her Majesty's Government that all future appointments of cadets should be made subject to any alteration that may be decided upon.

2. A copy of the form adopted for this purpose is forwarded for your information, the new conditions will be found under Question No. 6.

3. A distinction should now be made in the disposal in India of the young officers so appointed, and of those who received their appointments on the same terms as cadets of the late East India Company's service.

4. A nominal roll of the cadets appointed under the new condition is forwarded for your information. You are desired to place these officers on separate general lists of cavalry and infantry, and should any of them have been already posted to regiments or even promoted to the rank of lieutenant, their posting is to be cancelled, and they are to be transferred with their present rank to the general lists on which

they will stand according to the dates of their respective commissions.

5. The promotion of these young officers will be for the present regulated as follows:—For every vacancy in the rank of lieut. in a regiment of cavalry or infantry, where there is no cornet or ensign who was appointed on the old conditions, the senior cornet or ensign of the general lists will be promoted to the rank of lieut., provided that he shall have served in India not less than one year.

6. These officers may be attached to regimental duty to any of the effective corps of the local army or to line regiments at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief.

7. The young officers of artillery and engineers who may have been appointed to Addiscombe under the same conditions will not be, on their arrival in India, placed on separate lists, but will have a distinguishing mark entered against their names on the regimental lists.

8. Instructions similar to the above will be communicated to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

With reference to the foregoing, the postings of the undermentioned officers, announced in Government general orders, Nos. 1,007, of the 12th, and 1,025 of the 15th July, and 1,212 of the 26th August, 1859, are cancelled:—

*Cavalry.*—Lieuts. C. E. B. A. W. Roberts, F. E. Farquharson, E. G. G. Hastings, Cornet H. Coghan, C. T. Metcalfe, H. R. M. Jennings, and E. C. B. Rawlinson.

*Infantry.*—Ensign V. W. Tregear (abroad), W. H. Backett (abroad), A. B. Chalmers (abroad), T. J. Quin, W. R. Hamilton, and A. W. Graham.

Lieut. F. M. Newbery.

Ensigns C. Mercer, A. Harrison, T. F. Bruce, J. S. Tait (abroad), A. C. Anderson, F. H. B. M. C. W. Riggs, M. W. Balfe, F. G. Hearn, N. F. Parker, C. N. Hodgson, C. Middlemass, E. C. O'Brien Horsford, H. F. Leighton (abroad), A. Fitzgerald, E. D. Smith, J. E. Waller, P. Boyd, J. H. Campbell, R. N. McNair, H. E. Ryves, and H. S. Marshall.

Lieut. A. W. Parker, Ensigns H. F. Bunbury, J. Hay, H. C. Greenaway, and E. M. L. Marriott.

Nov. 13.—Asst. surg. R. Bird app. med. attend. to right rev. the Bishop of Calcutta for the purpose of accompanying his lordship as far as Lucknow, is to continue attached to his lordship until further orders.

*Dec. 13.*—Rev. W. Spencer app. an asst. chaplain on Bengal estab., rep. his arr. on the 6th inst., per ship *Agamemnon*. Mr. Spencer's services are placed at the disposal of the government of Bengal.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Agra, Dec. 3.*—The serv. of Mr. T. D. Forsyth, c.s., are placed at disposal of the Lieut. governor of the Punjab from the date which he may make over charge of his office at Lucknow.

*Dec. 6.*—Asst. surg. G. McG. Carolan, H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders, to hold med. charge of Indore Residency from 1st to the 15th ult., and Asst. surg. G. A. Bell, 23rd Bombay N.I., from 16th Nov., till relieved.

*Financial Dept., Camp Agra, Dec. 6.*—Dr. E. T. Downes, assay master of Bombay Mint, to be assay master of Calcutta Mint.

Surg. W. Cullum, dep. assay master of Bombay Mint, to be assay master of the same.

*Public Works Dept., Camp Agra, Dec. 2.*—Promotion:—Lieut. J. G. Forbes, engr., probationary asst. engr., 1st div. Baree Doab canal, is prom to grade of 2nd class asst. engr., fr. Nov. 1.

*Dec. 3.*—Lieut. H. W. Wood, Madras engrs., is app. a 2nd class asst. engr. in dept. of public works, to office, as exec. engr. at Saugor, in Saugor and Nerbudda territory.

*Dec. 7.*—The following students of the senior department, Thomason College, have been reported to have passed the required tests, and will be posted to the dept. as soon as their servs. are placed at its disposal:—

Lieut. E. C. Garstin, 29th N.I.

Lieut. E. S. Wood, 93rd highlanders.

Lieut. R. F. Angelo, 41st N.I.

The following students of the first dept. have also passed, and are app. probationary asst. engrs. fr. the date of joining their respective posts, according to the following orders:—

Posted to Punjab.—Mr. W. P. Armstrong, Narainoss, Mr. G. W. V. Yule, Ghasee Ram and Sheoured. To the Gwalior div. of the Agra and Bombay Road.—Mr. H. F. White.

*Military Dept., Camp Agra, Nov. 28.*—No. 29.—The serv. of Lieut. C. R. Pennington, 82nd N.I., attached to Oude police, are temp. placed at disposal of C. in C. for regimental duty.

No. 30.—The order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 220, dated Nov. 14, permitting Lieut. R. K. Macquoid, 13th Madras N.I., and 2nd in com. 5th In. Hyderabad Contingent, to proceed to Eur. on fur., on m.c., for 15 mo. under new reg. is confirmed, Lieut. H. A. Justice, 28th Madras N.I., adj. 1st Inf., to office, as 2nd in com 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, v. Lieut. Macquoid.

No. 1645.—The serv. of asst. surgeon J. W. R. Amesbury, medical depart., are placed temp. at disposal of the Lieut. Gov. of Bengal.



No. 1,646.—Returned to duty:—  
Asst. surg. A. J. Dale, med. dept.; date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 5.

No. 1,648.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Sec. of State for India, No. 335, Sept. 30, is published in G. O.:—Letter dated April 8, 1859, No. 45. 203. Forwarding a memorial from Lieut. J. Hamilton, of the veteran estab., praying for prom. to the rank of captain:—

In consideration of the long continued and meritorious services of Lieut. Hamilton, and of the favourable recommendation of his claims by H.E. the C. in C., her Majesty has been pleased to sanction his advancement to the grade of capt. on the vet. estab. The promotion of Capt. Hamilton will have effect from 4th ult., the date of receipt of above despatch.

No. 1,649.—The following officers are prom. to rank of capt. by brevet, from dates specified:—

Lieut. C. Clark, 2nd Eur. Ben. fus., Lieut. F. H. Hamner, 34th N.I., Dec. 9.

Lieut. M. J. White, 26th N.I., Lieut. R. J. D. Ferris, 55th N.I., Lieut. F. C. Innes, 60th N.I., Lieut. F. E. Laing, 17th N.I., Lieut. S. D. White, 3rd Eur. regt., and Lieut. F. J. Stephenson, 3rd Eur. regt., Dec. 10.

No. 1,650.—Returned to duty:—

Lieut. G. H. Hale, 57th N.I., Lieut. A. Andrew, 27th N.I., Lieut. C. Handyside, 5th Eur. regt., and Asst. surg. A. Fitzgerald, of med. dept.; date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 9.

No. 1,652.—Her Majesty has been pleased to app. the undermnt. gentleman to be a cadet for the inf. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at the Pres. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the serv. and prom. to rank of ens. from the date assigned to him in G.G.O. No. 1,523 of 11th ult.:—

Infantry.—Mr. W. Graham; date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 12.

No. 1,653.—Mr. C. Lane, chief civ. asst. great trigonometrical survey, has leave on m.c. for 4 mo., commencing fr. Nov. 16.

No. 1,654.—The undermnt. officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on furl.:—Capt. J. P. T. Hawkey, late 74th N.I., for 2 years, under new reg.

Dec. 7.—No. 16.—The following students of the senior department, Thomason college, have been reported to have passed the required tests, and will be posted to the department as soon as their servs. are placed at its disposal:—

Lieuts. E. C. Garstin, 29th N.I., F. S. Wood, 93rd highlanders, and R. F. Angelo, 41st N.I.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Dec. 3.—Appointments.—Mr. T. E. B. Brown to be house surg. of the med. coll. hospital, fr. Oct. 4.

Dec. 7.—Mr. P. A. Humphery to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Bograh.

Mr. W. V. G. Tayler to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Midnapore.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep to charge of sub div. of Ranee-gunge, and to exerc. powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Bancoorah.

Mr. D. J. McNeile to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Bancoorah.

Mr. A. V. Palmer to be mag. of Behar.

Mr. H. C. Wake to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Patna.

Mr. S. C. Bayley to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Patna.

Mr. F. R. Cockerell to offic. as mag. and coll. of Midnapore.

Mr. W. G. L. Lane to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom.

Mr. A. C. Mangles to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Monghyr, and to exerc. spec. powers of an asst. mag. and powers of a dep. coll. in that district.

Mr. D. J. McNeile to be registrar of deeds and marriage registrar at Bancoorah.

Mr. J. F. Lynch, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Sarum, is transf. to Tirhoot, where he will exercise full powers of a mag.

Leave of absence:—

Dec. 3.—Mr. C. Mackay, principal sudder ameen of Sylhet, for 1 mo.

Mr. E. G. Man, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot, for 1 mo.

Mr. O. S. Stack, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahye, for 15 days.

Mr. H. Michel, sub-asst. to comr. of Assam, for 3 mo.

Mr. R. King, sub-dep. opium agent of Patna, for 3 mo.

Dec. 5.—Mr. W. Ryland, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Bhowanecgunge, is vested with full powers of a mag. in districts of Rungpore, Bograh and Dinagore.

Dec. 7.—Mr. E. W. Molony to be sec. to the local committee of public instruction at Jessore.

Dec. 12.—The leave to Mr. N. Jackson, civil med. offic. and sub-asst. comr. of Sumbulpore, on 12th ult., is cancelled at his request.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

Mr. J. H. Batten, offic. comr. of the Rohilkund div., to offic. as judge of Banda.

Mr. W. Roberts to offic. as comr. of Rohilkund div.

Nov. 22.—No. 2,297.—Mr. J. Clarke to offic. as dep. coll., under Regulation IX. of 1833, in the district of Bareilly, dur. abs. of Mr. H. R. Wilson.

General Dept., Nov. 25.—No. 2,118.—Dr. G. Buist, F.R.S., superint. govt. press, to be also curator of govt. books, from the 1st prox.

Public Works Dept., Nov. 24.—No. 3,521.—Maj. W. H. Greathed, consulting engr., to be secty. to the govt. of the N.W.P., in the railway dept.

No. 1,638.—The following paragraphs of a military letter, from the right hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 338, Sept. 30, 1859, are published for general information:—

38. Her Majesty's Government have received with much gratification the high testimony borne by h. excy. the com. in c., and by your Government, to the efficiency and zeal displayed during the late operations in India by the medical and commissariat departments, under the able administration of Dr. Forsyth and Dr. Linton, c.b., and of Col. Ramsay and Col. Manson, c.b., respectively.

39. The excellent services of the officers of every grade of these important departments are cordially acknowledged and highly appreciated by H. M.'s Government.

[Letter dated May 13, 1859, No. 65. 43.—Acknowledgments for the important services rendered by the officers of the medical and commissariat departments, who have been employed in the field.]

No. 1640.—The following garrison order issued by the brig. commdg., dated Fort William, Aug. 30, is confirmed:—

Dated Aug. 30.—Appd. Capt. Nightingale, Fort Adj., to offic. as garrison quartermstr., in addition to his other duties, with effect from 26th July last, to date of arrival of Capt. Bingham, or until fur. ords.

Military Dept., Head Quarters, Camp Cawnpore, Nov. 28.—The serv. of Lieut. J. Bartleman, doing duty with Sikh police corps at Goruckpore, are placed at disposal of Govt. of India, in milit. dep.

The undermentioned civil servants attached to the N.W. Provs. to return to their duty:—

Messrs. W. Edwards, W. S. Halsey, and W. Johnstone.

The undermentioned civil servants, attached to the N. W. Provs., have been granted extension of leave, on m.c., for the periods specified, viz.:—

Mr. F. M. Lind 6 mo., Mr. W. C. Turner, 4 mo. Mr. W. C. Sherwood, 3 mo.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Camp Agra, Nov. 30.

Head Qrs., Camp Shekhabad, Nov. 23.—The serv. of Maj. F. M. Baker, 65th N.I., public works dept., having been placed temp. at disposal of C. in C. for regimental duty, H.E. directs that that officer will proc. forthwith and join his regt. in China.

Head Qrs., Camp Ferozabad, Nov. 24.—The following removals of med. officers are directed:—

Surg. F. M. Clifford, from regt. of Lucknow to 43rd N.I.; and Surg. T. C. Hutchinson fr. latter to former corps.

Orders confirmed:—

Dinapore station ord., dated 15th ult., making the undermentioned arrangements for a detach. of invalids, time-expired men, and others proc. to Calcutta. Captain R. D. Barrett, H.M.'s 15th Foot, to command.

Lieut. C. V. Hiffernan, Ens. H. A. Wells, to do duty Staff asst. surg. D. R. Pearson, to medical charge.

Allahabad brigade order, dated 3rd inst., appg. Lieut. W. M. Dunbar, 34th Foot, to com. a detach. of invalids and others of H.M.'s British and Indian army proc. to Calcutta.

Leave of absence:—

5th Eurn. L.C.—Lieut. W. H. Macnaghten, from Nov. 1 to May 1, 1860, to remain at Calcutta, on m. c., prep. to fur. to Eur.

31st L. I.—Lieut. T. H. Lowin, from Dec. 1 to Feb. 1, 1860, to Pres., prep. to Eur.

Camp Etinadpore, Nov. 25.—Appointments:—

17th Punjab Inf.—Maj. P. W. Luard, of the late 55th N.I., officia. com. to be comin. v. Brev. Maj. R. Larkins.

3rd Sikh Irre. Cav.—Cap. W. R. Cunningham, 5th Bengal Eur. Inf., to be officia. com.

Asst. surg. W. H. Kirton, med. dep., passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 15th inst.

Head Quarters, Camp Agra, Nov. 26, 1859.—

Lieut. E. C. Garstin, late 29th N.I., is permitted to continue his studies at the Thomason College at Roorkee from 1st inst., to date he may be placed at the disposal of Public Works dep.

Lieut. F. P. Luard, 1st Bengal Eur. Light Cav., now at the pres., is directed to pro. to Dum Dum, and report himself to the officer com. that station, for du. with a detach. of Eur. troops proceeding up country.

Leave of absence:—

3rd co. 5th batt. Art., Capt. J. A. Angelo, from Nov. 30 to Feb. 15, 1860, in ex., to remain at Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Vet. surg. H. Farrell, admitted into the service by G.O. No. 1400, of 14th ult., is attached to 2nd Bengal Eur. light cav., at Meerut, to join.

Dec. 1.—The following order is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed:—

Gondah station order, dated 7th Oct., directing Asst. surg. J. Munday, H.M.'s 20th regt., to proc. by dawk to Byram Ghaut, and afford med. aid to a conductor of the gun carriage agency stationed there.

Id. Qrs. Camp Arroun, Nov. 22.—Lieut. R. J. Foley, late 62nd N.I., attached to H.M.'s 79th highlanders, to do du. with 11th Punjab inf., to join.

Leave of absence:—

6th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. W. G. Keppell, fr. Sept. 9 to March 9, 1860, to Nynee Tall and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c., under old rules.

Late 12th N.I.—Lieut. S. W. Wyndham, do. du. with 13th N.I., fr. Dec. 1 to Feb. 1, 1860, to Calcutta, prep. to res. the serv.

Head Quarters, Camp Agra, Dec. 6.—The following removals in the ordnance department are directed:—

Capt. T. Nicholl, from charge of Saugor to that of the Allahabad mag., during abs. of Major C. W. Russell.

Capt. T. N. Harward, to Saugor, mag. in room of Capt. Nicholl.

Lieut. J. Steward, to charge of saddlery and harness depot at Cawnpore.

Lieut. H. A. Mallock, from ordnance depot at Mhow to Allahabad arsenal, on being relieved from charge of above-named depot.

Lieutenant D. J. Welsh, from the Allahabad arsenal to the arsenal of Fort William, on being relieved from his present charge by Capt. Nicholl.

The following order is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed:—

Presidency division order dated Aug. 23 last, appoin. Capt. J. C. Bonainy, 32nd N.I., to be station interp. at Barrackpore.

Orders confirmed:—

By Brigadier Sir C. S. Stuart, com. 1st brigade Gwalior div., dated May 31 last, directing Asst. surg. W. A. Shepherd, Bombay Med. dept., to afford med. aid to Gwalior camel corps.

Peshawur brigade order dated Oct. 20, directing Capt. T. M. Cameron, late 55th N.I., Fort Adj. at Attock, to proc. to Shumshabad and assume com. of 24th Punjab infantry.

By Maj. J. E. Verner, com. at Attock, dated Oct. 20, directing Capt. A. Scheberras, H.M.'s 98th reg., to receive charge of Fort Adj.'s office, during abs. of Capt. T. M. Cameron.

By Capt. T. M. Cameron, late 55th N.I., dated Oct. 20 last, assuming command of the 24th Punjab inf., and charge of adj.'s office.

Lieut. J. Chalmers, 2nd in com. of the above corps, returned from leave, to take charge of adj.'s office.

Fyzabad ord. dated 1st ult., directing Asst. surg. J. C. Whishaw, 9th Punjab inf., to take med. ch. of the gaol, civil station, and staff, during abs. of Asst. surg. G. H. Daly.

By Lieut. col. H. Milne, com. 21st N.I., dated 1st ult., directing Capt. G. A. Brown, recently prom. to continue to act as interpreter.

#### Furloughs to Non-Commissioned Officers.

No. 1,636.—The following paragraphs of a military letter\* from the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 373 of Oct. 20, are published for general information:—

"In a few cases, however, to be separately and especially considered, the grant of furlough to non-commissioned officers of standing in the service, of irreproachable character, and whose health requires a change of climate, will not be objected to.

"The non-commissioned officers who may obtain this indulgence will invariably be posted to do duty with invalids or time-expired men on passage to Europe. On arrival they will report themselves at the India-house, and will be allowed a short leave to visit their friends in England, after which they will be available to return to India with drafts. It will be clearly explained to them that such are the conditions on which they obtain furlough."

#### MADRAS.

##### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Dec. 16.

The Hon. Walter Elliot's period of service in Council having expired on the 15th inst., E. Maltby, Esq., was this day sworn a Member of Council for this Presidency, pursuant to the orders of the late Hon. the Court of Directors, and took his seat under a salute from the ramparts of Fort St. George.

The Hon. W. Elliot has been perm. to resign the public service from the date of his departure from Madras, by the steamer expected on the 27th inst.

All honours and privileges attached to the office of Member of Council will be continued to the Hon. W. Elliot until his embarkation.

\* Letter dated June 17, 1859, No. 82. On the subject of granting furlough to Europe to the European non-commissioned officers of H.M.'s Indian army, advantage being taken of their services to proceed with invalids and to return with recruits.



The Hon. E. Maltby to be President of the Board of Revenue.

Dec. 13.—Mr. J. R. Cockerell to be sub collector and jt. mag. of Tinnivelly.

Mr. J. A. C. Boswell to offic. as sub. judge of the zilla of Combaconum, during the abs. of Mr. R. G. Clarke on other duty.

Mr. C. H. Ames to offic. as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Madura, dur. the abs. of Mr. A. P. Hodgson on m. c.

Mr. E. F. Elliott to offic. as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Bellari, dur. the employ. of Mr. Brecks on other duty, or until fur. orders.

Mr. F. W. Morris to offic. as principal assist. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam dur. the employ. of Mr. Thornhill on other duty, or until fur. orders.

Mr. T. E. Marshall to be 2nd assist. to the mas. attnd. of Madras.

Dec. 15.—Mr. W. Nisbet to be assist. to the coll. and mag. of Chingleput.

Mr. A. McC. Webster to be assist. to the coll. and mag. of North Canara.

Capt. G. A. Searle, 35th N.I., to be a dep. superin. of the revenue survey.

Dec. 16.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr. J. W. Brecks, to Europe on furl. for three years, with prep. leave for two months, to commence from Feb. 1st next.

Mr. J. Gordon, principal Sadr Amin of Trichinopoly, for one month.

Mr. G. T. Beauchamp entered upon his duties as offic. judge of the Court of Sudr and Foudari Adalat on the 15th inst.

*Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, Dec. 16.*—Mr. W. B. Leggatt, 2nd asst. dist. engr. of Tinnevely, to be 2nd asst. dist. engr. of Krishna dist., v. Lieut. H. N. D. Prendergast, to join under orders from the chief engr.

Mr. J. Brosnahan to be 2nd asst. dist. engr. of Tinnevely, v. Mr. W. B. Leggatt, to join under orders from the chief engr.

Privilege leave for 60 days from the date of depart. from his station has been granted to Capt. J. J. Brine, actg. superindt. of operations at Paumben.

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Dec. 15.)

Lieut. C. F. Boulton, 3rd in com. of Kholapoor inf., rejoined his app. Nov. 30, from leave.

Major E. P. Arthur, superint. of police and comdt. 1st Khandeish Bheel corps, has been app. political superint. of Pahlunpoor.

Capt. F. Schneider, political superint. of Sawunt Waree, resumed charge of his office on 9th inst.

The hon. the chief justice of the supreme court of judicature has been pleased to extend for 2 mo., till Jan. 31, the leave granted to T. L. Jenkins, esq., master in equity, &c.; and has allowed G. Taylor and E. Yardley, esqs., to continue to act respectively for the said T. L. Jenkins until such period.

Lieut. J. Harpur, superint. of police at Rutnagherry, has privilege leave for 1 mo. fr. Dec. 14, in lieu of the leave granted to him under date Nov. 22.

Mr. C. J. Erskine, sess. judge of the Kongkum, returned to the sudder station on 7th inst. from circuit to the detached station of Rutnagherry.

The leave granted to Major E. Arthur, superint. of police, Khandeish, under date Sept. 28, is extended to 20th inst.

The hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to invest Maj. R. Wallace, resident at Baroda, with the powers of a magistrate to try cases occurring in that part of the Baroda railway which runs through the lands ceded by his highness the galkwar.

Mr. R. Welsh, Sub-asst. inam commsnr. so. div., has leave of abs. for 2 mo., to Bombay and Poona.

Mr. T. Ogilvy, coll. and mag. of Dharwar, has leave on m. c. for 1 mo., from the 5th inst.

Messrs. F. R. S. Wyllie and R. S. Smyth, C.S., are permitted to pro. to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before the next Vernacular Examination Committee.

Mr. W. A. Goldfinch to act as coll. and mag. of Dharwar.

Mr. E. P. Robertson to act as first asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach.

Mr. L. H. B. Tucker, coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry, assumed charge of that collectorate, on 9th inst.

Mr. J. R. Arthur, acting first asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry, assumed charge of his duties 6th inst.

Mr. A. Stewart resu. charge of office of dep. commissioner of customs, salt, and opium, n. div. on 5th inst.

Asst. surg. Ross, superint. of vaccination, u. e. div. of Guzerat, has leave on m. c. for 3 mo., from Nov. 22.

Mr. G. Elander, asst. coll. for canals, Kurrachee Collectorate, has priv. leave for 3 mo. from Nov. 4.

Mr. J. Cormack, overseer in the public works dept., is granted leave from Nov. 17 to Dec. 31 inclusive.

The unexpired portion of privilege leave to Mr. J. Mullalay, offic. Indian naval storekeeper, is cancelled from 29th ult., the date of his return to duty.

Dec. 22.—The privilege leave granted to Capt. S. J. K. Whitehill, com. Guzerat irreg. horse, on Oct. 25 last, has been cancelled at that officer's own request.

Lieut. H. R. Parker to be sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

Mr. T. A. Compton, judge and sess. judge of Sholapore, resum. charge of his duties on 12th inst.

The judge and sess. judge of Surat left the Sudder station for Broach on 3rd inst., and returned thence on 8th idem.

Mr. J. L. Johnson, 2nd judge of Bombay Court of Small Causes, having resumed charge of his duties on 17th inst., the unexpired portion of leave granted to him on 9th ult. is cancelled.

Mr. W. E. Frere, puisne judge of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudjdarie Adawlut, is granted leave for 3 mon. from 31st inst.

Mr. R. Philipps, 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandesh, returned to Bombay on 15th inst. from leave.

Mr. W. Raymer, Hoozoor, dep. coll. has leave for 3 mo. to Poona and Bombay.

Mr. S. St. J. Gordon, 1st asst. coll. of Dharwar, assumed temp. charge of that collectorate on 5th inst.

Mr. A. T. Crawford acted as 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry fr. June 9 to Dec. 9.

Mr. W. A. Goldfinch, coll. and mag. of Sholapore, delivered over charge of that collectorate to his 1st asst., Mr. Armstrong, on 15th inst.

Mr. J. E. Oliphant, act. coll. and mag. of Broach, assu. charge of that collectorate on 17th inst.

Mr. J. Elphinstone delivered over charge of Halla district, Hyderabad collectorate, to Capt. Cowpar on 24th ult., and received charge of Mahomed Khan's Tanda district from Capt. Lambert on 26th idem.

Lieut. Greig, act. exec. eng. Poona districts, is app. to act as exec. eng. Khandesh, v. Capt. Duncan, dec. Capt. Hancock, engr., is app. to act as exec. eng. Poona districts.

The leave to Rev. E. N. Dickinson, chapl. of Dapoolie and Rutnagherry, fr. Nov. 5, is to have effect fr. 14th of that mo.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, Dec. 17.*

No. 996.—Dr. Boycott, assay master Calcutta, has leave to Eur. for 6 mo., com. from Jan. 9.

Dec. 14.—No. 988.—Orders confirmed:—

Dated Oct. 7.—By Col. Scobie, app. Capt. Pogson, in add. to his other duties, to act as superint. of bazaars to Oorkamundel field force, and Lieut. Basevi, art., in add. to his regt. duties, to act as superint. of bazaars at Rajcote, v. Pogson.

Dated Nov. 18.—By Brig. St. John, app. Lieut. Jopp, 31st N.I., to act as superint. of bazaars and canton. mag. at Deesa, from 19th idem, v. Moore.

No. 989.—The following promotion is made:—

16th N.I.—Ens. E. R. Goode to be lieut. from 7th December, v. Noble, struck off the strength of the army from 6th idem.

No. 990.—The following officers, cadets of the season 1844, are prom. to brev. rank of capt. from date specified opposite their names:—

Lieut. A. F. Battye, 25th N.L.I., Lieut. W. Y. H. Shortt, 22nd N.I., 10th Dec., 1856.

No. 992.—Lieut. C. F. James, of 20th N.I., is granted 60 days' priv. leave, from 4th Jan. 1860, to proc. to Madras.

Dec. 19.—No. 994.—The leave to Neilgherry Hills on m. c. to Brev. maj. A. E. Saunders, 2nd Eur. regt. lt. inf., is ext. on the same account to 31st May 1860, to remain at that station.

Dec. 19.—No. 990.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to notify that it is not intended by G.O. No. 882, of Oct. 31 last, to withdraw from the director gen. the entire control of the med. dept. with which he is vested in the same manner as the med. board formerly, and as it is exercised by the director gen. at the other presidencies, but simply to describe the channels through which applications for med. appts. are to be prepared.

Dec. 21.—The unexpired portion of leave granted to Lieut. P. Cowley, Asst. commry. of ord., Feb. 28, 1859, is cancelled from Oct. 13 last, the date of his return to the presidency.

Dec. 22.—Brev. col. D. M. Scobie, 17th N.I., has 18 mo. furl. to Europe on m. c., new regs.

Asst. surg. A. V. Ward, has 15 mo. furl. to Europe, on m. c., new regs.

Dec. 23.—Lieut. W. Merriman, Esq., and Lieut. E. M. Smith, 30th N.I., has 18 mo. furl. to Europe, on m. c., new regs.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Poona, Dec. 16.*

Capt. W. V. Shewell, 20th N.I., dep. assist. quar. mas. gen. on the establishment, having returned from leave, is appd. assist. quar. mast. gen. Malwa div., to join maj. gen. Sir J. Michel's headquar. immediately.

Capt. Batton, act. assist. quar. mas. gen. of the

Malwa div., is appd. act. dep. assist. quar. mas. gen. at the presy., and will join as soon as relieved by Capt. Shewell.

Dec. 19.—Corn. W. Gabb, at present attached to 6th Drags. Inniskillings having completed 6 mo.'s duty with that corps will join the wing 3rd regt. light cav. at Sholapore.

Adverting to G. O. No. 2, June 2, Capt. Barrow, 19th N. I., is relieved from regtal. du. and will resume com. of the marine battalion.

Lieut. Ogilvie, Madras art., will proc. to England in com. of the discharged men of that reg. arrived from Kamptee.

Ens. Comyn and Hibbert are attached to 30th and 18th reg. N.I. respectively, instead of to the corps named in G. O. 26th ult.; inf. cadet F. C. Hudson, recently arrived from England is attached for 6 mo. to H.M.'s 83rd reg., and will join the depot thereof.

Leave of absence:—

22nd N.I. Lieut. J. Jacob, from 10th Dec. to 31st Jan. 1860, to proc. to Bombay for examination in Hindoostanee lang.

Medical estab. 2nd class assist. surg. T. Miller, from 10th Dec. to 31st Jan. 1860, to Bombay, on m. c., to Europe.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, Dec. 20.*—Capt. W. M. Brodie, 7th N.I., is app. to com. of the whole of the European recruits arrived per ship *Speedy* and *Lady Octavia* proc. to Poona, returning to Bombay on the completion of the duty.

Lieut. Ferguson, 1st gren. N.I., H. C. Ryder, 3rd Eur. regt., G. H. Candy, art., and Ens. G. Mackenzie, 2nd Eur. regt. L.I., are app. to do du. with recruits under orders of Capt. Brodie.

Leave of absence:—

80th N.I.—Lieut. E. M. Smith, from 6th to 31st December, to proc. to Bombay, on m. c.

Sappers and Miners.—Lieut. W. Merriman, from Dec. 12 to Dec. 31, to remain at Bombay, on m. c.

Dec. 13.—Adverting to G. O. No. 1, dated Sept. 12 last, the C. in C. has been pleased to direct the following arrangements with respect to the late Jager corps:—

The volunteers to the 3rd Eur. regt. as below will be formed into 6 companies with such present organization as Maj. gen. Sir H. Rose, com. Poona div. of the army, may be pleased to arrange, pending the final embodiment of this detach. with the hd. qrs. of their corps:—

5 staff sergeants, 31 sergeants, 28 corporals, 15 buglers, and 481 privates.

The undermen. officers will do du. with this detach. in the grade and position specified opposite their names, their appointment being subject to approval:—

Major F. W. Walfshet as major, and Capts. Valentine, E. Schmidt, A. I. Goldener, as captains.

Ens. A. Wiedeskehr and Capt. A. Buner as lieuts.

Ens. W. Suchardt and O. L. W. Schmidt as lieuts.

Ens. Julius, O. Goldener, F. Virnard, E. Von W. Hafen, as lieuts.

Asst. surg. W. Brink as asst. surg.

The volunteers for the Bombay art. as below will join the hd. qrs. of the horse brigade:—

1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 1 bugler, and 22 privates.

The non-commissioned officers, buglers, and privates noted as below, having elected to return to the Cape of Good Hope, will be formed into a separate detachment, and held prepared to embark for their destination under future orders:—

14 sergeants, 11 corporals, 1 bugler, and 346 privates.

Maj. Ullerman, H.M.'s 98th foot, will take command of this detachment, and the undermen. officers whose services are not required with the 3rd Eur. regt., are att. to do duty, and will proceed to the Cape with their men.

Lieuts. B. de Packh, E. Von Misam, A. Gordon, and Ens. G. Pogson, A. Putaschka, and B. Von Wissel.

These detachments will continue to do du. at Poona, and the maj. gen. comdg. the Poona div. will be pleased to issue such further orders as may be necessary.

Dec. 14.—With the sanction of gov't. the C. in C. has been pleased to app. Col. H. Stiles to comm. of the troops serv. within the prov. of Kattiwar, and to conduct the mily. operations now in progress there and in Oorkamundel.

Capt. Pogson, staff officer, to f. f. will join Col. Stiles at Porebundur.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Bombay, Dec. 15.*—Returned to duty on 15th inst.:—

Brev. col. E. H. Hart, 19th N.I.

Lieut. col. J. D. Stewart, 10th N.I.

Capt. C. F. Grant, 3rd N.I., dep. asst. qr. mr. gen.

Capt. H. E. Jacob, 18th N.I.

Capt. F. Wemyss, engr.

Capt. W. V. Shewell, 20th N.I.

1st class surg. J. S. Remington, med. estab.

2nd class surg. W. J. Moore, med. estab.

Leave of absence:—

Invalid Estab.—Capt. H. S. Osborne, fr. Jan. 1 to 31, in ext., to proc. to Sattara, on m. c.

Medical Estab.—2nd class asst. surg. H. Cotes, staff surg. and dep. med. storekeeper, Neemuch, fr. Nov. 16 to Jan. 31, to Bombay and Kurrachee, on m. c.

Dec. 16.—Maj. E. P. Lynch and Lieut. S. J. Whitehill, 29th N.I., returned to du.  
 Dec. 21.—Returned to duty:—  
 Capt. W. M. Brodie, 7th N.I., Sept. 9.  
 Lieut. W. Ferguson, 1st N.I., Dec. 19.  
 Lieut. H. B. Ryder, 3rd Eur. regt., Nov. 6.  
 Leave of absence:—  
 15th N.I.—Lieut. M. J. J. Mignon, fr. Dec. 20 to Jan. 20, 1860, to Bombay, for examination in Hindoostani language.  
 Dec. 23.—Leave of absence:—  
 14th N.I.—1st class asst. surg. J. G. Nicolson, fr. Nov. 24 to Feb. 28, 1860, to Rajkote, on m.c., under new regs.

## NAVAL.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF I.N.

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Dec. 17.*  
 Mr. B. T. G. Tarleton, act. master in charge of the *Lady Falkland*, is directed to hold himself in readiness to proceed by the *Victoria* on 19th inst., for the purpose of joining the Indus flotilla.  
 Mr. J. D. Budd, midshipman, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to join the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary, to study at Butcher's Island.  
*Bombay Castle, Dec. 8.—No. 218.*—Mr. H. W. Estridge is permitted to resign his app. as midshipman in I. N.  
*Dec. 9.—No. 219.*—Mr. W. Aderson, 1st class eng., returned to his duty, with the permission of H.M.'s principal Sec. of State for India, on 30th ult.  
*No. 220.*—Mr. J. Roper, a volunteer for the I. N., is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment, from 1st inst.  
*Dec. 12.—No. 221.*—Mr. R. Bennett, purser and assist. Indian naval storekeeper, has privilege leave for 2 mo. to Malabar coast, from date of his departure from presy., his duties being performed during his abs. by Mr. Johnstone, assist. in the coal branch.  
*No. 222.*—Lieut. A. J. Clark is permitted to proceed to Egypt, on m.c., with leave for 6 mo. from Nov. 10, under old regulations.  
*Dec. 13.—No. 223.*—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—  
 Com. Cruttenden, com. the *Feroze*, to command of the *Zenobia*, from Nov. 19, 1859, v. Tronson.  
 Com. Tronson, com. *Zenobia*, to command of *Feroze*, from Nov. 19, 1859, v. Cruttenden.  
 Asst. surg. D. McCosh, of the *Euphrates*, to reside on shore at Sanitarium, m. c., from Nov. 21.  
 The undermentioned officers proceeding on duty to Aden, to be accommodated on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Singapore*, from Nov. 26, 1859:—  
 Com. Stradling, from the shore, act. lieut. Morland of the *Clive*, and Mr. Daniell, capt.'s clerk of the *Ajdaha*, to join the *Auckland*.  
 Mr. Armstrong, midshipman of the *Clive*, to join the *Lady Canning*.  
 Mr. J. Morrison, act. master of the *Berenice*, to com. of *Goolanar*, from Nov. 24.  
*No. 224.*—Lieut. A. D. Taylor has fur. to Eur. for 2 years, under new regs.  
*Dec. 16.—No. 225.*—Mr. W. Sandeson and Mr. J. K. Lington, actg. masters, are respectively allowed a furl. to Europe for two years.  
*Dec. 19.—Surg. J. C. Trestrail*, med. estab.  
*Dec. 19.—No. 226.*—Mr. Wilkins, actg. master, has been per. to resign the service, from 24th Oct.  
*Dec. 21.—No. 227.*—Mr. A. Bruce, midshipman, having passed the examination required to qualify for a lieut.'s commissn., is prom. to mate, from Dec. 9, 1859, the date on which he passed in the last branch of his examination; but he is all to take his place on the list of master from 16th Feb., 1859.  
 The undermentioned officers on staff employ under orders of the C. in C., will proceed without delay, and join:—  
 3rd N.I.—Lieuts. Ord, Strutt, and Sandwith.  
 5th N.I.—Capt. Taylor, and Lieut. L. G. Brown.  
 The commdg. officers at the several stations at which these officers may be serving making temp. arrangements for their immediate relief.  
 The estab. of 1st and 3rd extra batts. will be reduced to 8 companies from the dates of retransfer of the men to 3rd and 5th regts.

## BIRTHS.

ABERCROMBIE, wife of R., at Dacca, Dec. 5.  
 ANDERSON, wife of Capt., daughter, at Dum Dum, Dec. 14.  
 AYRON, wife of H., son, at Bombay, Dec. 19.  
 BANKS, wife of H. F., son, at Byculla, Dec. 14.  
 BARWELL, wife of Lieut.-col., son, at Bareilly, Dec. 5.  
 BINKS, wife of H. T., son, at Byculla, Dec. 14.  
 BORTHWICK, wife of A., daughter, at Bombay, Dec. 11.  
 BOW, wife of Dr., son, at Allahabad, Dec. 14.  
 BRADDON, wife of E. N. C., daughter, at Calcutta, Nov. 30.  
 BRUCE, wife of Capt. M. R., daughter, at Bombay, Dec. 5.

BULL, wife of C. F., daughter (still-born), at Bombay Dec. 2.  
 CARLETON, wife of Capt., son, at Bangalore, Nov. 23.  
 COLLET, wife of J., son, at Etawah, Dec. 16.  
 COLLINS, wife of J., son, at Bombay, Dec. 3.  
 DOUGLAS, wife of E. R., daughter, at Landour, Dec. 13.  
 D'SELLAS, wife of T., daughter, at Madras, Dec. 11.  
 GALBREATH, wife of A. C., son, at Barrackpore, Dec. 11.  
 HERVEY, wife of Maj. gen. A., son, at Darjeeling, Nov. 25.  
 HOGGAN, wife of Lieut. J. W., son, at Bareilly, Dec. 1.  
 HUME, wife of Capt. J., daughter, at Bareilly, Dec. 7.  
 INGHAM, wife of Capt. G., daughter, at Madras, Dec. 13.  
 INMAN, wife of H. L., daughter, at Kurrachee, Dec. 7.  
 LESTER, wife of Lieut. W. C., son, at Bombay, Dec. 15.  
 MANNING, wife of Capt., son, at Azimgurh, Dec. 9.  
 MELVILLE, wife of R. G., son, at Hissar, Dec. 9.  
 MITCHELL, wife of J. G., daughter, at Bombay, Dec. 17.  
 MITCHELL, wife of Rev. J., daughter, at Poona, Dec. 20.  
 O'BRIEN, wife of Major J. T. N., son, at Sealkote, Dec. 13.  
 ODELL, wife of Capt. C. H., daughter, at Bombay, Dec. 25.  
 OLLIVER, wife of H. A., daughter, at Agra, Dec. 18.  
 PETERS, wife of S., son, at Bengal, Dec. 9.  
 PIGOTT, wife of G. P., daughter, at Roorkee, Dec. 9.  
 PITT, wife of J. A., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 8.  
 PRICE, wife of Capt. G. T., daughter, at Kurrachee, Dec. 15.  
 REEVES, wife of the Hon. H. W., daughter, at Malabar Hill, Dec. 22.  
 REID, wife of T., son, at Bombay, Dec. 13.  
 ROBOTHAM, wife of W., daughter, at Poona, Dec. 10.  
 SCHMIDT, wife of W. E., son, at Madras, Dec. 11.  
 STUART, wife of E. S. H., son, at St. Thome, Dec. 6.  
 THOMSON, wife of Maj., son, at Meerut, Dec. 15.  
 WALKER, wife of Capt. C. W., daughter, at Tanna, Dec. 11.  
 WHEELER, wife of C., son, at Madras, Dec. 14.  
 WICKHAM, wife of H., daughter, at Rangoon, Dec. 1.  
 WORGAN, wife of Maj. J., son, at Colaba, Dec. 24.  
 YOUNGHUSBAND, wife of Col., son, at Bombay, Dec. 13.

## MARRIAGES.

BALLINGALL, G. B., to Agnes J., daughter of J. Anderson, at Bombay, Dec. 23.  
 BEAMES, J., C. S., to Ellen M., daughter of the late F. Geary, at Bolundshadur, Dec. 10.  
 FREEMAN, B. L. to Miss Adeline E. Sealey, at Calcutta, Dec. 15.  
 HELLENDAL, P. J., to Miss Frances Gardiner, at Byculla, Dec. 14.  
 HOGG, C. M., C. S., to Mary, daughter of C. Milford, at Mahabeshwur, Dec. 20.  
 LESLIE, S. J., to Mary B., daughter of the late Rev. W. B. Leish, at Calcutta, Dec. 6.  
 LINDSELL, J., to Miss Jane Davis, at Poona, Dec. 12.  
 SCORCE, Lieut. H., to Elizabeth J., daughter of Rev. W. K. Fletcher, at Bombay, Dec. 8.  
 SHANNON, J. P., to Miss Mary C. Hufford, at Gunton, Dec. 10.  
 SHAW, J., to Sarah F., daughter of Ruth, at Madras, Dec. 7.  
 STEWARD, Lieut., C. S., 4th Madras L.C., to Eliza D. C., daughter of H. C. Hamilton, at Ghazee pore, Dec. 15.  
 STRANACK, R. B., to Charlotte, daughter of H. Fuleber, at Byculla, Dec. 24.  
 WHITLOCK, Capt. W. H., 5th Madras N.I., to Margaret L., daughter of Lieut. col. Lowford, at Madras, Dec. 15.

## DEATHS.

ADAMS, infant son of Captain R. R., at Mauree, Nov. 30.  
 ALLINSON, E. D., at Dharwar, Dec. 3.  
 BLACKWELL, Trench M., at Bombay, aged 20, Dec. 23.  
 BROWN, John J., son of J. F., at sea, on board the *Panjab*, Sept. 19.  
 CALDWELL, Lieut. George R., H.M.'s 7th Dragoons, at Sealkote, aged 31, Dec. 11.  
 CORKER, Chambre, at Dum Dum, Dec. 7.  
 DONOVAN, Lieut. J., at Subathoo, Nov. 24.  
 GINSON, John, at Padas Dheri, Dec. 19.  
 GODHARD, James, at Bombay, aged 56, Dec. 21.  
 GOMES, Charles E., drowned at Howrah, aged 13, Dec. 10.  
 INMAN, inf. daughter of H. L., at Kurrachee, Dec. 7.  
 JAMIESON, George R., inf. son of J., at Upper Calabar, Dec. 11.  
 LITTLEWOOD, Thos. M., at Bombay, aged 25, Dec. 11.  
 PITT, inf. of J. A., at Calcutta, Dec. 12.  
 SAVAGE, C. H., at Hurrah, aged 32, Dec. 12.

HER MAJESTY'S 17th lancers have been brought on the strength of the Bengal army, having been transferred from the Bombay Presidency.

## WAR OFFICE.

## CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &amp;c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

January 13.

3rd Foot.—Gent. Cadet J. E. Durnford, from the royal mil. college, to be ens., without purch., v. Scriven, app. to 25th foot.  
 27th Foot.—Gent. Cadet R. B. R. Glasgow, fr. the roy. mil. coll., to be ens., without purch., in success. to Lieut. Campbell, dec.  
 31st Foot.—R. T. Masfield, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Danyell, prom.  
 33rd Foot.—Gent. Cadet G. M. Douglas, fr. roy. mil. coll., to be ens., without purch., in success. to Lieut. Elliott.  
 88th Foot.—Lieut. J. F. C. Boyle to be capt., without purch., v. Brev. maj. Daniel, dec.; Ens. A. Bailey to be lieut., without purch., v. Boyle.  
 46th Foot.—Lieut. H. C. W. Hamond to be capt., without purch., v. Connell, dec.  
 53rd Foot.—Lieut. G. Porter, fr. 82nd foot, to be lieut., v. Acton, who exch.; Gent. Cadet H. D. Rooke, from roy. milit. coll., to be ens., without purch., in success. to Lieut. Helsham, prom.  
 72nd Foot.—Gent. Cadet D. J. B. Hebden, from roy. mil. coll., to be ens., without purch., in success. to Lieut. Cameron.  
 73rd Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. T. Ross to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Brev. col. Pinckney, C.B., dec.; Brev. lieut. col. W. E. Bewes, to be maj., without purch., v. Ross.  
 82nd Foot.—Lieut. T. Acton, from 53rd foot, to be lieut., v. Porter.  
 87th Foot.—Lieut. A. Butler to be adjt., v. Lynch, prom.  
 90th Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. J. C. Guise to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Brev. col. Purnell, c.n., ret.; Brev. lieut. col. H. H. Crenlock to be maj., by purch., v. Guise; Lieut. I. S. A. Herford to be capt., by purch., v. Crenlock; Ens. H. J. Edgell to be lieut., by purch., v. Herford.  
 92nd Foot.—G. K. McCallum, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Emmet, prom.; the prom. of Ens. R. A. Emmet to a lieutenantancy by purch., and the ret. of Lieut. Hunton, to bear date Dec. 28, 1859, instead of Jan. 6, 1860, as previously stated.  
 Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. W. J. H. Ruthven to be capt., without purch., v. Brev. maj. R. R. Glyn, dec.; Ens. W. J. K. Myers to be lieut., without purch., v. Ruthven.

## BREVET.

Brev. col. the Hon. A. A. Spencer, c.n., lieut. col. half pay 44th foot, to have the local rank of maj. gen. in the East Indies.  
 Brev. col. A. A. T. Cunynghame, c.n., lieut. col. half pay 51st foot, to have the local rank of maj. gen. in the East Indies.  
 Capt. O. Hamilton, 2nd Bengal Eur. L.C., to be major in the army.  
 Capt. A. C. Warner, 2nd Bengal Eur. L.C., to be major in the army.  
 The commission as major in the army of Brev. major T. Rattray, 64th Bengal N.I., to be antedated to May 1, 1858.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
51 per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	2 1
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	2 0½
4 per Cent. East-India } Sicca Ra.....	—	—	1 7
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	1 11½
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57.....	—	—	1 11½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1835-36 .....	—	—	1 7
4 per Cent., 1812-43.....	—	—	1 7

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. China, Jan. 20, 1860.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria .....	£7,500	—
Ceylon .....	1,700	—
Madras .....	8,473	£19,500
Calcutta .....	85,000	243,595
Penang .....	—	8,650
Hong Kong .....	10,000	64,270*
Foo-chow .....	—	540
Shanghai .....	—	98,381
	£112,673	£434,936

\* £32,213 shipped by Government.

MR. FITZWILLIAM, the talented secretary of the Commercial Bank, leaves to take charge of the Mercantile Bank early in 1860. This gentleman would have made an efficient secretary for the Bank of Bengal; for to great experience in Indian banking matters he unites a thorough knowledge of London business; the former qualifications are most needed in an institution like the Bank of Bengal, which could, with proper management, be worked to pay more than double the dividends now given to the shareholders.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, Jan. 21, 1860.

### VALUE OF INDIAN SECURITIES.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose letter will be found elsewhere, very naturally inquires how it happens that the same securities should be so differently regarded in this country and in India? The only explanation we can give is, that the anomaly arises entirely from the ignorance of either public. The fact that the last loan raised for India is quoted in London at 104, while the "Rupee Five per Cent."—as it is designated in the *Times*—is only at 97, can be accounted for in no other way than by supposing that the British public is impressed with the belief that the former possesses an Imperial guarantee, or some other security superior to that enjoyed by the loan raised in India by the local Government. Such a belief, however, is entirely erroneous. The two loans rest on precisely the same security—the revenues of India—than which nothing can be more satisfactory so long as that country belongs to the British Empire.

Our correspondent might have included amongst the anomalies to which he refers the Guaranteed Indian Railway Stock. The Five per Cent. Stock stands at from par to 104, with the self-same security as the Indian Loan, while, as already stated, the Five per Cent. Enfaced Paper is only at 97. To ignorance of the real conditions of the loans these anomalies can alone be attributed. There can be no doubt that when the Imperial Government took India into its own hands it became responsible for all existing obligations equally with any new debts it might afterwards incur on account of that appanage.

The other fact referred to by our correspondent, that the Five per Cent. Enfaced Paper is selling in this country at 97, while in India it is worth no more than 89, is in like manner to be ascribed to the ignorance of the Indian community as to its value on the London Stock Exchange. This value, however, appears to have been discovered before the mail of the 12th December left Bombay, for the Indian price was then quoted at 92, and with an upward tendency. The regular course of exchange can hardly be supposed to exercise much influence on this question, though it is quite probable that the natives may be reluctant to part with the paper they hold for transmission to England: a considerable quantity, therefore, will always remain in the local money-markets. But European holders will now undoubtedly transmit their paper to London, or demand a higher price on the spot.

### VETERINARY SURGEONS OF H.M.'S INDIAN ARMY.

WE have been asked to draw the attention of the authorities to what may be an inadvertence on their part, but which is certainly a grievance on the part of those most deeply

concerned. The case, as submitted to us, is so glaringly bad that we feel convinced it is only necessary to place it in its proper light to procure immediate redress. There can be no occasion to have recourse to fine writing, or to "pile up an agony" of sentiment or abuse, where a simple statement must surely suffice to effect the removal of a palpable injustice. No man in his senses will venture to insinuate that the veterinary surgeons in H.M.'s Indian army are at all inferior in point of ability or character to their brethren in the Royal army, or that their duties are less onerous and responsible. Why, then, should there be such a striking inequality in their rates of pay and pension, and consequently in their social position? In the Royal army, for instance, since the publication of the Royal Warrant of the 1st July, 1859, a veterinary surgeon receives, on entering the service, 10s. a-day; after five years, 11s. 6d., or if promoted to the rank of First Class Veterinary Surgeon, 12s. 6d.; after ten years, 13s. and 14s. 6d.; after fifteen years, 15s. 6d. and 21s., with the honorary rank of captain; after twenty years, 17s. and 21s., with the rank of Major; and after twenty-five years 20s. and 23s. Look at that picture and then at this. In H.M.'s Indian Army the same class of officers for the first ten years of their service rank as Cornets, and receive 8s. a-day; during the second decade they rank as Lieutenants, and draw 9s.; and after twenty years 14s. a-day, with the rank of captain. It thus appears that a veterinary surgeon in the Royal Army is entitled after ten years' service to a higher rate of pay than one in the Indian Army after nineteen years.

A similar disparity prevails with regard to pensions. In the Royal Army a veterinary surgeon compelled to invalid from wounds or ill-health receives after five years' service 7s. a-day; after ten years 8s. 6d.; or as a First Class Surgeon, 9s. 6d.; after fifteen years 9s. 6d. or 10s. 6d.; after twenty years 11s. 6d. or 14s.; and after twenty-five years 13s. or 15s. In the Indian Army, on the other hand, five years' service entitles the invalid to 3s. a-day; ten years to 4s.; fifteen years and four months actually passed in India to 6s. 6d.; twenty years active duty (for both sick and private leave are deducted) to 10s. 6d.; twenty-five years' regimental duty to £250 a-year; and twenty-eight years' to £300 a-year. Thus an invalid veterinary surgeon in the Royal Army after five years' service, passed perhaps in England, draws a higher rate of pension than one in the Indian Army after nineteen years' exposure to a hot and unhealthy climate. It cannot be necessary to dilate upon such an anomalous state of things, the mere mention of which must insure the immediate application of a remedy if there be either common sense or justice in the world.

### THE REORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN ARMIES.

MORE than two years have passed away since the old native army of Bengal broke up for ever, as hopelessly as the *Royal Charter* broke up not long ago on the rocks of Moelfra Bay. Since that time many hundred officers, borne till very lately on the rolls of regiments which had long ceased to be, have been waiting with all the sickness of hope deferred to see

what new arrangements were making for their disposal, and how far those arrangements might affect their pockets or their promotion, now or hereafter. Meanwhile there has risen up another native army almost greater than the first, and likely in time to become almost as dangerous. This army we cannot with honour do away by a stroke of the pen at any moment; nor yet with justice to ourselves can we allow it to live very long, at least on its present, if not on any footing at all. To disband it summarily would be a great wrong to the brave fellows who helped us through the Delhi and Lucknow campaigns; and yet while it keeps up its present numbers we are fain to burden the Indian finances and drain our own recruiting-grounds with the maintenance of a local British army nearly twice as large as it need otherwise be.

Two years have passed, and the reorganisation of the Bengal army alone—not to mention those of Madras and Bombay—seems nearly as far from being a settled thing as ever it was. The one point that seems pretty certain is the one of whose working we are most doubtful—the amalgamation of the two services under the sole governance of the Horse Guards. We have little trust in the discretion of a department whose wilful obstructiveness to the continued demands of the late Company for more troops from England materially heightened, if it did not wholly provoke, the worst dangers of the late revolt. We have no reason to assure ourselves that, under such auspices, or those of the Minister for War, India would at any future moment be a whit better prepared to meet a like danger; having seen but yesterday how easily one false step could deprive her of the services of some ten thousand good men. Under the arrangement on which the Commander-in-Chief is said to have set his heart the distant dependency will likely become by turns a convenient outlet and a useful magazine for the Royal army; and without some new check to such an issue our hold upon it will never be certain for a single day.

What is to be done with the officers of the old and the privates of the new native army? A local British force of, say, forty regiments of infantry, would absorb the former all at once. But if we are to have a thorough amalgamation, some other way to dispose of them must be found. The oldest and the least capable should be invited to retire on full pensions or half-pay, according to their length of service and other considerations. Of the remainder those who are now on staff employ might be allowed the choice of remaining thereon as officers unattached, with promotion regulated by that of their comrades in the line: the others might also have the choice of serving henceforth in Queen's regiments, or of being posted after sufficient scrutiny to such corps of native irregulars as may still be retained for special purposes. The native regular corps which have not been disbanded, would, of course, keep their own officers, while those of the present European infantry would be drafted bodily with their men into her Majesty's regular army.

Whatever native regiments we think fit to retain should all be of the irregular pattern, officered mainly by native gentlemen, Belooches, Sikhs, and Rajpoots, of good character and

some mark, with a few English officers of tried ability placed over each regiment. We should thus insure the three requisites of cheapness, efficiency, and a fair field for native ambition. To reduce the present huge army of Sikhs and Punjabees must be a work of time, to be done by slow and careful degrees. Some part of it, twenty thousand men or so, it may be prudent always to retain for frontier service. The rest could meanwhile be employed on various kinds of police duties, or invited to volunteer for China. By a steady process of non-enlistment those regiments that were not further needed would die out of themselves in a certain number of years. As the writer of a short but sensible "Letter to Sir G. Wetherall" has truly remarked, "the lives, taken collectively, of all the men in the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay armies, are not worth thirty years' purchase." By ceasing to recruit, and "using the pension-list freely," we should soon clear off every black soldier beyond a certain unavoidable residue, from the armies of all three Presidencies. The regiments that are still to form part of our standing army should either be recruited each from its own special district, or have their ranks indiscriminately filled by men of every fighting caste, from the Sikh Pathan and Gkoorka in the north to the Arab and Sidi in the south.

That we must have something of a native army seems to be the general cry. And yet for every purpose of internal defence it seems to us clear as anything on earth can be, that a native army is a needless and vexatious item in the yearly disbursements. In plain truth, there is no piece of true soldiers' work in India that cannot be thoroughly done by our own countrymen. For years and years the old Sepoy army was discharging the duties not of soldiers, but policemen. Half of it was continually employed in escorting carts full of clumsy rupees from station to station, in guarding the camp of wandering officials, in furnishing guards and sentries for all the public buildings throughout India. A gold coinage and an issue of paper-notes would wholly do away with the first and most harassing of these services; while the others could easily be done in part by Europeans, and in part by a well-drilled police. And these are the very two things that India wants—a well-drilled police, commanded by Englishmen, and an army composed, to all intents, of Englishmen alone. With an efficient constabulary, and a people thoroughly disarmed, it would be strange if an army of forty or fifty thousand British soldiers could not hold a country which was virtually reconquered by a much weaker garrison, in the face of an armed insurrection and the treacherous assaults of more than a hundred thousand disciplined Sepoys.

For every two or three native soldiers kept in our pay we shall need one Englishman the more to watch over them, thereby entailing on ourselves, if we are to have many such, the burden of an army about twice as costly as it need be. The cost of three sepoy may only amount to that of one Briton, and Ram Singh may have a noble bearing and an easy disrelish for strong drink; but John Jones or Daniel O'Rourke will not only fight better, but march better, bear more hardship for a given time or a good cause, and stick to his duty like a man, in spite of the cold shade of official neglect and

the pitiful doling out of his hard-won prize-money many years after he had helped to save a mighty empire from utter ruin. These are the men with whom we conquered and must look to hold our Indian territories against all assailants—these, and not the hirelings who served us only while it suited them, or the boasted virtues of that "moral force" which utterly broke down on the first occasion of its being called into play. In spite of the cant of many schools, it is on *brute force*, as the writer of the afore-named letter has aptly shown—on brute force wielded generously by brave men—that our hold of an alien empire must inevitably depend.

There are many other points of this subject to which we can hardly allude in one article. If the local European force is to be done away, the term of Indian service for her Majesty's regiments should be shortened, if possible, to about six years. Let the men once acquire Indian habits, and they become unfit for life at home. The Cape, Mauritius, Australasia, Singapore, offer eligible halting-places on the road to or from the stations nearer England; and the cost of transport at the shorter intervals would be more than saved by the consequent saving of human life. No reduction should be made in the pay of troops serving in India, if we would tempt a gentlemanly class of officers to encounter the drawbacks of a dangerous climate and a lengthened absence from the enjoyments of a more civilised land. With regard to promotions under the future system, much might be said if we had time. We agree with Captain Osborn, that "seniority, in a climate like that of India, is a bad system;" but how far it may be improved by a system of purchase, is another question. At any rate, above the rank of captain promotion should be made by election of some sort, fenced round with certain checks sufficient to save it from sinking into mere favouritism.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### VALUE OF INDIAN SECURITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

DEAR SIR,—Can any of your correspondents explain the present anomalies in the prices of Indian securities?—which are all the more extraordinary when we consider the high price that the latest Indian loan commands in the English market. For instance, this last 5 per Cent. Loan is now quoted at 104 (I give round numbers). "The Enfaced" 5 per Cents. are at 97 in London, while the same stock in Bombay or Calcutta is at 89. "The Enfaced" 5½ per Cents. bring in London 104. Precisely the same securities are worth at any of the presidencies only 95, while 4 per Cent. Enfaced Paper was the other day in India at 75, and there was hardly any demand for it. It is impossible that the general course of exchange, unaided by other influences, can have established such unaccountable differences in the Indian funds, as the revenues of India are in each case the sole security, and the loans of the earliest date would seem to have a natural priority, abstract value apart.

Saturday, 7th Jan., 1860.

J. D.

### PAPER CURRENCY FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—I am glad to see you advocating a Government Paper Currency in India, for assuredly it is the very thing she wants to stimulate industry, increase production a thousandfold, and raise her to the very pinnacle of prosperity. It is also the wanting link in the chain, which, when thus perfected, will bind her to us for ever. I observe

in the money article of the *Times* on Tuesday last a paragraph stating that the advices by the current mail announce the arrival of Mr. James Wilson in Calcutta, and assert the fact that he is favourable to a Government note circulation, on the principle recommended by Sir C. Trevelyan. This is highly satisfactory, and we can only hope the announcement is correct. It is added, however, "that the introduction of the system proposed would affect the privileges of the local chartered banks of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras; and as the notes would regulate all the interior exchanges, some opposition was expected from the interests that would thus be interfered with." Now, what are the "privileges" here alluded to? Why have such been granted to these banks, and on what grounds can they be justified or maintained in opposition to a measure pregnant with the greatest possible benefit both to the Government and to the whole community at large? If they possess privileges they are privileges which benefit the shareholders of these banks only, and from which the public profit nothing. In a great financial operation like the one under consideration, having for its object the general good, such narrow privileges must not be thought of for a moment. A national bank should be organised under the management of able commissioners appointed from this country and responsible to the home Government. This bank should be the sole bank of issue, and all other banks should obtain notes as required on a deposit of Government paper or bullion, a charge of 4 per cent. per annum being made for the use of the notes. Thus a considerable revenue to the Government would be obtained at little or no cost for collection. The profits arising from the mere loss of notes alone by fires, wrecks, robberies, and in various other ways, would more than pay the whole expense of such an institution. The "local chartered banks," alluded to in the *Times*, stand at present in a very anomalous position. Under the old regime, the East India Company held a large number of shares in each of the joint-stock banks at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and in consequence they enjoyed many privileges and advantages good for the pockets of the proprietary, but proportionately detrimental to the interests of the commercial community. By the by, I should be glad to know who now own the shares in the Banks of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, formerly held by the East India Company as their property? Are they held by the Crown, to whom all other possessions of the Company have merged? If so, it is something quite new for the Government of this country to hold shares in any joint-stock company. In the case of the East India Company it was altogether different. As a joint stock company itself, it was not unnatural that it should hold shares in the joint-stock banks in India; though when it ceased its commercial functions, and merged into the ruler of a great kingdom, all connection as a partner with these banks ought to have ceased. But with regard to the Imperial Government, there must be no such connection. What would be thought in this country were the Government to become partners in the Bank of England and some others of our large joint-stock banks? The banks at the three presidencies are spoken of as the "local chartered banks," but it should be remembered that the charters alluded to are legally null and void, as having been granted by the government of the East India Company which no longer exists.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. H. M. D.

12th January, 1860.

[Our correspondent forgets that the Crown in taking into its own hands the government of India, also took upon itself all the obligations of the Company. The charters granted by the Company are perfectly valid.—Ed. A. I. M.]

### MEMORIAL TO LORD CLIVE.

On Thursday, the 19th instant, a statue to the memory of the first Lord Clive, Baron Plassey, the founder of the Indian empire, was inaugurated at Shrewsbury. In the year 1856, it was suggested



that as Lord Clive was a native of Shropshire, a memorial to his memory be erected in the county town. This was received with considerable favour, and on the 23rd June, 1857, the anniversary of the battle of Plassey, a public meeting was held at Willis's-rooms, London, under the presidency of Viscount Hill, Lord-lieutenant of Salop, for the purpose of promoting the memorial. Earl Stanhope, Sir Lawrence Peel, Sir J. W. Hogg, Lord Dungannon, Mr. Robertson Campbell, and others spoke in favour of a national memorial, and it was resolved that a statue of Clive be erected in Shrewsbury. The work was entrusted to Baron Marochetti, who has produced an admirable work of art, in bronze. The statue is about ten feet high, and is placed in the market square, on a pedestal of Portland grey granite. The only inscription is the name "Clive." Judging from authentic portraits, the likeness is well preserved. The event was celebrated with great demonstrations. At one o'clock there was a procession from the Guildhall to the statue, the Mayor (Mr. Burr) being accompanied by Earl Stanhope, Sir C. Wood, Secretary of State for India, Viscount Hill, Lord Hatherton, Mr. Slaney, M.P., Mr. Whitmore, M.P., Colonel Herbert Edwardes, and others of the leading county gentry. Earl Stanhope, on the part of the subscribers, presented the statue to the corporation of Shrewsbury in an eloquent speech, in the course of which he eulogised the merits of Clive as a warrior and as a statesman, and spoke of the eloquent essay by Macaulay as doing but justice to Clive, neither hiding his faults nor too highly extolling his virtues. The Mayor briefly accepted the gift on the part of the corporation, and expressed the pride which he and other Shropshire men felt in the glorious deeds of Clive. The party afterwards proceeded to partake of a *déjeuner* at the Lion Hotel, liberally provided at the expense of the Mayor, who presided. There were present a very large party of nobility, ladies, and gentlemen. The same afternoon a public dinner in commemoration of the event was held at the Raven Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. H. Robertson.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 16. Thomas Fielden, Minton, Bombay; Captain Cook, Cole, Calcutta; Mary Ann, Trader, Bombay; Amphion, Bjornstrom, Maulmain; Pestonjee Bomanjee, Grange, Maulmain. —17. Dorothy, Moir, Bombay; Princess Clotilde, McCan, Cape. —18. Spirit of the Deep, Hewett, Foo-chow-foo; Austral, Martin, Hongkong; Von Berg, Muller, Java; Twilight, McCallum, Mauritius. —18. Twilight, McCallum, Mauritius. —19. Wazoola, Jardine, Shanghai. —20. Southern Cross, Bristol, Madras; Yreca, Taylor, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. China, from SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 20, to proceed per str. Simla, from SUEZ.—For MALTA.—Mrs. Connolly, Mr. McClelland, Rev. E. Bienger. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Mitchell. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. W. K. Babington, Mr. J. Thompson, Miss Winstanley, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Warrall, Miss L. Garden, Mrs. Fellows, Mr. J. Taylor, Miss Holmes, Mr. J. N. Steel, Mr. Gunn, Mr. Warburton, Mr. A. H. Cox, Miss G. Douglas, Miss A. Mackenzie, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gavin and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Sidebottom, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fuller, Mr. Cunliffe, Lieut. J. C. Cox, Mrs. M. H. Grey, Mr. W. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Causton and infant, Ens. Creepier, Mr. H. B. Wilson, Miss Dow, Mr. M. H. Conit, Mrs. Robinson and infant, Mr. G. D. Reid, Asst. surg. Jackson, Mr. Aitchison, Capt. R. T. Knox, Messrs. D. C. Andrew, Lindzee, C. Cumine, W. Forster, W. B. Andrews, and Wilton. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Elliott, Lieut. W. M. Wright, Mrs. Babington, Mrs. Forbes and two children, two Misses Pinson, Capt. C. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. R. Campbell and child, Mrs. Powell, Mr. C. W. Bleukin, Mrs. Cholmley, Capt. and Mrs. Wadman, Mr. Ainslie, Messrs. Carr, Fraser, E. Rice, R. T. Taylor, J. C. White, J. Houston, T. Bryntun, J. M. Span, McDonald, Giddes, Carson, A. Black, and Mercer, Capt. and Mrs. T. Ward and infant, Vet. surg. Steel, Asst. surg. Davidson, Mrs. Davidson. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee and two children, Mr. Ascrappa, Mr. Mackinnon, Maj. Murray. For SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Lamont. For SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Stapp and Friedrichs. For HONG KONG.—Messrs. Latimer, McNair, A. Soermann, Barnes, Daly, and G. Whagon. Per str. Valetta, from MARSEILLES, Jan. 28, to proceed per str. Simla, from SUEZ.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. S. Oppenheim, Mr. Chabert. For CALCUTTA.—Asst. surg. N. J. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. McRay and infant, Mr. A. R. Young, Lieut. T. D. Ogilvie, Lieut. col. H. Vetch, Mrs. and two Misses Showers, Maj. Johnstone, Mr. B. Dickson, Mr. J. R. Steele, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Johnson, Messrs. Tallada, J. O. Wilkinson, Schmidt, C. G. Bacon, C. D. Ryschkan, and Eames. For MADRAS.—Mrs. G. Forbes, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, Mr. G. B. Todd, Mr. Bert, Mrs. Rich. For SHANGHAI.—Messrs. H. Brand, J. Miller, Carnelle, Chapromain, Count Kleoz Kowski and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Fajaid. For HONG KONG.—Mr. R. B. Baker, Don Barroeta, Don Gali, Mr. Arnould. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Miss Mair. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Corbett.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTH.

CARNEGIE, the wife of George F., H.M.'s Indian Military Forces, of a daughter, at Bonn on the Rhine, Jan. 5.

### MARRIAGES.

BRIGGS, Capt. John P., H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Jane, daughter of Alexander Lamont, Esq., at Knockden, Argyllshire, Jan. 7.

HASLOPE, Lancelot L., of Chesterton-hall, Staffordshire, to Emily, eldest daughter of Philip Melvill, late Secretary in the Military Department to the East India Company, by the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Jan. 19.

MAY, Frank, to Mary I. J., daughter of James Boyd, Esq., of Orchard and Law Castle, Ayrshire, and late superintending surgeon, Bombay Presidency, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Jan. 14.

TARRANT, Joseph, junr., to Anne, daughter of the late Maj. gen. Charles Waddington, C.B., Bombay engrs., at Trinity Church, Cheltenham, Jan. 10.

### DEATHS.

BINNY, Edward Dyer, Madras Civil Service, fourth son of W. S. Binny, Esq., of 37, Bryanston-square, London, at Cheltenham, aged 28, Jan. 13.

CABELL, Anne, widow of Thomas, late Accountant-general to the Hon. E. I. Co., at Hastings, aged 60, Jan. 11.

GRIFFITH, John P., late of the H.E.I.C.S., at 24, Harewood-square, Jan. 10.

O'DONNOGHUE, Lieut. col. John J., late of the Madras army, at Cotham, near Bristol, aged 74, Jan. 13.

SAUNDERS, John, late of the H.E.I.C.S., at Claremont-villa, Charing, Kent, aged 75, Jan. 14.

SHANK, Henry, of Castlereag and Gleniston, in the county of Fife, Esq., for 25 years a Director of the Hon. the East India Company, at his residence, 62, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, in the 83rd year of his age, Jan. 4.

TAIT, Catherine E., widow of the late Lieut.-col. J., C.B., at Brighton, aged 40, Jan. 14.

THOMAS, Lieut. col. Robert A., late of the 48th Bengal N.I., at Slough, Buckinghamshire, aged 71, Jan. 10.

## East-India House,

January 17, 1860.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. Simpson; Mr. E. A. Blundell, ret.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. W. Twyford, Eur.; Capt. J. W. Smith, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. A. Willes, 2nd Fus.; Lieut. N. D. Garrett, Art.; Lieut. A. R. Mackenzie, 1st Cav.; Major J. F. Richardson, 49th N.I.; Lieut. col. H. W. Norman; Capt. Christie, 1st Cav.; Lieut. S. Rochfort, 4th Eur.; Capt. G. M. Waddilove, 24th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. E. S. Daniell, 1st Eur.; Capt. C. C. Hook, 7th Cav.; Lieut. A. Drury, 51st N.I.; Surg. E. Balfour.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. E. Herne, 1st Fus.; Capt. H. R. C. Moyle, 2nd N.I.; Lieut. F. L. Fraser, 14th N.I.; Lieut. G. H. Bridges, 1st Fus.; Lieut. C. W. Smith, 1st Fus.; Lieut. C. O. Lord, 13th N.I.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. S. Davis, 6 mo.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. major J. W. Sanders, 41st N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. J. A. Law, 66th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. W. G. Cubitt, 13th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. Inglis, 41st N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. C. Stanley, 3rd Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. M. S. Fairbrother, 5th Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. E. F. Brown, 15th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. L. P. D. Eldon, 9th N.I., 6 mo.; Vet. surg. A. W. Murray, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. Goddard, Eng., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. N. D. Prendergast, Eng., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. E. Fryer, 21st N.I., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. F. S. Kempt, 1st Eur., 6 mo.; Conductor G. M. Eccles, 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. Todd.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. L. Reid; Mr. A. J. de H. Larpent.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. major A. B. Johnson, 5th Eur.; Capt. C. B. G. Bacon, 3rd Eur.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. G. Morris, 1st Cav.; Asst. surg. H. R. Oswald; Capt. B. C. Hitchens, Art.; Lieut. A. T. Baldwin, 49th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. W. Harding, 2nd N.I.; Lieut. J. Watson, 28th N.I.; Capt. C. S. Whitehill, 3rd Eur.

## APPOINTMENTS.

### NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Henry James Chalke, Volun. I.N.; William Alfred Wheler, Volun. I.N.

The undermentioned nominations for appointments in the Indian Service have been approved:—

### BENGAL.

#### ENGINEERS.

C. W. I. Harrison, F. J. Home, L. D'A. Jackson, B. Lovett, G. T. Shipwith, H. McV. Crichton, E. A. Trevor.

#### ARTILLERY.

S. H. Cowan, M. H. Seward, S. E. Pemberton, R. W. Smith, C. H. Thompson, A. Swinton, H. S. Hutchinson, R. G. S. Marshall, G. P. Brown, D. F. Huyshe, A. J. C. Rawlins.

#### INFANTRY.

E. W. Samuells, T. R. Taylor, W. Johnston, J. G. Macleod.

### MADRAS.

#### ENGINEERS.

R. Thompson, P. S. Marindin, A. T. Fraser.

#### ARTILLERY.

R. Alexander, P. Sanderson, D. Cowie, R. M. Macdonald, G. F. E. S. Neill, C. R. E. Wheatley.

#### INFANTRY.

R. F. Taylor, R. C. Hutchinson, G. P. Wood, A. S. Tollemache, C. J. Dyke.

### BOMBAY.

#### ENGINEERS.

W. M. Campbell, J. H. R. Cruickshank, G. W. Oldham, H. W. Watson.

#### ARTILLERY.

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## BOOKS.

*My Diary in India, in the Year 1858-9.* By Wm. H. Russell, LL.D. With Illustrations. In two vols. Routledge and Co.

The second volume of this amusing work is decidedly inferior to its predecessor in every respect. Whatever interest it possesses is almost entirely of a personal nature, nor is there any evidence of Mr. Russell's great descriptive powers, except, perhaps, in the account of his narrow escape from the sowars near Bareilly. His sporting adventures in the Hills are tame and pointless, while the record of Lord Clyde's last campaign might have been written by the most commonplace chronicler of passing events. It must be admitted, however, that he avoids the error usually committed by travellers in giving would-be recon-dite histories of the temples and towers visited in the course of their wanderings. This is perhaps fortunate, as in the only instance in which he departs from the wholesome rule of confining himself to what actually falls within his own knowledge, he has contrived to make a mistake. The Kootub Minar, he says, was erected to the memory of a saint, for which piece of information he was certainly not indebted to the journals of the Archaeological Society of Delhi.

On the subject of the Indian press Mr. Russell expresses himself with a bitterness bordering on scurrility. It was, no doubt, very provoking to find that those who were most competent to judge of the intrinsic merits of his letters to the *Times* should have been unanimous in exposing his blunders and in ridiculing the unjust and hasty conclusions he expressed with such Hibernian assurance. But surely he was the last person in the world who should have ventured to complain of the licence of the press, nor had he any right to be surprised that the severity of criticism he had exercised towards others should be applied to himself. Like most converts, Mr. Russell rushed to the opposite extreme, and exchanged excessive censure for indiscriminate laudation. Very likely he was perfectly sincere in doing so, but his knowledge of mankind might at least have taught him that he could scarcely expect the most charitable construction would be put upon such a total revulsion of sentiments and conduct. But there is one passage



In this second volume which we have read and read again with unmitigated astonishment. Sir Robert Garrett and Major Dallas had called to see him and Captain Alison when passing through Umballah on their way to Simla, and the conversation naturally turned upon old Crimean times and the people they had met before Sebastopol. "What changes," exclaims Mr. Russell, "have come over them by land and by sea! But more than changes from life to death have been those of opinion. How the great army of grumblers in the Crimea has become the body-guard and champion of 'the Departments.' How the camp conspirators have become the club sycophants! But these are notorious and not numerous cases. They are only remarkable for their extreme violence and the intemperate zeal of their new faith." Is this an enemy's interpolation, or merely an instance of the absence of the power of seeing one's self as others see one?

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

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		India Bonds, Enfl. Paper, 5½ per cent.	98½	
		India Loan Debentures, 1858	98½	
		India Debentures, 1859	98½	
		India Scrip	102½	
		India Bonds (£1,000)	12s. to 15s. pm.	
		Ditto (under £1,000)	12s. to 15s. pm.	
		RAILWAYS.		
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18		Ditto Additional Capital, A	all	17½ to 18
18		Ditto B	all	17½ to 18
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20		Ditto F Ext.	10	par to ½ pm.x.n.
Stock		Ditto 5 per ct. debentures	100	101½
20		Jubbulpore	10	par to ½ pm.x.n.
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20		Ditto (New ditto)	6	½ to ½ x.n.
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25		Bank of Egypt	all	23 to 24
20		Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	20 to 20½
25		Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	29½ 30½
25		Oriental Bank Corporation	all	40 to 41
20		Ottoman Bank	all	18 to 19
		MISCELLANEOUS.		
20		Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	1½ to 2 pm. x.n.
10		Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	4 to 5
1		N. B. Australasian Company	all	4 to 1
1		Oriental Gas	all	4 to 1
		Ditto New	15s.	4 dis. to par
10		Oriental Inland Steam A.	6	.....
50		P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	77 to 79
50		Ditto New	15	12 to 14 pm.
20		Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	15	4 to 1 pm.
1		Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	4 to 1
1		Ditto Registered	all	4 to 1

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—Notice has been issued that there will be eighty vacancies to be filled up in the Indian Civil Service in July next, by public competition. Copies of the regulations for examination, &c., are procurable from the Secretary to the Civil Service Commission, Dean's-yard, Westminster.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a** number (to be hereafter determined) of JUNIOR APPOINTMENTS in the Engineer Establishment, and of Junior Appointments in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Department of Public Works in India, will next year be open to PUBLIC COMPETITION.

Candidates for Appointment to the Engineer Establishment must be not more than Twenty-three years of age; and must have passed either not less than three years as Articled Pupils of a Civil or Mechanical Engineer, or not less than two years as Students in an Engineering School or College approved by the Secretary of State in Council, and, in addition, not less than one year in practice under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer.

On these points they must be provided with satisfactory certificates, and must also produce testimonials of good moral character and conduct from the Engineer or Professor under whom they have served or by whom they have been instructed, as well as certificates from the Examining Physician to the India Office of their being in a fit state of health for service in India. On applying with these documents at the Department of Public Works in this Office, in the course of the month of May of next year (during which month only will applications be received), the names of the Candidates will be registered, and they will be authorised to present themselves for examination, on an appointed day, at the Royal Indian Military College, at Addiscombe.

The Subjects of Examination, and the maximum number of marks to be awarded for proficiency in each, will be the following:—

Writing English correctly and legibly from dictation to be indispensable.

Algebra: Elementary Principles; Simple and Quadratic Equations; Surds; Ratios and Proportion; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression	80
Euclid: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and first 21 Propositions of the 11th Book	80
Statics: Composition and Resolution of Forces, the Centre of Gravity, the Mechanical Powers; Roofs, Arches, and Bridges; Strength of Materials	260
Dynamics: Collision of Bodies; Uniformly Accelerated Motion; Circular Motion and Centrifugal Force	120
Hydrostatics and Hydraulics; Pressure of Fluids; Specific Gravity, and Equilibrium of Floating Bodies; Elastic Fluids and Atmospheric Pressure; Hydrostatic Machines	140
Making Working Drawings of Machinery, and Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings	80
Framing of Estimates and Specifications from given plans and data	140
Projects for Bridges, Locks, Dams, Roads, and other Engineering works	130
Trigonometrical Surveying, comprising Plane Trigonometry, and traversing with the Theodolite	60
Land-Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Plotting from a Field-Book	60
Levelling, and Use of the Instruments employed	1,000

No Candidate will be passed who shall not obtain 600 marks, of which at least 140 must be awarded for Mathematics; but the Candidates who may obtain the prescribed number of marks will be ranked by the Examiners in the order of the numbers they may severally obtain, and as many of them as may be required at the time for the public service will be appointed "Probationers of the First Class," the appointments being given to those who stand highest in the Examiner's list.

Each Probationer must, within a month of his nomination, sign a covenant, describing the terms and conditions of his appointment, and must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State in Council, who will provide for the expenses of his passage. Any Nominee not embarking when required, will forfeit his appointment. He will be allowed pay, at the rate of 170 rupees (which is about the equivalent of £17 in English money) a month, from the date of his embarkation.

On arriving in India, he will be placed in a Civil Engineering College, or in such other educational institution as the Local Government may appoint, in order to acquire a colloquial knowledge of one of the Native Languages, and to receive further instruction in his profession. While thus studying, he will be allowed free quarters, in addition to his monthly pay.

When pronounced sufficiently qualified by the President of the College or Institution, he will be transferred to the effective establishment of the Public Works Department, with the rank to which his attainments may entitle him, and with all the rights and privileges appertaining to that rank in respect of pay, promotion, furlough, retiring pension, &c.; particulars of which will be furnished from this Office on application.

Candidates for Appointment to the Upper Subordinate Establishment must produce certificates of having passed not less than three years under Civil or Mechanical Engineers, or in some trade connected with Engineering, together with certificates of being not more than twenty-three years of age, and of moral character and conduct, and of constitutional fitness for service in India, corresponding with those required from Candidates for the Engineer Establishment. On applying with these documents at the Department of Public Works in this House, during the month of May of next year, their names will be registered, and they will be authorised to appear, on an appointed day, before the Board of Examiners.

The Subjects of Examination, and the maximum number of marks assigned to each, will be the following:—

Writing English correctly and legibly from dictation	25
Arithmetic	50
Mensuration of Planes and Solids	90
Framing of Estimates, on given data, from Plans and Sections of Buildings of simple form	80
Drawing Plans, and Elevations of Buildings of simple construction, and Diagrams of ordinary Mechanical Appliances	90
Levelling with the Y level	75
Land-Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Plotting	90

No Candidate will be passed who shall not obtain 500 marks; but those who may obtain that number will be ranked by the Examiners in the order of their proficiency; and of these, as many as may be required for the service will be appointed "Probationers of the Second Class," the appointments being given to those who stand highest on the Examiners' list.

Probationers of this class, likewise, must execute covenants within a month of their nomination, and embark for India, when required to do so by the Secretary of State in Council, who will provide for the expense of their passage; and in default of embarking when required, will forfeit their appointments. They will be granted pay at the rate of 86 rupees (which is about the equivalent of £8 10s. in English money) a month, from the date of their embarkation. On arriving in India, they will be placed in a Civil Engineering College, or other educational institution, in order to receive further instruction, and will be allowed free quarters while remaining at College. When reported qualified for active employment, they will be posted to the effective establishment, with the rank to which their attainments may entitle them, and with all the rights and privileges appertaining to that rank, particulars of which will be furnished from this Office on application.

(Signed)

T. G. BARING.

India Office, 29th Sept. 1859.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST!

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVIII.—No. 426.]

LONDON, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1860.

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## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

It can scarcely be said that the Calcutta Mail of the 22nd December brings any news what ever from our Indian possessions. The Governor-general at the latest date was continuing his progress, and expected to be joined by Mr. Wilson at Meerut on the 21st. That right honourable gentleman appears to have made a very favourable impression on the unofficial portion of the Calcutta community, who were charmed with his courtesy while they respected his reticence.

A tax on Trades and Professions Licences has been successfully introduced into the Punjab in the shape of an octroi duty. A police rate was previously levied by this means, which is described as the least unpopular form of taxation. Already, the very considerable sum of £300,000 has been thus collected, and it is calculated that in 1862 this tax will yield half a million sterling.

A petition had been presented to the Calcutta Council, from a numerous body of native inhabitants of Bombay, against the Bill for Licensing Trades and Professions. A Parsee gentleman of that presidency, Mr. Pestonjee Byramjee Dantra, has suggested a scheme for raising a revenue of two million and a half sterling per annum, by levying a sliding scale tax upon the festal ceremonies attending births and marriages. It is said that such a measure would be less objectionable to the natives than almost any other tax, but it is doubtful how far it would answer in practice.

The Lieutenant-governors of the Punjab, the North-west Provinces, and Bengal, were all on circuit through their respective districts. Mr. Grant is especially commended for the improvements he has introduced into every department of his Government, and for the judicious energy he has displayed in carrying out well-matured reforms.

In the Madras Presidency Sir Charles Trevelyan as yet shows no symptoms of weariness. One of his Excellency's last measures has been to invite the Madras public to form a municipality, somewhat on the elective principle. It is by municipal action that Sir Charles considers a project for supplying Madras with fresh water may best be carried out, and also some mode adopted for improving the sewage.

It has been likewise proposed to unite the navigation north of Madras, "extending from the River Coom to a place beyond the Pulicat Lake, with the navigation south of Madras extending from the River Adyar to Sadras." To effect this purpose it is only necessary to construct a canal less than four miles in length, and the result would be to supply the Presidency town with water communication of one hundred miles in length. As the cost, how-

ever, would be comparatively great, owing to the value of the property to be intersected, the sanction of the Secretary of State for India must first be obtained.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Inam Commission has thus far worked exceedingly well. According to the Commissioner's report 14,347 cases had been decided up to the 3rd of December; and it is stated that the proportion of persons who have declined the commutation is under two per cent. Up to the last day of November 6,730 title-deeds had been issued to Inamdars.

The news from China is destitute of general interest. Some little dissatisfaction appears to exist among the Cantonese at the prolonged occupation of their city by the allied troops, a feeling not altogether unnatural. It is also stated that the allied troops themselves are not on the best possible terms with each other, the French displaying their characteristic selfishness and arrogance. Admirals Hope and Jones were both at Canton, the former having completely recovered from his wounds. According to the Calcutta papers nine European regiments are to be sent from that Presidency to China, besides two from Madras and two from Bombay. A force of 3,000 Sikhs will accompany the expedition.

Under the head of Parliamentary Intelligence it will be seen that the distribution of the Lucknow prize money is not likely to be much longer postponed, but that a further delay may be expected with regard to the Delhi fund.

The question of a paper currency for India, though favourably viewed by the Secretary of State, does not appear to be any nearer to a solution. Mr. Wilson, perhaps, may be able to devise some better scheme than has yet been suggested.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s Forces.—Capt. S. G. Newport, H.M.'s 79th Highlanders, at Dum Dum, Dec. 5.  
BENGAL.—Lieut. W. C. Deans Campbell, 6th Eur. regt. Bengal Army, at Gravesend, Jan. 16.  
BOMBAY.—Maj. Alexander M. Haslewood, Bombay Army, at 28, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, aged 49, Jan. 22; Lieut. Col. John Laurie, Bombay artillery, at Kentish-town, aged 65, Jan. 25.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For MAR BILLS.—From POINT DE GALLE.—Lady Rowe and two children. From MADRAS.—Capt. W. Supte, Capt. Dent. From CALCUTTA.—Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon and two children, Capt. Prinsep, Mr. J. Ravenshaw. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. R. Paddy. From SUZ.—Lady Outram and Mr. Outram.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ceylon, Jan. 31.—From HONG KONG.—Mr. Simpson, Mr. Green, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hutton. From ALEXANDRIA.—Lieut. J. D. Steward, Mr. and Mrs. Hardcastle and two children. From ADEEN.—Capt. Stead. From BOMBAY.—Capt. Folcher, Mr. Paterson, Lieut. E. M. Smith, Mr. Capell, Mr. H. Case. From POINT DE GALLE.—Capt. Jolly, Mrs. Inglis and infant, Capt. Smart. From MADRAS.—Mr. Holden, Lieut. Taylor, Mr. Kay. From CALCUTTA.—Capt. Howley, Lady W. Brown and three children, Mrs. B. Smith and two children, Lieut. Sandys, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott and two children, Mrs. Innes and infant, Mr. L. Gawer. From SINGAPORE.—Capt. Thomas. From MALACCA.—Mr. W. P. Gilbert, Mrs. Anstey, Capt. Hall, Mr. Spence, Mrs. Hall and two children.

## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Dec. 23	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Dec. 21
Madras .....	" 28	Bombay .....	" 27
Agra .....	" 20	Ceylon .....	" 30
China (Hong-Kong) .....	Dec. 15.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 6d.	2 oz. 2s. 0d.	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	3 oz. 3s. 0d.	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 1/2 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 1/2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

1 oz. 0s. 9d.	2 oz. 1s. 9d.	4 oz. 3s. 3d.
1 oz. 1s. 0d.	3 oz. 2s. 0d.	5 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz., 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each.—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper. Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.



## BENGAL.

## COLONEL THOMPSON, C.B.

The same order in the *Government Gazette* which awarded praise to Dr. Forsyth and to Colonel Ramsay made mention also of Colonel Manson. We knew nothing of such an officer belonging to Bengal, and supposed, therefore, that he had gained his spurs in one of the sister Presidencies. The *Gazette* of last Wednesday, however, puts us right on that point. We were therein told that Manson was a misprint for Thompson, and that the thanks of the Home Government were intended for the present Commissary-General. We will venture to assert that there is not an officer of the army who more deserved those thanks than does that gallant colonel. Although in the reorganisation of the department in 1852-53, he held an inferior and subordinate position to Colonel Ramsay, yet he was one of the three officers on whose advice and assistance the reorganiser leant most strongly. He, too, was one of the deputies who enforced the new system, and whose mingled firmness and courtesy in so doing won for him the regard and esteem of every subordinate. But it was not on this account that he was noticed by Government, or that we would thus publicly call attention to his deserts. It is because in a moment of profound peace, with a peace establishment and a peace expenditure, the sudden outbreak of the revolt threw upon Colonel Thompson the entire responsibility of feeding and providing carriage for the troops, and of sending a war establishment into the field; because, far from shrinking from that responsibility, he encountered it with a manly determination sufficient of itself to ensure success; because, assisted only by young officers in the department or by inexperienced officers out of the department, he gave an example to all of the results which one man is capable of bringing about; because, in a word, he bravely devoted every faculty to one great end, and, notwithstanding unheard-of difficulties, succeeded in accomplishing that end. We rejoice, and India will rejoice, that he has met with the special thanks of the Crown. There was not a man in that camp before Delhi upon whose shoulders greater responsibility rested than upon those of Colonel Thompson. Let us think for a moment of what he had to do. Delhi was in the hands of the insurgents; the district around was surging with rebellion, there was no communication with the southern or eastern parts of India, and those in the camp looked with failing confidence to the north. Our army, however, was in the field. Not only was it to be fed, provided with malt liquor, with spirits, and with necessities, but carriage was to be ever ready, hospital necessities, port-wine, stores, and grain of every description, had to be dealt out daily without stint. Besides this, too, there was the food for the horses of the cavalry, for the public cattle, and for the vast host of camp followers to be provided. And the labour of doing this, of thinking in advance of all possible eventualities, of being always beforehand for the morrow, fell upon one man. Those who were in camp with him have informed us how well he fulfilled every duty and satisfied every needful requirement. To do this there was something more required than a lofty sense of duty. It was necessary, in fact, to do that which seemed impossible; and, we believe, that the end was accomplished by a mixture of firmness and courtesy, of the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re* which is so characteristic of the present Commissary-General.

We earnestly hope that the English Government will not consider that it has performed its duty by according a barren expression of thanks to this officer and to those we named in a former paper—Col. Ramsay and Dr. Forsyth. These three officers, in their respective departments, have evinced the highest qualities pos-

sible to their situations, and, by the excellence of their arrangements, have put to shame the English system as developed in the Crimean war. They have done more for their country than their country could reasonably have expected from them; for not one of their operations failed. Nor even from those who are always critical when the supply of the stomach is concerned have we heard any reasonable complaint; surely, then, when honours are talked of for some who did little, for others who did nothing, and for a third class who would have done good if they had done nothing, surely we may look for something for those who, in the two most vital departments of military arrangements, succeeded far beyond all expectation. These are the men who, if anything goes wrong, are invariably looked upon by the public as fair game to run down. Surely, then, when they have succeeded, when they have aided as much as the most highly honoured amongst us in extricating this country from its fallen condition, they have a right to look for some permanent and substantial reward.—*Englishman*.

## THE LICENCE TAX IN THE PUNJAB.

The Punjabees are tired of chatter about the income tax, and have acted without waiting for laws. The moment the Licence Bill appeared, the commissioners began explaining its provisions, and the people instantly indicated after their way the points in which the impost would be unendurable. As was but natural, the earliest symptom of the popular agitation was felt at Umrutur, the commercial capital of the province. The deputy commissioner had been sedulous in preparing the minds and tempers of its inhabitants for the infliction of the tax, concerning which rumours reached their ears from all quarters. They looked upon it as inevitable: the tax itself they could endure, nor is it too much to say that they were brought to a recognition of its justice. But what they could not endure was the mode proposed for its assessment. No collector could rely on the mere statement of a native as to what he might be worth: he must have evidence of its truth. But the publicity attending such an inquisition was odious to all, and might be ruinous to many. Nothing is more dreaded by a Punjabee merchant than the publication of his real status to the world. There are numerous houses tottering to their fall, yet so effectually propped up by relatives and correspondents that no suspicion is entertained of their real condition, and it is a literal truth that a bankruptcy is a thing unheard of amongst them. The work entailed on the assessor would be enormous, and the result in many cases hardly more satisfactory than the most dubious decision ever given in a civil court. A very long vista of appeals was in view. And though there was never any fear of any violent outbreak, yet there was cause to fear and even to expect that passive resistance which would show itself in the general suspension of all business, whenever the account books of any influential firm might be demanded. The citizens would have sat in "Dhurna" upon the Government until they were relieved of interference so obnoxious to them.

A duty had long been levied on all imports into the city to meet the expenses of watch and ward. Originally a mere chowkedaree fund, it had gradually developed into a rich and productive octroi. The attention and ability with which it had been managed may be judged from the fact that it had been increased during the last five years from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 1,25,000; yet not a murmur of discontent had been heard on the subject. It was now proposed by the Commissioner that the city should, as it were, compound for the tax; that it should submit to an increased rate on all imports (with a few exceptions), and to a few separate taxes on certain transactions within the walls. If they agreed to this compromise, the Government might be induced to abandon their former scheme. To dissentients might be granted the privilege of a separate assessment and licence.

This proposal was warmly welcomed by the inhabitants, who saw in it a means of immediate escape from what they considered to be a worse evil than the most capricious exaction of their old rulers. On inquiry it was found to be no less popular at Lahore. The Local Government, therefore, sanctioned the offer of such a compromise (Oct. 27th), wherever the people should show any inclination towards it. The same sentiment was found obtaining in the other large towns as in the two capitals. A circular, therefore, was at once issued, empowering district officers to arrange the terms on which the tax should be so compounded for. The octroi of Umrutur has accordingly been raised to ensure a minimum of three lakhs, that of Lahore, Peshawur, and Delhi to 2½ lakhs each; other towns are made to contribute in proportion to their size and opulence, but all on the same principle and by the same machinery. Of the sums so collected, one-third (in some cities less) is still to be reserved for municipal purposes—but the remainder flows into the coffers of the State, and a revenue is thus at the present moment in course of actual realisation from the non-agricultural classes, equal to one-third of the entire land revenue of the Presidency.

In fixing the scale of duties, grain, as the indispensable necessary of life, has been either entirely exempted, or subjected only to the cess which it has long borne in any particular city. Other ordinary articles of food are either free, or lightly rated. Again, a heavier percentage has been laid upon the comforts and luxuries which are only within the reach of the wealthy classes than on those which find their chief market amongst the petty retail dealers. It is gratifying to be able to add that neither at Umrutur nor at Delhi have the chief citizens been backward or reluctant in throwing the main part of the burden upon the articles in which either they are the principal dealers, and from which they derive their larger profits, or of which they are the principal consumers. They have throughout been found the willing co-adjutors of the English magistrate. The octroi exempts also European goods, because they have paid 20 per cent. upon the seaboard.

One limitation to the operation of the scheme has been introduced, most important as bearing upon the strongest of the objections that can be urged against it. By the original circular the compromise was permitted in all towns and villages. It has since been ruled that villages should be subjected to the Licence system only: the choice should not be allowed to them. The reason assigned for the charge is that any octroi in the smaller towns will press as heavily upon the agricultural as the non-agricultural class, and even more so. This is no doubt true; and it is also true that there are not the same hindrances to enrolling the shah or bunya of the village under his proper head, as could not but be experienced in discriminating between the complicated classes of a large mercantile city. These two reasons are alone sufficient. But there is a yet stronger justification for this and even for a wider alteration in the original intention, which the working of the scheme must bring into early prominence. On the one hand it is most undesirable—in fact simply suicidal—that the price of any article should be very heavily enhanced by frequent taxation on its route to any distant destination. On the other hand it is hardly less undesirable that the main lines of traffic should be diverted from lesser towns, and at nearest only touch their skirts. A town thus avoided loses all vitality and power of growth, and rapidly becomes as it were the ghost of its former self. The condition of Marlborough, and that of the once thriving towns on their turnpike roads in England, are instances in point. Perhaps it might be wished that the second circular had included in its sweep even such towns as Sealkote and Buttala; in short, that the traders in all, save what might be termed the termini of traffic, the marts of trade in which there is real accumulation of wealth, and in which there pre-

vails large manufacture and purchase of luxuries—had been required to take out their separate licences. The main argument against the octroi principle is that it must either indefinitely enhance the price of many commodities, or emasculate the towns which traffic, when thus hampered, will shun. This argument has but little force against the application of the principle to established cities only, but has great weight if all towns are included in that category. The main arguments against the introduction of the licence system are the difficulty of correct assessment and its unpopularity, objections which appear to be insuperable as regards its introduction into cities like Umritsur and Lahore, but to be comparatively trifling as regards the lesser towns. On all sides, therefore, the distinction is a real one, and it would be politic to act upon it.

But whatever modifications may hereafter be found necessary, there can be no doubt that this measure is a great step in advance. Not only is there a large revenue now accruing to the State, (and assuredly never, save at Delhi in 1857, has *his dat* *qui cito dat* been more applicable in India) but the temper of the people as regards taxation has been tried. It has been tried, too, amongst the nation, which, so far from having been cowed, has rather drawn fresh spirit from the matter. And the result of the trial proves that the non-agricultural class will cheerfully bear its burden, provided that it be laid upon them in some form not diametrically and wilfully opposed to their associations, feelings, and habits. The measure cannot be described as "thorough," it is no perfect specimen of political economy. But it may fairly be said that while Government has neither waived its dignity, nor abandoned one tittle of its object, yet the tax has been thrown into the shape which best harmonises with the character of the people on the one hand, and our relations towards them on the other.

The tax is working easily, the licences are nearly all assessed, and the increase to the State revenue is already thirty lakhs. It will be half a million by 1862, a return which indicates that the same system all over India would produce at least five millions sterling, besides feeding the municipalities. The true objection of course is that it taxes goods in transit; but that objection may be pushed too far. Taxes which do not interrupt trade in France may be borne in India.

It is needless to say that this tax, though in one way a licence tax, is in no sense a tax on incomes. Above all, it is not a tax enforcing publicity. Had it been, it would probably have been followed by an instant and simultaneous insurrection of the city populations.—*Friend of India.*

#### CLASS DIVISION IN INDIA.

Mr. Wilson remarked to the deputation from the Chamber of Commerce and Indigo Planting Association, that he was very sorry to note the presence here of jealousies between class and class, and pointed out how necessary it was that mutual sympathy should be fostered, and that instead of disunion it was only combined action that could enable us to hold the country. Nothing is more gratifying than to find that Mr. Wilson holds such opinions, and that he fearlessly and openly enunciates them. It was a noble lesson, which if well considered would teach many to be ashamed of their lukewarmness in the cause of the general interest, and which should warn them that the time for cringing to the great men in office had passed away; that a bold and independent bearing would no longer entail the serious displeasure of Government House, or, if it did, they need no longer care a fraction for it. The want of sympathy which Mr. Wilson notices so strongly as existing between classes of Europeans here instead of having given way before the terrible events of 1857 has increased. Our Governor-general in Council soon taught the whole non-official community that he neither wished for their sympathy nor cared for their co-operation. We need not repeat our grievances here, from the re-

fusal to accept the services of volunteers to the gagging of the press. But we have only to look to the course of legislation for a very satisfactory explanation of the disunion and bitter feeling which pervade this society. The proposed laws for the improvement of the courts of the country place the outside English community under hateful courts, whilst the services are carefully exempted from their operation. The taxation which it is deemed necessary to lay on the people is not allowed to touch the exclusive services. The marked separation of classes in a country like this is thus the work of Government itself, and we are compelled to believe that the Government looks on the separation with more than complacency. A sympathetic amalgamation of officials and non-officials with one common interest would bring an influence and power to bear on the action of the Government which could not be resisted. We have seen the greatest encouragement given to the educated native of Calcutta to place himself in opposition to the non-official element. As Mr. Mackinlay said, the officials patted the simple native on the back, and urged him to the battle, no doubt smiling at the confusion they thus caused in the camp of the opposition. An amalgamation of the natives and Europeans is by no means looked on as a satisfactory consummation. The interests of these two classes are identical; the reforms required in the laws, in the police, in the revenue, are for the advantage of both. There is no single interest or improvement on which they are antagonistic; yet by working on the peculiar temperament of the native, by taking advantage of his timidity and natural love for seeking the patronage of the powerful, these two classes are played against each other with effect. The native has been led to believe that the Englishman demands a special privilege, which in some manner derogates from the dignity of the native; he is made to believe that the Englishman's fear of corrupt courts, unknown laws, and ignorant judges, with no bar to protect him, is a demand for a great privilege, which not only debases the native, but enables the non-official Englishman to oppress him. A careful study of the question would show the worthlessness of this argument, but it is not our intention to treat of that at present. We allude to it simply as an example of the action of this Government in causing that disunion Mr. Wilson has found so strange. All place-hunting natives, all expectants of patronage, and all anxious for the countenance of Government House take their cue accordingly, and are weak enough to throw their weight on the wrong side. If they really understood their own interests, they would act in the opposite direction. The services themselves have rather imitated the aristocracy of England, and have created a West-end, a line of demarcation between the interloper and themselves, as clear as that which marks the City man and the Belgravian in London. The explanations lately tendered by members of the services in Council as a defence of their conduct is a curious example of the case we now put. These gentlemen thought that it was sufficient defence to declare that the Council always intended to out down the pay of their servants, as their contribution to the exigencies of the time. They could not understand that the salaries established by Government can only be looked upon as the value they put on the services rendered, not the value, less a fair amount as their quota of taxation. This absurdity never struck them; but the only view they condescended to take was one to prevent the two classes from amalgamating upon a common grievance; and to encourage the feeling of exclusiveness, which, in the weakness of our nature, is a feeling we are too prone to indulge in without counting what it costs us.—*Englishman.*

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE WUZEERES.—A correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle*, writing from Abbotabad, states that the 4th Sikh Infantry, under Major Rothney, and the Huzara Mountain Train, left the first-mentioned station on the 4th December to join the expedition against the Wuzerees.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

SINDIAH, MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR, says the *Phoenix*, is, we hear, willing to pay for a contingent of European troops, to be constantly stationed in his dominions, and near his capital. He would like to be able to call such a body of European troops his own, but would engage not to interfere with their management or discipline. The passion of the Maharajah for an army of his own is as great as was ever that of Jeswant Rao Holkar for a large military force. Sindiah, however, is thoroughly loyal, and affected by every word of praise or remonstrance directed to him by the Government of India. It is said that the people of the city of Gwalior have been most agreeably disappointed in the bearing towards them of the European troops stationed for a time in the Fort of Gwalior, and of those subsequently cantoned at Morar. They expected riotous, turbulent, overbearing soldiers, flushed with conquest, and have discovered that British soldiers are, in general, quiet, orderly, well-conducted men.

THE DALHOUSIE INSTITUTE.—At a recent meeting the subscribers to the Dalhousie Testimonial Fund agreed to make over the surplus of Rs. 75,000 to the Calcutta Institute, on condition that the building which the latter proposed to erect should be named the Dalhousie Hall. But the supporters of the Institute found that it would be impossible to raise money for a Hall, while the idea of an Institute would call forth large subscriptions from all classes, and from those who had already contributed to the Dalhousie Fund. To effect a union of the two funds so as to meet the necessity for a vigorous Institute for literary, philosophical and scientific purposes, it was agreed at a final meeting on Saturday last that the testimonial fund should surrender the term Hall, and the literary fund the term Calcutta, and both unite in the name "Dalhousie Institute." The object of the testimonial fund is thus most fully carried out, and for the first time there is a prospect of Calcutta possessing for her residents, and especially her youth, that which is found in every petty provincial town in England. The permanency of the Institute, and the wise appropriation of the funds will be secured by vesting the whole in a body of trustees whose offices are permanent, such as the sheriff. On the part of the Dalhousie fund, Messrs. Grey, G. Brown, and Macleod Wylie, Col. Baird Smith and Baboo P. C. Tagore have been appointed to secure the objects contemplated. The Dalhousie Institute thus starts on the basis of the Dalhousie and Venables funds, amounting to Rs. 88,000. There will be no difficulty in increasing that sum to upwards of two lakhs. In the new building the prominent feature will be a hall containing the statues of the two greatest Indian proconsuls—Lords Wellesley and Dalhousie, and a bust of Mr. Venables. Calcutta architecture has another opportunity to redeem its character. Will it succeed?—*Friend of India.*

RAJAH RHADAKANT DEB.—The educated part of the native community of Calcutta have united to honour Rajah Rhadakant Deb by subscribing for a portrait of the rajah, to be placed in the hall of the Asiatic Society, or in any other public hall. A sum of Rs. 1,527 has been already raised. Rhadakant Deb's services to Sanscrit scholarship are well known. His lexicon, *Subda Kalpa Druma*, is considered by his countrymen as invaluable. But with their great wealth, why not raise a hall also, in which the portrait can be hung?

BORAX.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says:—"The Ladakh and Thibet traders, with their flocks laden with borax not disposed of at the Rampore Fair, passed through Simla later than usual, owing to the early fall of snow this season. They will not sell their borax under Rs. 8 a maund, a sum the Simla merchants decline to give. As much as 10,000 maunds of unrefined borax is said to be stored at Jagadhray, the mountain entrepot for the merchants of the plains. Good borax is selling at Kasheepoor, forty miles from Bareilly, at Rs. 5 a maund."

**GRANTS OF SOONDERBUNS LAND.**—The Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has directed the insertion of the words "properly embanked" before "cleared and rendered fit for cultivation" in the terms of grants of Soonderbuns land. It is evident that in the case of lands exposed to salt water banking out is involved in the requirement of rendering them fit for cultivation. Mr. Grant has resolved to enforce the conditions of clearance and cultivation, except in cases of an extraordinary character. The cultivation of the wastes has been greatly retarded by allowing holders to appropriate more land than they can make use of.

**EMIGRATION FROM JUGDESPORE.**—The *Englishman* publishes facts which illustrate a previous statement of our own as to the increase of coolie emigration in 1857-8-9 from Jugdespore, owing to the rebellion. "In 1857 8 9,864 were embarked; of these 2,229 came from Shah bad, 1,658 from Ghazepore, 1,388 from Sherajgunj. In 1858-59 22,068 embarked; of these 5,522 were from Shahabad, 2,721 from Ghazepore, and 3,378 from Gya, the rest from various quarters."

**NATIVE CREDULITY.**—Two budmashes lately entered into conversation with a native traveller from Jeypore, who was on a visit to his son in Lucknow. They induced him to believe that they had discovered the secret of transmuting silver into gold, by subjecting rupees to a process of incantation. The poor man supplied them with his "little all" of Rs. 40, with which one of the scoundrels quietly decamped. The other formed several small towers of clay, placed one of these, which he said contained the rupees, in the stranger's cloth, and told him to hold it fast until he returned from the grave of a saint much venerated by his class, when he would find the coin changed into gold.

**THE PUNJAB SPECIAL FUND for the Relief of Sufferers by the Mutiny** was closed on the 31st August last. The total sum which was distributed in the districts north of Delhi was Rs. 5,93,259. Of this the residents in the Punjab contributed Rs. 34,000. A sum of Rs. 2,523 was given to the native Christian colony of Dehra Doon, and Rs. 349 to loyal native sufferers. Of the other recipients, one was a civil servant, 38 military officers and their families, 52 non-commissioned officers, and 130 widows and orphans. In all, 59 men, 165 women, and 42 children received grants. The expenses of management were Rs. 2,195.

**CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE.**—The *Englishman* states that the Committee appointed to report on increased accommodation for the Calcutta Custom House, rendered necessary by the new tariff, estimate the cost of the necessary alterations and additions at Rs. 222,950, exclusive of a new building. Temporary iron barracks are now being erected on the site fixed for the new Post office. The present range of opium godowns is to be used, and in their place others erected near the present Revenue Board office. For the time the confusion and delay in the Custom House are excessive.

**LALLA NARAIN DASS** rendered active assistance to the Government in the endeavour to save the life of Dr. Dopping, a British officer, during the mutiny at Delhi, and the rebels plundered his house in consequence. On account of his loyalty a garden was restored to him by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, and certain Government paper and shares to the value of Rs. 28,000. Before a special committee he sued the Delhi Prize Agents for Rs. 80,000, the amount realised by the sale of property taken by them from his house. Mr. Ritchie, the Advocate-General, recommended payment, and a special committee of officers, appointed by Government, have directed that his claim be complied with.

**THIRD BENGAL FUSILIERS.**—The *Delhi Gazette* gives the following as the strength of the 3rd Bengal European Regiment:—1 colonel, 3 captains, 10 subalterns, 1 surgeon, and 179 rank and file. We believe this may be taken as a fair sample of the numbers of the other five. The 3rd are marching to Futehghur, to relieve H.M.'s 8th, which is under orders for Calcutta.

**LIGHTHOUSE ON THE ALGUADA REEF.**—The *Englishman* states that Captain Fraser, who was employed at Lord Dalhousie's suggestion three years ago to report on the erection of a lighthouse on the Alguada Reef, off the Arracan coast, has been instructed at last to superintend its erection. The scheme was dropped on the general suspension of public works in 1857. The reef lies in the direct course between Calcutta and Rangoon.

**MOFUSSIL MAGISTRATES.**—In his closing charge to the Calcutta Grand Jury yesterday, Sir M. Wells animadverted on the carelessness and confusion which characterised the documents in two cases sent up from the Mofussil. In the first, of a European who occasioned the death of a native from rupture of the spleen by kicking him, 33 papers were sent up. It was so simple that a magistrate would have decided it in a quarter of an hour. In the second, in which one Carrington was charged with the murder of a native who was robbing him, 95 documents had been forwarded in an open envelope. Is the Judge not afraid of the wrath of the Sudder and every Regulation Court in the country?

**THE RAJAH OF KUPPOORTHULLA**, who recently married a Christian girl, has established a mission to be supported entirely by himself. Mr. Woodside, of Ochra Doon, and Dr. Newton, medical missionary, have charge of the new mission. The Rajah has thrown off all caste prejudices, and is diligently studying the Scriptures, with a view to baptism. This is the first instance in which a native chief has established and supported an entire mission on his own estates. Dhuleep Singh gave liberal donations to the American and other missions.

**MEMORIAL AT JHANSI.**—The Jhansi correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says, Government intend to erect a cross on a masonry terrace, with two slabs suitably inscribed, near the quarry, into which the mangled remains of those who were massacred during the mutiny were cast.

**INADEQUATE ENCOURAGEMENT.**—The master of the Ajmere school recently claimed as a right the admission of a pupil who had passed the university entrance examination to the office of deputy collector. The Director of Public Instruction in the North West, allowing the moral and intellectual superiority of natives educated in English, draws attention to the difference between book-knowledge and official aptitude and experience. The Government, according to the *Lahore Chronicle*, have consequently ruled, "that in instances of uncommon intelligence, of great moral worth and character, supported by respectability and position in society, a teshsheeldarship may be awarded." The Hindoos, like the modern Greeks, consider a Government situation as the only object of education, and it is well that the question should be thus definitely settled. But a teshsheeldarship is a poor reward for such qualifications.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 19. Ellen Foster, Robertson, Liverpool.—20. Wisconsin, Scott, Bombay; Bengal, Clarke, Tyn.—21. Str. Feriza, Tronson, Bombay; Zuleika, Simson, Melbourne. 22. Saltana, Rice, Mauritius; City of Tanjore, Topping, Glasgow.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per City of Tanjore.—Mr. J. Lackersteen, Mr. W. Lackersteen, Mr. D. Reid.  
Per Wisconsin.—Mrs. Scott and two children.  
Per str. Feriza.—Sir Bartle Peere.  
Per Zuleika.—Messrs. F. Shiller, Campbell, Bell, Barlow, and Fisher.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 22. P. and O. Co.'s str. Nemesis, —, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nemesis.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Sabine, Mr. H. F. Blandford, Lieut. Chambers, Mrs. Beemien, Lieut. D. D. Anderson. For GALLÉ.—Messrs. W. W. Kelly and C. J. Pittar. For SOY.—Lady Outram, Mr. P. B. Outram and Mr. Verne-dachi. For MALTA.—Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon and family. For MARSHALLS.—Mr. T. Ravenshaw, Mr. Ke p, Capt. Princep, Gen. Eckord, Lieut. Eckord, the Hon. Col. D. M. Fraser, Mr. Lereache, and Madame de Rimo. For SOUTH-AMPTON.—Capt. Hawkey, Lady Ulick Browne and children, Mrs. Baird Smith and children, Lieut. Sandys, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott and children, Mrs. Innes.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 31, 1859.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	8 4 to 8 0	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	22 8 to 23 0	
Do. 5 do.	8 4 to 8 0	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	23 8 to 23 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do.	4 4 to 4 0	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill and Notes (do.)	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	5 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	6 per ct.
On deposit of Good, &c.	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 04
Do. with documents, do.	2 1 to 2 14
American Bills under credit, do.	2 04
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Nominal.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	" 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 85
5 1/2 ditto ditto	" 100	" 95
New Treasury Bills	" 100	" 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	6050 to 6100
Agra Bank	500	650 to 666
North-Western Bank (winding up)	400	" Winding up.
Delhi Bank	500	" nominal.
India General Steam	1000	1750 to 1775
Ganges Company	1500	1650 to 1700
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1750 to 1775
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	625 to 650
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	" nominal.
Bombay Warehouse Association	445	350 to 360
Calcutta Docking Company	700	800 to 825
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	9 to 12
Assam Company	200	340 to 350
East-India Railway Company	220	Rs. 8 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	60	" nominal.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	6 to 10 10
Doubletons	"	32 8 to 32 14
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	32 6
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0
Gold Dust (Australia) none	"	14 13
Sycee Silver none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104 12
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 321	4
Mexican do.	"	223 0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 17s. 6d. to £2.

To Liverpool, £1. 12s. 6d. to £1. 15s.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, Dec. 22).**—Operations in almost all descriptions of produce, excepting Indigo, continue on a very moderate scale, owing, in some measure, to the unfavourable accounts from home, and to the light stocks and supplies from the districts and the existing high prices. *Raw Silk and Corals* have been almost without operation, prices asked for them being much above what shippers appear disposed to give. *Sugar* has been in very limited business. *Saltpeetre* has been in better operation since the receipt of the last telegram from Bombay. *Rice* continues languid for Great Britain, but is in fair operation for the colonies. *Linseed* has been in active demand for Great Britain. *Rapeseed* has also been in good demand, but light stocks have somewhat checked operation. *Jute* has been in fair operation. *Hides* have been in good demand, especially for Great Britain.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, Dec. 22).**—The market continued in the same state as last reported till within the last six or eight days, when a sudden demand sprung up, consequent on some favourable advices from the Upper Provinces for 39 inches wide Grey Shirtings of light makes, in which a fair amount of business has been done at an improvement of 1 to 1 1/2 annas per piece. Grey Madapolams, heavy and fine makes, have also been in good inquiry. Grey Jacoets and Grey Mulls of low qualities have been and are still in demand. We do not expect the market to improve much during the next three months—say to the end of March—after which the dull season commences. If imports continue as at present prices of all Grey Goods may advance an anna or two more, but if they increase, prices are sure to come down more. Bleached Cottons of light make are selling pretty fairly for local requirement; and as the season for demand for the Upper Provinces is approaching, some improvement in price may be expected, provided imports continue moderate. Chintzes and Turkey Red Goods are in limited operation, as they generally are at this season. Woollens are almost out of season. Metals continue dull.

**CHOLERA AT CALCUTTA.**—The *Cochin Courier* learns that Cholera has broken out in the gaol at Calicut, and that out of 400 prisoners, 100 were carried off. This fearful mortality, it is said, occurred within the brief period of five days.

## MADRAS.

## THE "LALOOP."

There are few unknown spots left upon the globe, and still fewer unknown races, but an original form of society is hard to find. As all men, whatever their language, laugh and cry alike, so all men, whatever their colour, seem to aggregate themselves under conditions pretty nearly identical. Peru, as it was when Pizarro landed, offers perhaps the only marked exception on a great scale. No other society has ever reached a semi-civilised stage, built great cities, organised a post, established regular government, yet rejected altogether the right of private property. Hindoo society is original, so far as the institution of caste operates, but on all other points is identical with the typical Asiatic form. Japanese society is supposed just now to present unique characteristics, but we suspect a little more inquiry will reveal a plan of life not greatly differing from the Italian form of feudalism. The Damos occupy a position very like that of the old nobles of Rome, under a tolerably energetic Pope. While, however, all great societies seem always to submit themselves to laws pretty nearly identical in spirit, there are one or two little races with absolutely unique forms of organisation. The Natchez of America, with their extraordinary form of despotism, present one. The Druses offer another, and unless Major McCulloch deceives us, the Munnipoorees may furnish a third. The people of this great valley are governed, organised, and taxed on a scheme which, so far as we know, is without a parallel in the world. There is a Rajah, of course, and of course he is absolute, interferes with the course of justice, and is as corrupt as it is well possible for a savage to be, who lives under the dread of the corrective axe of some assassin. But besides the Rajah the Munnipoorees are oppressed by an institution called the lalooop. The lalooop is not a tax. It is not a system of caste. But it is a sort of composite of the two, resembling *begar* run mad more than any other system ever observed by civilized human beings. Every man belonging to the Meithe or respectable races of Munnipore is bound to perform "lalooop," that is, to perform service for the State, or, more frankly, for the Rajah, for one quarter of his entire life, without pay, maintenance, or reward. This portion of time, moreover, is not taken at once, but every man, whatever his grade, must turn out for ten days in every forty to do the Rajah's bidding. The Brahmuns cook for him. The families of the great officers wait on him as menial servants. Another class construct all the bridges and buildings. Another ought to mount guard, but do instead whatever they are bid. The Tengkul do gardening and mason's work. The Kei pound the rice for the Rajah's household. Every man of every grade must perform lalooop, shopkeepers, goldsmiths, workers in bell-metal, carpenters, weavers, and, indeed, all manner of artificers. The work is rigidly exacted, and its effect is to kill all progress. The good artificer works with the bad one, and receives no more "thanks for his work than if it was as bad as that of his less skilful associate. He becomes disgusted, and his only aim is to anass quickly, by his superior intelligence, enough to purchase his release from work. This done, he thinks no more of his trade. Thus all are ever at the rudiments, and no progress is made." Even masonry work, which under such a system ought to flourish, as in Egypt and Peru, is very inferior. Only one brick bridge has been built, and the people for a long period were afraid to pass over even that.

Connected with this lalooop, and springing out of the habit of association it produces, is another system not so original, indeed precisely resembling that of the Benefit Clubs of our great manufacturing towns, a fact Major McCulloch does not recognise. "Whether civilisation," he says, "in its advance proportionately increases the happiness of individuals may be questioned. It certainly tends to their isolation.

A person in London might die all alone of sickness without its being known to, or even much cared for, by his next door neighbour. This could not well happen in Munnipore. Each district divides itself into neighbourhoods, who, again, divide into 'singloops' or 'wood clubs.' The elders of the neighbourhood settle all minor disputes occurring in it, and in case of the illness of a member they tell off individuals to attend on the sick person, whilst should he die, the wood club to which he belongs brings the wood for his funeral pyre. The sympathy of his neighbours and their attentions must have a soothing and beneficial effect upon the sick person, and the depression of spirits which more especially in epidemics weighs down a people must be considerably alleviated."

The marvel is, not that they should be able to organise themselves, but that they should care for the sick. Most Asiatics, Chinese and Hindoos especially, would let a sick man rot of their own family rot in the nearest ditch.

To Europeans no system could appear more intolerably oppressive than the lalooop. It is worse than the worst form of Russian serfage, for the serf has at least either land or maintenance in return for his labour, yet the Munnipoorees do not appear unhappy. They are rather a jolly race, apparently without that melancholy of habit which is the characteristic of the Bengalee. They are fond of athletic sports, and one really exciting game, hockey on horseback, seems universal among them. They teach the children to play as soon as they can sit the country pomes, proficiency in the art being a sure passport to royal favour. Their Hindooism sits lightly on them, and though superstitious, and believing in priestesses under "possession," they seem to have none of the darker forms of credulity so common in Asiatic highlands. They are a tolerably moral race, very faithful to the marriage vow, and consider thieving improper in married persons, though young men may practice it with comparative impunity. Altogether Major McCulloch's picture is of a race by no means incurably evil, and deserving a better fate than to spend a quarter of their lives in unpaid compulsory labour.—*Friend of India.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**GOVERNMENT WATER.**—The principle on which the charge for water supplied for irrigation in the Godavery and Krishna Deltas should be assessed has been considered by Government; and in a minute dated the 7th December it has been determined "to charge a uniform rate of three rupees an acre on all land fully irrigated for a single crop." Two-crop land is, if possible, to be dealt with, not by fields, but by tracts; a consolidated rate of four rupees a year is to be levied when the irrigation is complete; sugar-cane land is to be included under this latter rate; and temporary irrigation of dry crops is to be charged on tracts at one rupee an acre. These rates are to be applied invariably to Government and Inam lands, and also to Zemindary land; but in the last named case a consolidated payment may be arranged for, either for the whole tract, or according to the quantity of water supplied. The director of revenue settlement has been requested to draw up rules prescribing the time and manner for ryots to signify their desire to take or to discontinue taking the water. This resolution of Government is to be made universally known throughout the two districts above named, and is to be brought into immediate operation in Zemindary, Inam, and Government lands. But those Inams which were irrigated at the expense of Government when originally granted, are, as a matter of course, to be exempted.—*Athenæum.*

**EUROPEAN VETERANS.**—The head quarters of the European veterans will be transferred from Vizagapatam to Palaveram, and Colonel Hammond, recently transferred to the Invalid establishment, will be appointed to command the same.

**FRESH WATER SUPPLY.**—Sir Charles Trevelyan makes the following remarks in a highly practical minute on a project for supplying Madras with fresh water:—"I deeply feel the responsibility of having to deal with the vitally important subject of supplying fresh water to Madras. The health, the contentment, the improvement, of a population more numerous than that of any other city in her Majesty's dominions, except London, depends upon it. The supply of wholesome water from wells, which sufficed while Madras was a small settlement, is now not enough even for drinking, while for the personal cleanliness and sewerage of the inhabitants of the crowded parts of the city it is totally insufficient. To remedy this great social defect, at the earliest possible period, is a plain duty of every person who exercises authority or influence here. After mature consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the work ought to be undertaken by municipal action. The supply of fresh water is indissolubly connected with the sewerage, and this last must be provided for by the municipality. The supply of fresh water also intimately concerns the daily comfort and expenditure of every inhabitant, and it is right that those who pay should have a voice in the application of their money, and should have reasonable assurance that they are not called upon to pay more than the occasion requires. The present municipal commissioners have faithfully and honourably discharged their trust; but as the commission consists only of two members nominated by the Government, in addition to the commissioner of police, who is the chairman, it is constituted on too narrow a basis to undertake a work of great magnitude, for which the rates would have to be mortgaged for a considerable time to come. The course I recommend is:—1st. That Madras should be divided into convenient municipal districts. 2nd. That, after the opinion of the rate-payers in each district has been ascertained as to the fittest persons to represent them, one person should be selected by the Government to represent each district in the municipal council. 3rd. That the council so constituted should be vested with all the powers possessed by the present municipal commissioners; and 4th. That the municipal council should proceed at once to consider what would be the best mode of providing for the water supply and sewerage of Madras, and should borrow, on the security of the rates, whatever sum might be necessary for the purpose." The Government of India raised no objections to these proposals, merely remarking that it would have been disposed to doubt whether the inhabitants of Madras would like to elect representatives subject to the approval of Government. On this point, however, it presumed that the Government had reason to believe that the arrangement would not be unacceptable. In order that this matter might be placed beyond doubt, all the papers connected with the two projects were furnished to the local journals "with the view to the free discussion of the project of a municipality and to the formation and expression of a public opinion on the subject." These are the words of the Government resolution, and most remarkable they are, since it is the first time that the existence of a public, and of its right to express an opinion, have been officially recognised.—*Athenæum.*

**INAM COMMISSION.**—The results of the Inam Commission up to Dec. 3 have been reported to Government by Mr. Commissioner Taylor. On Oct. 1 the number of decisions was 3,705. During October 3,216 cases were decided, and in November 7,425; making a total of 14,347 decisions up to Dec. 3. 9,213 titles have been confirmed; quit rent amounting to Rs. 15,332 has been stipulated to be paid in addition to former quit rent; Rs. 2,944 were paid in redemption of new quit rents; and Mr. Taylor reports that the proportion of persons who have declined the commutation was now less than two per cent. The number of title deeds actually issued to Inamdars up to November 30 was 6,730. The investigations have extended to nineteen talooks in the Masulipatam district. Of the titles confirmed, 135 were, in respect of religious and charitable



grants, of a permanent character, 6,550 were personal grants, enfranchised at the option of Inamdars, 1,811 also personal grants, but enfranchised compulsorily, and 117 personal grants not enfranchised, and confirmed on present tenures. The total extent in acres of the confirmed Inams was 88,069, the estimated assessment on which was Rs. 1,40,420. Government, in its order on this report, expressed itself gratified to find that the progress was so good, and intimated that the report would be immediately forwarded to the Secretary of State for his information.

**THE REVENUE.**—We have heard with great pleasure that the revenue returns for last year exhibit a surprising increase over the most prosperous of all former years. We have now touched 415 lakhs. This is attributable to the wise reductions in assessment; the result is natural, it is only that which has been foretold over and over again. The marvel is that the effect should have followed the cause with such astonishing rapidity that the two seem almost simultaneous. In a few years Madras will become one of the most flourishing kingdoms on the face of the earth; provided always that stupid mistakes in government do not mar the fair promise.

**EXCAVATIONS AT AMARAVATI.**—Sir Charles Trevelyan has asked the co-operation of the Madras Literary Society in excavating the Buddhist remains at Amaravati, the great *entrepôt* of the Bepar cotton trade. The Zemindar of the place, in searching for treasure, at the end of last century, found a stone casket with relics. They were deposited in the Madras Museum. He made use of the masonry of the top of the construction of his new capital, but Colonel Mackenzie saved it from total demolition. Some of the slabs are in the Calcutta Museum. Colonel Mackenzie describes the ruins in the *Asiatic Annual Register*, but Mr. Fergusson's account is much more accurate.

**A NEW SANITARIUM.**—Captain Blgrave, the District Engineer of Vizagapatam, has reported on the "Gali Parvatam" as a sanitarium. The road is from Waltair, 40 miles to Kotur, where the ascent begins. At Rayvalsa, 2,500 feet above the sea, a rest-house for troops and stores is to be erected. At Harris Valley, 4,000 feet above the sea, a well cleared site has been chosen for barracks, godowns, and officers' quarters. The road from Kotur to the new "Doon" is 12 miles, and is about to be improved. Colonel Taylor had raised a fine crop of potatoes. The hills are well suited for the coffee plant. The thermometer at sunset stands at 68 degrees, or 20 degrees lower than at Waltair.

**THE RIVER SEVERI**, which flows through the Hyderabad territory into the Godavery, has been surveyed. For six months of the year it is navigable for boats drawing from five to six feet of water as far as Kunta, a British village twenty-four miles above the junction of the rivers. The Government have accordingly made Kunta one of the two great salt depots in the Godavery district. The other is to be situated at the junction of the Indrawati with the Godavery. Between the Severi and the Indrawati there are, according to Sir Charles Trevelyan, "abundant supplies of fine teak." Kunta is close to one of the routes of the Brinjaries who export the products of Nagpore and Bustar to Jeypore and the coast, whence they bring salt in return.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 15. Nile, Owen, Calcutta.—24. str. Hindostan, —, Suez, Aden, and Galle.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Nile.—Mrs. Francis.  
Per str. Hindostan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Finlayson, Miss Sunday, Mrs. Howlet and child, Mrs. Kitson and sister, Major Pennycouck, Major Hutton, Lieut. T. M. Book, Mr. H. Roberts, Mr. W. J. Lowe, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Hackett. From MARSHALLS.—Capt. Cheaney, Capt. Haig, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 13. str. Pottinger, —, Vizagapatam and Rangoon; r. Oriental, King, Rangoon.—15. str. Feroose, Trason,

Calcutta; Astoria, Crossby, Pondicherry and Cuddalore; Buerley Hill, Vincent, Southern Coast.—16. Marys, Danwan, Akyab.—24. str. Hindostan, —, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pottinger. — For RANGOON.—Lieut. Bell, 2nd N.I., Lieut. Warner, 24th N.I.  
Per str. Oriental.—To RANGOON.—Capt. E. J. Drivers, Lieut. Nichl, Asst. surg. J. D. Githies.  
Per str. Hindostan.—To CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Bealoblotzky, Gen. J. E. Williams, Mr. L. Brut  
Per str. Nemesis.—To MARSHALLS.—Capt. W. Septe, R. C. Dent, C. S. Young and J. G. Palmer To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Halder, Lieut. J. C. Taylor, Mrs. W. Coldman, Mr. Fisher.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Dec. 28, 1859.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ... 7 per ct.  
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 7 per ct.  
Discount on Government Bills ... 5 per ct.  
Do. on Private Bill, at or within 3 months ... 9 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 2 1/2 to 3 1/2  
Credit, to 6 months' ... 2 1/2  
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ... 2 0/0  
" " " do. ... 2 0/0  
" " " do. ... 2 0/0  
" " " Sight ... 2 0  
H.M. Treasury Bills ... none  
Bank of England Post Bills ... none  
Mauritius Government Bills ... nominal  
Ceylon do. ... "  
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ... None  
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ... 1/2 dia.  
Do. on Bombay ... 1/2 pm.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan ... 1859 ... 3 0/4  
5 per cent. ditto ... 1856-57 ... 7 dia.  
4 per cent. ... 1859-33 ... 22 1/2 dia.  
" ... 1835-36 ... "  
" ... 1843-43 ... "  
" ... 1854-55 ... "  
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ... No transacts.  
Tanjore Bonds ... 1 0  
Bank of Madras Shares ... 10 0

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-5

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 1/2 per cent. Promissory Notes ... 83 per ct.  
Do. 4 1/2 do. do. ... 70 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts ... 70 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica ... 70 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's ... 70 per ct.  
Do. 3 1/2 do. do. do. ... 65 per ct.  
On Tanjore do. do. do. ... 95 per ct.

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool. £1. 5s. 6d. to £1. 10s.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**KATTIWAR.**—Some of the vernacular newspapers have been of late loudly, and we believe, justly sounding the praises of the Court of Bhownuggur. The liberal and enlightened policy pursued by the thackoor in the government of his principality, and various other means devised by him for the improvement of his country, and the amelioration of the condition of his subjects, are so well known, that we do not see any necessity for saying anything at length thereon. The thackoor, Juswutsunjee, is a patron of education, and has established in his dominion schools for the education of both sexes. On the 2nd of December, the boys and girls' schools were examined by Mr. Hope, the educational inspector in Guzerat. On the 18th, a public exhibition of the schools took place, and prizes were then awarded to the most deserving pupils in the presence of Messrs. Peel and Hope, and of about forty of the leading native gentlemen of the place, including the thackoor's minister, Mr. Gowrishunker. A very gratifying instance of the thackoor's liberality was brought to notice at the exhibition, of his having undertaken to meet the expenses of education in civil engineering of two of the senior pupils of the English school at Bhownuggur, who have been sent to Poona for that purpose. On the 21st, Messrs. Peel and Hope were received at the durbar by the thackoor, and after

the usual ceremonies were over, his highness took considerable delight in showing to these gentlemen a splendid clock, which he has caused to be erected for the convenience of his subjects, and which not only shows on the dial the time of the day, but the month, date, and days of the week. This piece of mechanism, the like of which the capital of Western India does not boast of possessing, is, it is stated, the entire workmanship of a Parsee of very great ingenuity, and whose name is Darsjee, a citizen of Bhownuggur.

**A SCHEME FOR REPRESENTING THE EXCHAMBER.**—An official letter has appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* regarding the Licence Bill. It is addressed to Lord Elphinstone by a Parsee gentleman named Pestonjee Byramjee Dantra. The writer, after speaking of the Bill in question as one which has occasioned universal dissatisfaction, from the unjust and inequitable nature of the tax, and the inquisitorial proceedings which would be required to carry it out, makes a proposition to the Government, which, in his opinion, would be more consonant to the wishes of the people. An income tax, Mr. Dantra considers, would be distasteful to the people of India for the same reason which has made him condemn the Licence Bill, namely, the inquisitorial nature of the operation required to collect the tax. But instead of this, he proposes—1st, a tax on marriage ceremony; and 2nd, a tax on the occasion of baptizing a child and performing similar ceremonies among all classes of the community. From the statistics the writer furnishes from the published registry of the Parsee Panchayet for the years 1856-1857 and 1858, it would appear that on an average 300 marriages and re-marriages take place in each year, giving an average of 600 persons per annum among the Parsee population of Bombay, which he estimates at 100,000 souls. This average applied to the whole population of India, which he considers at least thirteen crores, gives a result of 780,000 persons entering the marriage state annually. Mr. Dantra divides those who marry into eight classes, and proposes that the taxes "should be determined by the collector according to the circumstances of the people, and in large cities by a punchayet. The classes are to pay Rs. 100; Rs. 75; Rs. 50; Rs. 25; Rs. 15; Rs. 10; Rs. 5, and Rs. 3 respectively; and taking Rs. 15, the average amount of marriage fee, the writer considers that an annual increase from this source may be estimated at one crore seventeen lakhs of rupees. With respect to the fees for baptism, Mr. Dantra thinks the classes may be divided into six, paying Rs. 25; Rs. 15; Rs. 10; Rs. 5; Rs. 3, and Rs. 1 respectively. Taking the number of births annually (excluding those that are in their infancy, and those castes which do not observe such ceremonies), at about thirty lakhs, the writer estimates the annual increase from this source "at the average rate of Rs. 5 for the ceremony of baptism among Christians, circumcision among the Mahomedans and Jews, wearing the Janwees or sacred thread among Hindoos, and the Sudra ceremony among Parsees," at one crore fifty lakhs, thus making both sources of taxation yield an annual aggregate sum of two crores sixty-seven lakhs of rupees. Mr. Dantra also suggests that all covenanted servants and others, either in the Government service or other employ, should be taxed according to the first class. The writer states that the above taxes will be more congenial to the wishes of the people than Mr. Harrington's Licence Bill, inasmuch as they will bear less hard upon the poorer classes. The suggestions are curious, but we do not imagine that Mr. Wilson will adopt them to supply the existing deficiency of the Indian revenue. The same objection that is urged against the Licensing Bill or Income-tax Bills, will be made to Mr. Dantra's scheme of taxation, as an investigation into the circumstances of each family will be necessary in order to fix the amount of the baptismal and marriage fee.—*Era and Press.*

**THE FIRE AT SURAT.**—The following particulars of the late fire at Surat have been communicated to a Scinde contemporary:—"At half past

two P.M. on the 3rd Dec. we were alarmed by a sudden cry of "fire," which proved to be in our immediate vicinity. It broke out in the house of a Hindoo, next to Mr. Framjee Cooverjee (clerk in the Kurrachee Commissariat Office), and rapidly spread amongst the surrounding buildings. The wind was blowing fresh from the west at the time, but owing to the energy and indefatigable exertions of the Parsees and other natives the easterly course of the devouring element was checked, by which, most fortunately, the edifices of the wealthiest portion of the Parsee community were saved from total destruction. By these timely efforts the progress of the flames was in some measure arrested, and was diverted more toward the west, but so rapid were their ravages that in less than two hours upwards of fifty most substantial buildings were burned to the ground. Not long after the outbreak of the fire, Mr. Belais, the collector, and the assistant judge arrived at the scene of the conflagration, and used their utmost in directing the exertions of those employed in extinguishing it. They lost no time in sending to the Fort and the native lines for the Europeans and native troops, who speedily arrived, and after much labour and fatigue managed to subdue the ravages of the fiery element about 11 P.M., after it had raged with almost unabated fury for nine hours. The fire broke out in Loharpore locality, and originated by a Brahmin's house taking fire whilst the inmates were cooking—a rather unusual time for them to be preparing food. About 280 houses have been totally consumed, and the loss is estimated at not less than five lacs of rupees. Fortunately there appears, from the many conflicting reports we have received, to have been no lives lost, which is a matter for congratulation, considering the vast amount of property destroyed.

**POREBUNDER.**—We have written for more troops before undertaking to thrash these fellows (the Waghers), and even then we all think it will be a very hazardous piece of work. The mountains, for hills they cannot be termed, are of themselves very formidable, a good two miles up, and the ascent frightful. Guns cannot be brought into play, and when we get to the top, we have the satisfaction of knowing that they are strongly entrenched in a first rate fort, which we should then have to take. I really think from what I have seen when out to reconnoitre their position, that if three or four columns of attack are formed, consisting of 500 or 600 men each, not more than one-eighth of the whole will ever reach the top, even supposing that they allow us to come up without opposition, and shut themselves up in their fort. This, however, they are not likely to do. We cannot go up by the few regular pathways, inasmuch as their matchlockmen are so prettily placed as to command every one of them, and our fellows would be knocked over as soon as they made their appearance. We can't starve 'em out, for the hills are about forty miles round, and they can come down and loot a village whenever they wish; it would require a very large force to surround so much ground, as you may imagine. We are to-day making an attempt to let them in for some fun in this way. At three this morning, 100 of the 1st grenadiers and 200 of the 14th, with Hill, Fullerton, and Hallett, and 214 subs, started to conceal themselves in high jungle, under their position; at eight a.m. a party in undress, with some of the Sebundee, start with artillery waggons, for the ostensible purpose of cutting wood, and we hope that the Waghers will come down and attack the wood party (as they did once before), in which case our 300 concealed men will let them come well out into the "maidan," and thus be enabled to cut off their retreat. Walker, with three or four guns and cavalry, will in such case proceed at once to assist the wood-cutters and Sebundee.—*Sind Kosid*, Dec.

**TWO GUZERATTEE POETS.**—The Bombay journals expatiate on the abilities of two Guzerattee poets. Dulpatram Dhyabhy recently recited in the house of a Parsee merchant an allegory in which the arts and manufactures of England were represented as doing battle with the trea-

tures of India, and rich natives were urged to bring over the enemy and induce him to enter their service. Acting unconsciously on the Horatian maxim, a number of the Hindoo community have resolved to honour Kavi Dulputram, another living Guzerattee poet, by raising a fund, the interest of which is to be applied for prizes, bearing his name, in three schools. The poet is a native of Ahmedabad, and is employed in the educational department. The Goozerat Vernacular Society employs him in the composition of poems in that vernacular. At a meeting of the Buddhivurduk Sabha recently he read a satirical poem on the customs of Hindoo females on occasions of death. The natives on the Bengal side of India are not so ready to honour merit even when dead.

**COMMERCIAL.**

**Bombay, Dec. 27, 1859.**

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

4 per cent. Transfer Loan .....	Ra. 79	100 Sa.
4     "     Loan     1832-33	Ra. 79	100 Sa.
4     "     "     1835-36	Ra. 75½	100 Co's
4     "     "     1842 43	Ra. 75½	100 do.
4 per cent. Co's Rs. Loan     1854 55	Ra. 75½	100 do.
5 per cent. Loan (New) .....	Ra. 91	100 do.
5½ per cent. Co's Rs. Loan .....	Ra. 96	

**BANK AND OTHER SHARES.**

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000) .....	40½ per ct. pm.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up .....	49
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do. ....	49 per cent. dis.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do. ....	13½
N. W. Bank of India (Rs. 400) .....	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500) .....	prem. 33 per cent.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000) .....	— 7 per cent.
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 p. up ..	Rs. 22,000 dis.
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,600 do. ....	„ 26,650 ex. div.
Hydraulic P. Com. .... 4,600 do. ....	„ 3,500
Cotton Spinning Com. .... 4,600 do. ....	„
Oriental Weaving and Spin- ning Com. .... 2,500 do. ....	„ 1,440
Colaba L. Com. .... 10,000 do. ....	„ 8,400
Bombay S. N. Com. .... 500 do. ....	„ 380
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or 255 prem. in England—Rs. 25 per share discount.	
Do. New Shares, Rs. 31-13 1 at 22 per share—closed.	

## EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½ d.	for Doc. Bills.
" " "	2s. 1¼d. for Cred. Bills.
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100 ..	98
" " " " " " "	99½
" " " " " " "	99
On Madras, at 30 days' " " " " " " "	98½
" " " " " " "	"
On China, at 60 days' sight .....	Rs. 221 per 100 dois.

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes.....	per Rs. 10 6
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100, Rs. 297
Republic Dollars .....	" 213½
German Crowns .....	" 218
Free Silver .....	per 100 tola, Rs. 108.
Gold Leaf .....	per tola, Rs. 16 12.

## FREIGHTS.

To London, 21 to 21. 2s. 6d. per ton.  
To Liverpool, 15s. to 17s. 6d. per ton.

# CHINA.

HONG KONG.—*Dec. 15.*—The London Mail of the 26th October arrived here yesterday, though it left Singapore on the 2nd.

There is no certain intelligence in regard to the intentions of the Chinese, but it is reported that the fortifications of Peking are being strengthened, and that large numbers of Tartar troops are concentrated on the Peiho. Another report mentions that the Taku forts have been to some extent dismantled, and will be abandoned on the appearance of a large English force. Should that be done, the English commanders will require to exercise the greatest caution in ascending up to Tientsin—if they attempt to do so—lest their vessels be caught by masked batteries in the turnings of the river.

The rebels in the north of Ngan Hwui have achieved a victory over an Imperialist force through the treachery of a mandarin whom the emperor had dubbed "the Loyal man of his Age," on account of former services he had rendered to the Imperialist cause. Fungpan, the Imperialist commander in this conflict, has been

allowed to retire from his post, doubtless in consequence of his non-success. Looking over the series of victories and defeats the rebels appear to be rather losing ground.

The Cantonese at Shanghai continue to be unpopular with the native Chinese of that city, and there have lately been some attacks upon them, as also outrages on their part.

In our last issue we noticed the ratification of the United States' Treaty with China. A curious question, yet unsettled, has arisen in connection with it. It reduces the tonnage duties and opens two new ports, so an unofficial application has been made to the Tountai at Shanghai for the admission of British vessels on the terms which it provides. Only the British supplementary treaty—not that of Nankin—contains the favoured nation clause, and as the supplementary treaty was abolished by the first article of the treaty of Tientsin, there is some doubt as to how British claims stand; but clearly enough both the Nankin and the supplementary treaties are in force until either the new treaty is ratified, or war is declared. Such, it is reported, has been the decision of the Hon. Mr. Bruce.

At Canton the new Customs' Service continues to prosper, and appears to have got over the outcry which at first was raised against it. A new, and more probable, though as yet unsubstantiated allegation is, that though quite able to put down smuggling on the part of the foreigners, it only throws it out of their hands into that of the foreigners who are again employing snake-boats for the purpose of smuggling. There appear certainly to be some very serious objections, some of them legal, to the Anglo-Chinese Customs on their present footing, but these will be developed by and by.

The scheme of emigration to the British West Indies succeeds slowly. The first ship has not yet been despatched, but a sufficient number of emigrants have been already secured, and so many as 150 came up to the depot at Hong Kong in one day. It is almost impossible to over-estimate the blessings which will be conferred both on the Chinese and the West Indies should this scheme succeed in procuring a sufficient outlet for the redundant population of China.

The long- vexed question of the dollar in Japan appears to be nearly settled now, the Japanese asserting that it was the foreigners themselves who caused difficulties in the way, by refusing to receive dollars back again. That is not very probable, unless it should have arisen from their anxiety to obtain gold instead; for we understand that an enormously profitable trade has been, and is, driven at Japan, in exchanging silver for gold. Mr. Cornwallis mentioned, in his account of his visit to Japan, that gold could be obtained there as easily as silver, and such really appears to be the case. It has been asserted that this traffic is illegal, but Art. X. of the Treaty provides that "Coins of all description (with the exception of Japanese copper coin, as well as foreign gold and silver uncoined) may be exported from Japan."

Local matters continue tolerably quiet. There is only another libel case, the eighth or ninth within the last two years. The *Daily Press* published, the other day, an article both long and strong against the Rev. Mr. Lobscheid, who is now applying at the magistrate's-court that the proprietor and editor be committed for criminal trial before the supreme court.

A severe clan fight has been raging for several days among the Chinese on the mainland at the head of Deep-bay; and excursions have been made by foreigners from Canton into the surrounding country, without meeting any ill-will on the part of the native inhabitants.—*Overland China Mail.*

**A VISIT TO NAMTOW.**—There was a gun-boat went to Namtow last week for the purpose of remonstrating with the mandarin there in regard to the seizure, by some villagers, of a Chinaman who was going to bring his family to Hong Kong, in order to emigrate to the West Indies. Immediately on the gun-boat reaching Namtow the mandarin was communicated with, and promised to send a messenger to the village. On landing

next morning, the party were informed that the man had been brought up from the village, and would be sent down to the gun-boat, but that they were requested not to enter the town. This difficulty, however, was got over, and a free conversation was held with the Chihien himself on the subject of emigration. In regard to the imprisonment of the emigrant, he said that the village to which he belonged had been very troublesome, and constantly engaged in fighting with another clan; and the man himself admitted that it was the unsettled state of the country which had induced him to give up his land and emigrate. The mandarin was reminded that village fighting was constantly going on in his district, to the great destruction of lives and property; and that, till urged by foreigners, he had done nothing to enforce the laws of the empire in that matter, to release the emigrant, or to bring his captors to justice.—*China Mail*, Dec. 1.

CANTON.—From Canton there have been rumours of some unfriendliness towards foreigners on the part of the neighbouring villages. Missionaries, who had gone out from the city to prosecute their vocation in the country, found they were not so well received as formerly, and that even a hostile feeling was manifested; but some small parties of officers who have since gone out, found the people quiet, and, to all appearance, well disposed. It is not to be wondered at if the Cantonese should not yet be well satisfied with foreigners. By the special clause appended to the new British treaty, it is provided that the indemnity money and the expenses of the last war, amounting in all to four millions of taels, are to be levied on Canton, and it is to be held in possession till the money is paid. In that case Canton may be held till doomsday. Yesterday morning (Dec. 7) there was a fire on the river, which threatened to do much damage to the shipping. A number of matchsheds, which were sometime ago put up at the Sin-taow-lan jetty, burst out in flames, burned for about ten minutes, and communicated the fire to some cargo boats which were lying at the jetty. From these it spread to a Chinese armed cruiser, and that vessel, after burning a few minutes, drifted up the river with the tide, her guns being surrounded by flames, and the explosion of her powder-magazine anxiously expected. The tide drifted her alongside the steamer *Hong Kong*, where her powder exploded. Then on she went, causing the *Cumfa* to slip her anchor, and passing so close to the choppers of the American and Spanish consuls as to greatly endanger them. She next got foul of the Messrs. Jardine's yacht, and would have destroyed it, had not one of the Custom-house boats, and Mr. W—, in his own boat, managed to get up her anchor, or else to cut her cable, and then cast adrift. What finally became of the burning vessel we do not know, but suppose it went up stream. It must have been rather exciting to see such a vessel at the command of the tide, with a number of heavy guns on board pointed in all directions. The *Shamrock* affair has been settled in a manner which shows that the objections taken to its seizure were altogether untenable. Inasmuch as it was the first conviction, the superintendent of customs waived his indubitable right to confiscate the vessel, and contented himself with the cargo. Mr. Fernandez has also paid a fine of 3,000 taels, and has promised not to send his vessels to such places in future. The vessel was returned to him yesterday afternoon, and it is not likely that he will peril his steamer in the same manner in a hurry.—*China Mail*.

JAPANESE INTELLIGENCE.—Two notifications of some importance have recently been issued by Mr. Alcock, the British Consul General at Japan. Of these the first relates to the currency of the dollar. It has been frequently asserted that the Japanese refused to carry out that provision of the treaty which provided that all foreign coins should be current in Japan, and should pass for their corresponding weight in Japanese coin. But Mr. Alcock intimates that the Japanese Government has been led to believe that British

merchants themselves create unfair obstacles by objecting to receive the dollar back in payment. He expresses some doubt as to the fact of their having done so, but leaves it to their own judgment and good sense to determine not to do so. The other notification intimates very peremptorily that it is not at the option of British subjects, at the open ports in Japan, to choose where they shall lease ground, purchase buildings, and erect dwellings and warehouses; because it is provided that the British consuls and Japanese authorities shall arrange as to the places to be occupied by British residents. It is intimated that any British subject who violates this provision of the treaty, not only does so at his own peril as regards protection for person and property, but also renders himself liable to penalties.

WRECK OF THE "CHIEFTAIN" ON THE PRATAS.—We regret to have to notice another wreck on the Pratras, that of the British ship *Chieftain*, Captain De Faye, on its way from Shanghai to London, loaded with silk and tea. The *Chieftain* left Shanghai on the 27th November, and proceeded favourably until the evening of the 1st December. When steering S. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. at a quarter before twelve at midnight, breakers were reported ahead, about four points on the starboard bow, and two on the port bow. The helm was immediately put hard on starboard, with the hope of keeping her off on the port tack, but before coming round she struck, and immediately fell over on her port side. Finding her surge heavily on the rocks, the captain ordered the masts to be cut away, as he was afraid of their coming down and killing some of the crew. On sounding the pumps he found the ship was filling fast with water. At daylight he saw four fishing-boats at anchor; one came on board, and agreed to take the crew for a third of what cargo she might carry to Hong Kong; sometime afterwards the others came with crowsbars, and wanted to break open the hatches, which the captain prevented by threatening to shoot them, but, finding the vessel was fast breaking up, they determined to abandon her, which was done on the morning of the 2nd. Having got as much silk and tea as the boat could carry, they left in the evening. The remaining Chinese then took possession, and immediately commenced to plunder. When the crew left the vessel she was level with the sea, and her back was broken. They left with moderate weather, but next day it came on to blow, and the boat, being deep, was in danger of being filled with water, and so they were compelled to bear away before the wind, and heave one boat, the greater part of the cargo, and nearly all their private effects overboard, or she would have foundered. They ultimately got safe into Macao on the 6th, and came over here on the 7th in the *Sir Charles Forbes*. Only sixteen bales of silk were saved, which they brought over here with them, but of course they are soaked with water.—*China Mail*, Dec. 8.

## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, Dec. 30.—The weather has continued to give much anxiety to coffee curers, being unusually rainy for the season of the year. Much of the coffee has arrived in a wet state from the interior, and it has been found a most difficult task to dry it. Nevertheless, the addition to our exports is not slight. Five ships have sailed for London, taking 16,341 cwt. of plantation coffee and 10,620 of native. A vessel has taken to Melbourne 1,791 cwt. of plantation and 200 of native. The total addition to our exports in the fortnight has been 28,952 cwt. of coffee, in the proportions of 18,132 plantation and 10,820 native. The exports of plantation to date are far in excess of those of corresponding periods in previous years, while native is above the average. The total is 119,077 cwt. against a little over 80,000 in each of the three previous years.

The exports of cinnamon, coconut oil, coir, and plumbago, are all large for this early period

of the season. The position and prospects of our various staples will be found noticed in our commercial article.

Since we last wrote, the sittings of the legislative council have been brought to a close, and the governor has taken his departure for the cool regions of the interior, whither all who can escape from Colombo are hastening.

In closing the session, Sir H. Ward stated that the arrival of the decision of the secretary of state on the railway question, would probably necessitate an early meeting in February or March. While the question is in abeyance, it appears that the colony has to pay £100 a day for salaries and interest. The surveying staff are engaged in surveying various routes to Kandy, while it is rumoured that we are likely to have a tramway, instead of a first class railway.

As the Governor pointed out, the business transacted in the course of the session has been important. The Kandian marriage law has been passed. The laws respecting courts of requests have been codified. The establishments of the northern province have been revised and settled; and, in ordinary, supplementary, and surplus bills, a large and generally useful expenditure has been authorised. The defences of Colombo and Galle are to be strengthened—the magnificent harbour of Trincomalee is to be properly lighted, and the eastern coast of the island carefully surveyed. And, not less important for the interests of the island, a Bill has been passed to enable the planters to introduce coolies from India, whose services shall be secured to them for three years. The labour difficulty continues to be the difficulty of the colony, and we fear that what with shortness of hands to gather, and excessive wet interfering with curing, a considerable portion of the crop of this season will be lost or damaged. An immense extent of coffee property is in the market. Alpitia Kande, one of the oldest estates in the Kadugapava district, was yesterday sold for £3,020, Mr. Donald Macgregor being the purchaser. The desire to obtain land for cultivation does not seem to have abated, as witness the purchases made, and the prices paid at the late sale at Kandy.

It is obvious that except in years of drought in southern India, we cannot calculate on a regular and full influx of labourers from the sources which have hitherto supplied us. Hence the necessity for systematic efforts extended over wider fields. By means of good steamers, regularly plying, and perhaps by the offer of somewhat better wages and other advantages, we must endeavour to make Ceylon as attractive as Mauritius and the West Indies. We have always felt that the introduction of Chinese would be a hazardous experiment, but we begin to foresee that the Mongolian race must yet be drawn upon, at least for artisans. How a railway is to be made with an insufficiency of coolies for coffee cultivation, is a problem not easy of solution. Happily it does not press for a solution—the bullock bandies being well up to the work required of them as yet. We suspect most planters are making up their minds for an advance of wages.

While the available reserve of the colony is so rapidly diminishing, and while many useful public works are deferred for want of means to carry them out, it is satisfactory to learn that, after all, 1860 is to have its pearl fishery, though a small one. The net proceeds are estimated at £7,500. The trade of Colombo is so rapidly increasing that it is absolutely impossible to provide sufficient room within the fort. The scheme of giving accommodation for the landing of grain and the shipment of coffee in a central part of the rettah or native town is therefore to be carried out by a vote from the surplus funds. If the labour difficulty does not stay the wheels of progress, the prospects of the colony are good, and we cannot doubt that with such a body of Europeans as we have now in Ceylon, every difficulty will be met and overcome.

The *Hindustan*, extra steamer, did not reach Galle until the 19th. The regular steamer, the *Candia*, with the mails of 26th November, followed on the 23rd. We are now in hourly ex-

pectation of receiving English news via Bombay to 3rd December.

We believe the next number of the *Gazette* will announce the temporary appointment of Mr. Lawson (at present acting judge of the District Court of Colombo) to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. Mr. C. H. Stewart, the deputy Queen's advocate, is to perform the District Court duties, in addition to his own, for three months, during which the temporary arrangements are expected to last. The colony would be satisfied, we believe, with the confirmation of Mr. Justice Sterling as chief justice, Mr. Morgan being confirmed as puisne judge.

## THE STRAITS.

### ACHEEN.

The *Friend of India*—in noticing the rude treatment Captain Haughton met with on his recent visit to Acheen, for the purpose of endeavouring to procure some Andamese, reported to be held in slavery there, to serve as interpreters at Port Blair—states that "the present king was called to the throne on account of the wealth made by his father in the British settlement of Pinang. He is the son of a Mestizo Arab."

This account of the king's parentage is a mistake. The son of the Pinang trader did not enjoy his royal dignity very long. After a troubled reign of about six years, he was obliged to retire from Acheen, owing, in a good measure, to the interference of Sir Stamford Raffles, who was sent by the Supreme Government to inquire into the affairs of Acheen, and who strongly supported the claims of Johore Alum, the king who had been temporarily superseded by the Pinang trader's son. A treaty of friendship and alliance was entered into in 1819 between the East India Company and Johore Alum, Sir Stamford Raffles being one of the Company's Commissioners, and this treaty is still in force, although its obligations would not seem to be much respected by the present ruler of Acheen. The Arab usurper, if we may so call him, went from Acheen to Calcutta in 1820, where he succeeded in obtaining the grant of a pension of 500 dollars per month, and which he enjoyed at Pinang until his death, many years afterwards.

Since the period when these events occurred, the Acheen monarchy has been gradually dwindling to a mere shadow of its former power. The chiefs of the different districts are virtually independent, and scarcely accord even a nominal recognition of the sovereignty of the king. With this decay of power, the character of the Achinese seems also to have deteriorated, and they appear to be now much more uncivilised than in former times. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries they maintained prolonged contests with the Portuguese at Malacca, repelling attempts of the Portuguese to take Acheen, and fitting out naval expeditions, sometimes consisting of more than fifty thousand men. Queen Elizabeth sent Sir James Lancaster on a special embassy to Acheen in 1602, and the account of his reception and entertainment shows the Acheen king and nobles to have been men of much more civilisation than those of the present day. In 1784 Captain Forrest, who repeatedly visited Acheen, describes the king as being a person of much intelligence, speaking Malay, French, and Portuguese. He had spent sometime at the Mauritius, on his way to Arabia, and had improved himself, at the arsenal at Port Louis, in the art of casting guns and shells. Captain Forrest was decorated with a kind of order of chivalry, apparently instituted by this monarch, called the order of the Golden Sword.

The Achinese always showed a strong preference for an alliance with the English, and an aversion to the Dutch, but owing, we suppose, to the former having taken very little interest in Acheen since 1820, this state, like all the others on Sumatra, has been obliged to succumb to Dutch influence; and a year or two ago a treaty was entered into with the Government of Netherlands India, which will probably, in course

of time, lead to Acheen becoming a Dutch dependency. The withdrawal of the English from the frequent communication with Acheen which prevailed in former times, is probably, in a great measure, to be ascribed to the erroneous interpretation which has generally been put upon the clause of the treaty between Holland and Great Britain in 1824, by which the latter engages not to form settlements on Sumatra, nor conclude treaties with any native prince, chief, or state thereon. This has sometimes been considered as cancelling all the engagements subsisting between Great Britain and states on Sumatra, but Lord Palmerston in his correspondence with the Dutch Government regarding Siak, about twenty years ago, very clearly laid down that all treaties entered into previous to 1824, and not inconsistent with the arrangements then made with Holland, were to be considered as still operative. The clauses in the Achinese treaty providing for freedom of trade, mutual friendship, &c., must be held as still binding on the respective parties to it, and it is a pity that the English Government should not have more constantly kept up an intercourse with Acheen, and maintained alive those friendly relations which the treaty provides for. The East India Company, after its commercial existence was put an end to, seems to have given very little attention to the affairs of the Indian Archipelago, and the Straits settlement being reduced to a mere dependency on Bengal, the Governor had no authority beyond the three stations, and was discouraged from interfering in any matter which tended to raise discussion with the Dutch, or which entailed the slightest extra expense on Government.

We trust that a new policy will soon be inaugurated in the conduct of British affairs in the Indian Archipelago. While it is not at all necessary, and perhaps not desirable, that we should form new settlements in this part of the world, it is both necessary and desirable in the highest degree that we should keep up a constant and friendly intercourse with native states and princes. It would only require a very small squadron of men of war to do so, and the effect of their constantly moving about from place to place would give confidence to traders and tend to put down piracy much more effectually than irregular outbreaks, followed by long years of inactivity, as has hitherto been the case. Such a system as that we advocate would prevent British officers on such missions as that of Captain Haughton from being treated with insolence or rudeness, and it would, in all probability, repress that tendency to outrage and anarchy that at present seems to prevail in European settlements in the Archipelago wherever the governing power is weak, as at Sarawak.—*Singapore Free Press*.

BATAVIA.—The opening of a telegraphic communication between Batavia and Singapore by means of a submarine cable had excited much interest. The communication was scarcely completed, when it was interrupted by the cable being broken in two places between Batavia and Muntok (Banka), but the accidents having fortunately occurred in comparatively shallow water the *Bahiana* was soon enabled to repair the damage. A line has since been laid by the *Bahiana* between Muntok and Palembang. The European residents at Cheribon have addressed a request to the Government to be permitted to form a rifle corps under the command of the Resident. It appears that this has been caused by suspicious movements having been observed amongst the Hajis. A rifle corps has also been formed at Batavia, of which the Vice-President of the Council of India is patron, and the Resident of Batavia honorary commandant.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

Oct. 25.—Nazir Naem Khan represented to the Ameer that Sirdar Shere Ally Khan had, at the instigation of Sirdar Mahomed Ruffeek Khan, become his enemy, and treats him very ill. The

Ameer sent for Shere Ally Khan, and told him that the Nazir was an old and honest servant, and it will be difficult to get another man like him; it was, therefore, not proper to treat him ill. Oct. 28.—The Ameer held a private conversation with Sirdars Shere Ally Khan, Sultan Mahomed Khan, and Mahomed Usman Khan, wherein the Ameer declared that he will go to Jellalabad this year, and thence send Sirdar Shere Ally Khan to Peshawur, to see the British authorities.

Nov. 1.—The Bokhara agent asked permission to go and see the tomb and garden of King Baber, which he had heard were greatly admired. The Ameer granted him the permission, and also ordered the Akhoonzadah Sirajooddeen to accompany him. The agent returned in the evening, and represented to the Ameer that the 2,000 gold coins which had been plundered from the Bokhara merchants in the Mamena-road by the ruler of Indkhyoe have not been made good to the merchants, although he had repeatedly spoken to Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan about it, who had paid no attention to his representations. He therefore hoped the Ameer would write to the Sirdar to made the ruler of Indkhyoe restore the plunder to the merchants. The Ameer said that when he (the agent) returns to his country he will give him a letter to the Sirdar.—Nov. 2.

—News from Turkistan is to the effect that Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan has arrived with his troops in Tashkirghan, and Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan is at Khanabad, the inhabitants of which place have fled towards Budukhsan. As soon as Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan goes to Koondooz, Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan will march to Budukhsan. Sirdar Shere Ally Khan entertained the agent of the Bokhara King at his house.—Nov. 3.—Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan ordered his men not to allow any Candahar people to enter Cabul, and the inhabitants of the villages be allowed to go to their houses. Shah Pusund Khan, the head khasburdar of the Ameer, who had been sent with Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan to Indrab, returned to the Ameer, who asked him why he had returned. He replied that he has returned with Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan, with whom he had been sent. The Ameer was very angry, and ordered him to go back to Indrab immediately. He instantly marched with 200 Khasburdars and some ammunition to Indrab.—Nov. 4.—Sirdar Shere Ally Khan sent Turwur Khan Loharee and Naib Zoolfikar Khan to persuade Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan to obey the Ameer's orders, but he replied that he was going to Mecca, and would not serve the Ameer any more. Sirdar Peer Mahomed Khan entertained the Ameer and all his chiefs at his house. In the evening Mirza Ahd Khan, Sahebkar of Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan, brought some of the new Jezailchees to be reviewed. The Ameer having reviewed them, gave them five rupees each for expenses, and ordered them to go to Balkh.—Nov. 5.—A servant of Sultan Ahmed Khan, ruler of Heerat, who has come on leave to Cabul, states that Sultan Ahmed Khan has confined Mahomed Ukrum Khan, son of Esakhan Khohee, because Mahomed Ukrum Khan, when ruler of Subzawar, tyrannised over his subjects, and because his sister was married to Sirdar Sultan Ally Khan, son of Sirdar Kohundil Khan, of Candahar, who always rewarded and granted khilluts to the people of Heerat; also because Mahomed Ukrum Khan and Esakhan were leagued with Sirdar Sultan Ally Khan, who, being dissatisfied with this conduct, had gone over to the King of Persia. Nov. 6.—Sirdar Shere Ally Khan having sent Sheredil Khan, Nazir Naem, and Mirza Ahd Khan to bring Mahomed Shereef Khan to the Ameer to have him pardoned, went himself to the Ameer and begged his forgiveness for Mahomed Shereef Khan; but the Ameer said that he did not wish to see Mahomed Shereef Khan's face, and will not pardon him unless he goes to Koondooz. Mahomed Shereef Khan replied that, whether the Ameer spare his life or not, he will not go to Turkistan. Nov. 7.—It was mentioned in the durbar that in Candahar a gold mine in the hills of Bala Walla has been discovered, and Sirdar





## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Foreign Dep. Camp, Aggra, Dec. 8.*—Dr. Chisholm Residency surg., Indore, has 6 weeks' leave, m. c., fr 1st ult., to Bombay, prep. to furl. to England, on m. c., under new reg.

*Camp, Kundowlee, Dec. 9.*—Mr. C. U. Aitchison is app. to be under sec. to the Govt. of India in for. dep. from 25th ult.

Ass. surg. H. L. Williams, assumed charge of duties of off. res. surg. at Indore, on 1st inst. from Am. surg. G. C. Bell.

*Dec. 16.*—Mr. E. D. Kilburn, consul for H. M. the King of Prussia, reported his return to Calcutta, on 28th ult.

Mr. C. R. Thompson is app. a jun. sub. assist. in Oude rev. survey, from Nov. 19.

Lient. R. O. H. Forbes, asst. com. in Oude, joined his appt. on Nov. 22.

Surg. H. Cape, Oude police, has leave for 8 weeks, from Feb. 1, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur.

Dr. J. B. Fleming, superint. of the central gaol at Dharaseo, availed himself on the 15th ult., of leave granted to him in G. O. dated Oct. 21, last, No. 6403, making over charge of his office to Mr. Gambla.

Mr. C. B. Coles, asst. to polit. ag. at Rewah, has priv. leave for 1 mo. from 5th inst.

The following list of the officers of the Oude com., who have passed in the half-yearly exam. held on Nov. 1 last, is published:—

For the Higher Standard.—Mr. W. Glynn, asst. commr.

Mr. G. L. Lang, asst. commr.

Mr. H. J. Sparks, asst. commr.

Mr. H. G. Ross, asst. commr.

Capt. C. R. Shaw, asst. commr.

Mr. J. Kavanagh, extra asst.

For the Lower Standard.—Mr. R. M. Collins, extra asst.

Mr. J. Burton, extra asst.

Capt. Proctor, cant. joint magt. Fyzabad.

*Financial Dept., Dec. 13.*—Mr. J. L. Lushington received charge of the office of asst. N. W. P., from Mr. F. Lushington, on 7th inst.

No. 1,661.—The following promotion is made:—73rd regt. N.I.—Ens. G. W. Eaton to be lieut. from 12th inst., v. Lieut. J. P. Jarvois, dec.

No. 1,662.—Returned to duty:—Lieut. A. P. Mew, 74th N.I., date of arr. at Bombay, Nov. 30, 1859.

Lieut. F. M. Birch, 71st N.I., date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 12, 1859.

No. 1,663.—The under-mentioned officer is per. to proc. to Europe, on furl.:—

Col. J. Matthie, 2nd Eur. Ben. fus., for 3 yrs., under old reg.

No. 1,665.—Sen. surg. John Ransford, of the med. dept., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £500 per annum, with effect from 31st inst.

## SECURITY GIVEN BY PAYMASTERS.

No. 1,668.—The Hon. the Pres. in Council is pleased to notify that the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India has decided that Paymasters of British regiments in India shall continue to furnish to the Govt. of the Presy. in which they are serving the security, to the extent of Rs. 5000, heretofore required by the East India Company.

No. 1,669.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave of abs. on a.c.:—Lieut. col. and brev. col. G. M. Sherer, 73rd N.I., for 3 years, under old reg.

*Home Dept. Dec. 16.*—Rev. T. W. Shaw, asst. chapl. on Bengal estab., reported his return from m. c., on 12th inst., per st. ship Simla.

Mr. Shaw's services are placed at disposal of the Govt. of the N. W. Prov.

*Foreign Dept., Camp, Saidabad, Dec. 10.*—Major J. F. D. E. W. Hall, comdg. at Erimpoora, to be superintendent of Serohi, in add. to his other duties.

Maj. Macpherson, political agent at Gwahor, resn. ch. of his office on Nov. 21.

*Camp, Samsee, Dec. 12.*—Asst. surg. Day, of H. M.'s str. Comst. to offic. as civ. surg. at Bagdad, during period Dr. Hyslop may perform the duties of political agent.

The serv. of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the govt. of the Punjab and its dependencies:—

Mahomed Azum Khan has ordered a regiment to watch over it. He himself goes there every morning, and returns in the evening after fixing his seal over the mine. At first it was discovered by a moolla, who extracted every day 80 miskals of gold, and sold it to two shroffs, who, having quarrelled among themselves, complained to the Sirdar, who summoned the moolla, and the moolla pointed out the place from whence he got this treasure.—Nov. 9.—Sirdar Peer Mahomed Khan represented that his contract of the mint of Cabul has ceased, and that he has lost Rs. 4,000 by it. On the Ameer asking him how he had lost Rs. 4,000, he replied that the merchants of Cabul take the kuldar coin to Bokhara and realise great profits there by it. The Ameer summoned Sirdar Khan Lohanee, and ordered him to levy a tax on all the coin the merchants have already taken to Bokhara and may take in future.—Nov. 10.—Sheer Ally Khan represented to the Ameer that by his Highness' going to Jellalabad in the winter his subjects are greatly oppressed by the sepoys; it was, therefore, necessary that the Ameer should remain in Cabul and order any of his other servants to go there.—Nov. 11.—The mother of Sirdar Mahomed Uslum Khan represented that she has received a letter from her son, requesting her to ask the Ameer to call him back from Koondooz. The Ameer sent for Sirdar Mahomed Hussun Khan and ordered him to go to Koondooz in place of his brother, Sirdar Mahomed Uslum Khan.—Nov. 12.—An urzee from Mirza Ibnulkhalig, son of Mirza Ahd Khan, was received, stating that Sirdar Mahomed Uslum Khan was coming to Cabul without the consent of Sirdars Mahomed Afzul Khan and Mahomed Azum Khan, who do not permit him to go, as the country has been recently conquered, and news of disturbances daily arrives from all quarters. The Ameer ordered Mirza Uskur Khan to write to Sirdar Mahomed Uslum, that if he will not remain a year more at Koondooz and obey Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan's orders, the Ameer will be greatly displeased with him. The Ameer ordered Sirdar Mahomed Hussun Khan to postpone his going to Koondooz. Sirdar Shere Ally Khan despatched the family of Sirdar Mahomed Ameen to Kandahar, keeping one of his wives at Cabul to remain with her son, Mahomed Ismael Khan, ruler of Kohistan.—Nov. 13.—Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan represented that he wishes to send his son, Dillojan, to Lughman, to take care of his estates there. The Ameer granted him permission.—Nov. 14.—The Kotwal represented that a man had died leaving property to the value of Rs. 360 and two shops. The Ameer ordered him to keep the property till the arrival of the brother from Balkh, who was in the service of Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, and who was the sole heir of the property.—Nov. 15.—A merchant from Bokhara states that some valuable merchandise from Russia had arrived in Bokhara, and the King has made large purchases, as he is leagued with the Emperor of Russia. The people of Bokhara are afraid that if the Russians take possession of Bokhara they will murder them all.—Nov. 16.—Sirdar Shere Ally Khan begged the Ameer to pardon Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan, but the Ameer replied that he would not forgive him unless he goes to Turkistan. Sirdar Shere Ally Khan then proceeded to Mahomed Shereef Khan's house, and persuaded him to go to Turkistan, and when the latter had consented to do so, he asked him to go to the Ameer to pay his respects. He replied that he will never go to the Ameer, but proceed at once to Turkistan. The same day he marched off to Turkistan with a few followers, leaving all his troops at Cabul. The Ameer then wrote to Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan that he has this day despatched his younger brother, Mahomed Shereef Khan, who will soon join him, and requested him to be kind to him.—Nov. 17.—The two regiments of Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan marched this day for Koondooz, under command of Mahomed Azeem, commandant of the 1st regiment. The Ameer ordered them to halt some days at Moozung till further orders. The Ameer proceeded to the

Shahbagh, to inspect some mares there. Sirdar Shere Ally Khan was entertained by Surwur Khan, Lohanee, at his house, where the Sirdar remained till evening. Mirza Ahd Khan asked permission for the Bokhara Agent to proceed to his country. The Ameer replied that the Agent had received expenses for twenty days, after which time he would be allowed to go. Sirdar Nizamooddowla Khan, son of Nawab Mahomed Zuman Khan, represented that Shah Doolah Khan has written to him to give his compliments to the Ameer. The Ameer asked whether he has sent his paper. Nizamooddowla Khan replied that he had sent it to Balkh for Ameenooddowla Khan and the latter has sent it to him, but that he has lost it. On the Ameer persisting on having the paper, Nizamooddowla sent for it, and on perusing it, the Ameer was very angry, and said that Shah Doolah has degraded himself. The contents of the paper have not transpired. Fifteen camel loads of Candahar pomegranates and five of dates and figs, sent by Sirdar Mahomed Ameer Khan, from Candahar, for the Ameer and Sirdar Shere Ally Khan, arrived in Cabul this day.—Nov. 18.—An urzee from Sirdar Mahomed Uslum Khan was presented to the Ameer by Mahomed Hussun Khan, asking permission from the Ameer to come to Cabul, as he was not treated well by Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan. At the same time an urzee from Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan was presented by Mirza Ahd Khan, saying that Mahomed Uslum Khan complains falsely of the ill-treatment. The Ameer became very angry, and ordered Mirza Uskur Khan to write to Mahomed Uslum Khan that, if he ever again wrote anything against Mahomed Azum Khan or intended to come to Cabul, the Ameer will be displeased and employ him in cleaning his horses as a syce. Moolla Khan, the Bokhara agent, asked permission to go and see the Ameer's garden. The Ameer ordered Sirajooddeen Akhmoonzade to accompany and show him the garden.—Nov. 9.—A servant of Sirdar Mahomed Hossain Khan, who has recently arrived from Hameean, mentioned to Sirdar Mahomed Hussun Khan that he had met Mahomed Shereef Khan at Kurdundeewar, who told him that he was going to Herat by way of Dehzeurg. Mahomed Hussun Khan went and told the same to Sirdars Shere Ally Khan and Mahomed Usman Khan, who both consulted and wrote to Mahomed Shereef Khan to come back. They then went to the Ameer and begged him to write to Mahomed Shereef Khan to return back to Cabul. The Ameer replied that he would do nothing of the kind, and that he may go where he likes.—Nov. 20.—Intelligence from Turkistan is to the effect that Sirdar Mahomed Zuman Khan, son of the Ameer, and ruler of Talkan, having quarrelled with Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan, proceeded with his troops towards Balkh, and on reaching the fort of Muzar Shereef, his former residence, and which was given by Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan to Ameenooddowla Khan to reside in, he asked the latter to leave the place. Ameenooddowla Khan replied that he would not give up the fort. On this preparations for war were made, but intelligence of the affair soon reached Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, who immediately made for the place and interceded between them. He gave the fort to Mahomed Zuman Khan and took Ameenooddowla Khan to Tukhtabul.—Nov. 22.—News from Balkh is, that Sirdar Admud Khan, being straitened for his daily expenses having received nothing from Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, and Sirdar Mahomed Zuman Khan having quarrelled with Ameenooddowla Khan, and Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan having proceeded towards Tukhtabul, and the former having burnt his tent, Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan having heard of this sent men to persuade and bring them back, but they both refused either to return back or to go to Cabul. The cantonments which the Europeans had built at Bala Hissar, and which Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan had converted into stables for his horses, have been ordered by the Ameer to be re-built for the regiments of the late Wuzer Mahomed Akbur Khan.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

Lieut. M. Ramsay, 26th N.I.  
 Lieut. E. B. Wimberley, 3rd Eur. regt., and Lieut. L. J. H. Grey, 18th N.I.  
 Mr. E. G. Fraser, principal sudder ameen at Jhansi, to be judge of civ. court of Lucknow.  
 Dec. 20.—Capt. J. Reid, dep. commissr. in Oude, rem. ch. of Sultanpore on 6th inst.  
*Financial Dept., Dec. 20.*—Mr. F. Lushington received ch. of office of accountant to the Govt. of Bengal, from Mr. E. F. Harrison, on 19th inst.  
*Fay Dept.*—Lieut. col. Stannus, dep. paymaster, Meerut Circle, is per., at his own request, to resign that situation, being about to proc. on fur. to Eur.  
 Capt. A. Elderton, 2nd Eur. Ben. fus., actg. dep. paymr., Meerut, is conf. in that app., v. Lieut. col. Stannus, res.  
 Nov. 20.—No. 81.—The following orders, issued by the com. of Nagpore, are confirmed:—  
 No. 13, dated Nov. 8.—Permitting Lieut. and adj. C. Pereira, of 1st inf., to remain at Seetabuldee in com. of the four companies of that corps, and to offic. dur. abs. of Capt. Holland with a detach. from Seetabuldee in progress to Chindwara.  
 No. 14, dated Nov. 8.—App. Lieut. D. McNeill, of 26th Mad. N.I., whose serv. have been placed at the commissioner's disposal, to the com. of the detach. of 1st inf. at Chindwara, v. Lieut. Grove, proc. to Khamptee, for the purpose of appearing before the Hindustani Examination Committee.  
 No. 15, dated Nov. 12.—App. Lieut. McNeill, of 26th Mad. N.I., to act as adj. of 1st inf. from the date of the arr. of Capt. Holland with his detach. at Chindwara, v. Lieut. Pereira.  
 Dec. 5.—No. 35.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disp. of the foreign dept.:—  
 Lieut. M. Ramsay, 36th N.I., adjt. Loyal Poorbeah regt.  
 Lieut. E. B. Wimberley, 3rd Eur. regt.  
 Lieut. L. J. H. Grey, do. do. with 5th Punjab inf.  
 Dec. 8.—No. 40.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to direct that the following extract, para. 11 of military letter from the rt. hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 386, dated Oct. 27, 1859, be published in general orders:—  
 Para. 11. On your recommendation, and that of H.B. the C. in C., and in consideration of the good services performed by local Lieut. and adjt. E. D. Page, her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon him the rank of lieut. unatt. from this date.  
*Camp Kundawlee, Dec. 9.*—No. 42.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to direct that the following extract paras. 5 and 6 of military letter from rt. hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 386, dated Oct. 27, 1859, be published in G. O.:—  
 Para. 5. In compliance with your recommendation, and in consideration of the eminent servs. of Brev. Lieut. col. Brasyer, performed since his prom. in June, 1857, to the rank of capt. unatt., H.M. has been pleased to confer on this gallant officer from date of this despatch the substantive rank of major unatt. [Letter dated July 16, 1859, No. 103. 5 and 6 Memorial from Capt. and brev. lieut. col. J. Brasyer, c.b., praying that the substantive rank of major (unatt.) may be conferred upon him.]  
 6. The service of Lieut. col. Brasyer, in com. of a regt., performed since his attainment of the rank of brev. lieut. col., will be allowed to count for prom. to the rank of col. by brev., under royal warrant, dated Oct. 14, 1858.  
**THE ADVANCE ACROSS THE NEPAUL FRONTIER.**  
 No. 44.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to direct that the following extract paragraphs 38 to 40 of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 386, dated 27th Oct., 1859, be published in G.O.  
 [Letter 16th, dated July, 1859, No. 110, relative to the advance of British troops across the frontier of Nepal in pursuit of the rebel forces.]  
 38. The reports which you have transmitted from time to time of the progress of the operations for watching and intercepting the rebels who had retreated across the frontier of Nepal, and the G.O. containing despatches descriptive of the several actions, in which bodies of the enemy have been met and broken, have been perused with deep interest.  
 39. The despatches have for the most part been re-published in the *London Gazette*.  
 40. I now receive, with much gratification, the connected reports of these operations contained in your present despatch, and in Sir W. Mansfield's letter of the 3rd May, 1859; and I have to convey to you the cordial concurrence of H.M.'s Govt. in your appreciation "of the good judgment of the officers and the discipline of the troops, which have marked the conduct of these troublesome and harassing operations."  
 R. J. H. BIRCH, Major gen.

#### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Military Dep. Fort William, Dec. 19th.*—No. 1,676. Returned to duty:—  
 Lieut. col. J. S. Hodgson, 12th N. I., Lieut. col. W.

B. Wemyss, 4th Euro. L. C., Maj. J. Gordon, of 5th Euro. regt.  
 Capt. H. Forbes, of 1st Euro. L. C., Capt. and Brev. maj. D. M. Probyn, c.b., 3rd Euro. L. C., Com. 1st Sikh Irreg. Cav., Capt. J. T. S. Hall, 12th reg. N. I., Capt. G. F. Carnegie, 44th N.I. Date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 12th.  
 No. 1,677.—The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on fur.:—Lieut. H. A. Prinsep, 3rd Euro. regt., A.-de-C. to Hon. the Lieut. gov. N. W. Prov., for 3 years, under old regt.  
 No. 1,680.—Admitted to the serv. and prom. to lieut., c.b. and ens. respectively:—  
 Engrs.—Messrs. T. T. Carter and J. Brown, date of arr. at Fort William, 12th Dec., 1859.  
 Cav.—Messrs. S. D. Lockwood and J. Colledge, ditto, 12th Dec., 1859.  
 Inf.—Mr. E. J. Webber, ditto, 28th Nov., 1859.  
 Inf.—Messrs. H. P. Sreatfield, P. E. Hastings, and W. T. A. Phain, ditto, 12th Dec., 1859.  
 No. 1,681.—The under-mentioned officers are per. to proc. to Eur. on fur.:—  
 Maj. gen. J. Eckford, col. of 56th N.I., for 3 yrs., under old regt.  
 Col. C. Haldane, of 44th N.I., for 2 yrs., under new regt.  
 No. 1,682.—The under-mentioned officer to proc. to Eur. on leave of m.c.—Lieut. A. H. Eckford, 69th regt. N.I., 3rd cl. asst. com. in Oude, for 15 mo., under new regt.  
 No. 1,683.—Major F. Angelo, invalid estab., to proc. to Cape of Good Hope on m.c., and to be absent fr. Bengal on that account for 2 yrs., under old regt.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Appointments.—Dec. 12.—Asst. supervisor G. Mylne is transf'd. fr. Barrackpore div. to garrison of Fort William.  
 Supervisor R. H. Patterson is transf'd. fr. garrison of Fort William to Barrackpore div.  
 Dec. 15.—Mr. F. A. B. Glover to be mag. and coll. of Moorsheadabad, but to continue to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Mymensing.  
 Mr. W. M. Beaufort to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moorsheadabad.  
 Mr. H. Muspratt to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Moorsheadabad, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Pubna.  
 Mr. H. W. Alexander to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Moorsheadabad.  
 Mr. H. B. Simson to ch. of sub-div. of Mudhy-poorah, and to exercise powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Bhauulpore and Purneah.  
 Mr. F. J. Alexander to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Chumparun.  
 Mr. J. D. Maclean to be asst. to mag. of Howrah.  
 Mr. E. H. Whiffeld to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Behar.  
 Mr. F. T. Platts, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to ch. of sub-div. of Kurreepore, and to exercise special powers of an asst. to a mag. in Nuddea and Moorsheadabad.  
 Dec. 17.—Mr. J. W. R. Amesbury to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Hooghly.  
 Dec. 15.—Mr. T. Caird, emigration agent, assumed ch. of office, on 13th inst., fr. Mr. C. Eales.  
 Dec. 8.—Appointments:—Mr. C. J. Jackson to be civil asst. surg. of Sarun.  
 Dec. 10.—The following deputy magistrates and deputy collectors are prom., viz.:—  
 To the 1st Class.—Mr. C. J. Muller, Patna.  
 Mr. A. G. Wilson, Burhee.  
 Mr. W. R. Popson, Backergunge.  
 To the 2nd Class.—Mr. C. P. Caspersz, Tirhoot.  
 To the 4th Class.—Mr. W. Sarson, Chittagong.  
 Mr. W. C. Grant, Hooghly.  
 Mr. W. Davey, survey dept.  
 To the 5th Class.—Mr. A. D. B. Gomes, Sunderbans.  
 Mr. H. H. Metcalfe, survey dept.  
 Mr. F. J. B. Walker, Serajunge.  
 Mr. F. D. Cruze, Serampore.  
 Mr. A. C. Wright, Moonsheegunge.  
 Dec. 12.—Mr. W. Wavell, asst. to the mag., coll. and salt agent of Pooree, is vested with powers.  
 Dec. 7.—Leave of absence:—  
 Mr. A. J. Elliott, offic. mag. and coll. of Midnapore, for 3 weeks, prep. to Eur. on furl.  
 Dec. 15.—Capt. W. Agnew, dep. commr. of Assam, having rea. charge of his office on 3rd inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 12th ult. is cane.  
 The leave to Mr. O. S. Stack, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahy, on 3rd inst., is cancelled at his request.  
 Mr. W. H. Henderson, c.s., reported his return to the pres. on 12th inst., per the str. *Sinla*.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

Nov. 25.—No. 5,297.—Capt. A. S. Allen, offic. pension paymaster, to offic. as cantonment joint mag. and superint. of Akbari Mehals, at Allahabad, dur. abs. of Lieut. W. Smith.

Nov. 26.—5,308.—The serv. of Mr. R. T. Burney have been placed at disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.  
 Nov. 29.—No. 16 A.—Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, civil and sess. judge of Ghazepoor, has leave for one mo., from 1st prox. Mr. Plowden will make over charge of the office of judge of Ghazepoor, to principal sudder ameen.  
*Camp Choubeypore, Nov. 30.*—No. 25 A.—Asst. surg. H. King, of Madras med. estab., at present attached to 7th Madras N.I., estab., to be civil asst. surg. of Baitool.  
 No. 27 A.—Asst. surg. C. Killkelly, civil asst. surg. of Budoun, to be civil asst. surg. of Allygurh.  
*Camp Poorah, Dec. 1.*—No. 30 A.—Mr. S. H. Boulton, asst. mag. and coll. of Etawah, has the usual leave, prep. to res. the C.S., from such date as he may avail himself of it.  
*General Dept., Nov. 24.*—No. 2,140.—Leave of abs. is granted to the Rev. F. Hinde, chaplain of Nynee Tal, for 15 mo., m.c., to England, with the usual prep. leave to the port of embarkation.  
 Nov. 28.—No. 32 A.—Lieut. H. A. Prinsep, aide de camp and priv. sec. to lieut. gov., is granted leave of abs. for 1 mo., prep. to furl. to Europe.  
 Lieut. O. M. Glubb to offic. as private sec. to the lieut. gov.  
 Asst. surg. T. E. Charles to be postmaster with the camp of the lieut. gov.  
*Camp Poorah, Nov. 28.*—No. 47 A.—The servs. of Maj. W. K. Haslewood, of invalid batt., aide de camp on personal staff of the lieut. gov., are replaced at disp. of Govt. of India, in military dept.  
*Judicial Dept., Dec. 3.*—Asst. surg. G. Barnard to be civ. asst. surg. of Banda.  
 Asst. surg. J. C. Dickinson to be civ. asst. surg. of Aizimurh.  
*Camp Khodagunge, Dec. 6.*—In modification of notification in this depart., No. 5, dated 26th Nov., the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following appointments:—  
 Mr. J. H. Batten to offic. as judge of Mynpoorie.  
 Mr. E. J. Ballero to offic. as judge of Banda.  
*Camp Futtigurh, Dec. 7.*—Mr. C. W. Moore, who rep. his return from England on the 27th ult., is re-posted an asst. to Benares div.  
 Mr. G. H. Freeling to offic. as mag. and col. of Bolundshubur.  
 Mr. C. J. H. Richards to offic. as mag. and col. and dep. com. of Humerepoore.  
 Asst. surg. C. Hatchell, reg. of Jezailchees, to be civ. asst. surg. of Jaloun.  
*General Dept., Camp Meerun-ki-Seraie, Dec. 3.*—Rev. J. Williamson, asst. chap. of the Church of Scotland, is posted to the station of Allahabad.  
*Camp Khodagunge, Dec. 6.*—The serv. of Rev. J. Sharpe, chap. of Mussorie, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab from 12th Jan.  
*Political Dept., Camp Cawnpore, Nov. 26.*—Mr. W. Roberts to offic. as agent to the Lieut. gov., N. W. P., in Rohilkund.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Camp Bewar, Nov. 18.*

Orders confirmed:—  
 Phillibet station order, dated 14th ult., appg. Lieut. C. J. Garston, adjt. of the extra Ghoorika regt., to be station staff officer.  
 Cawnpore div. order, dated 11th inst., appg. Asst. surg. F. Odervaine, 1st Eur. L.C., to med. ch. of Shah-jehanpore levy, and directing him to proc. and rep. himself to Lieut. E. Dandridge, comg. a movable column at Mahona; and cancelling that portion of the div. order of 2nd app. the former to the med. ch. of a detach. of invalids.  
*Hd. Qrs., Camp, Mynpoorie, Nov. 19.*—Surg. J. T. C. Ross is app. to med. ch. of 3rd Eur. L.C., dur. abs. of Surg. J. H. Butler.  
 Orders confirmed:—  
 Fort William garrison order, dated Sept. 16, making undermen. med. arrangements for detachments of discharged men proc. to England.  
 Dr. J. C. M. Maynard, of uncov. service, to the med. ch. of the detach. proc. on the ship *Captain Cooke*.  
 Surg. T. F. Fernandez, Madras army, to med. ch. of detach. proc. on the ship *Great Tasmania*.  
 By Capt. E. Tulloch, com. 11th Punjab inf., dated Sept. 27 last, app. Lieut. C. F. Battye to act as adjt., in add. to his other duties, on dep. of treasure escort duty of Lieut. L. Wavell.  
 Sirhind div. order, dated 10th ult., directing Ens. E. F. Fortescue, late 34th N.I., to remain at Umballah and do du. with regt. of Kelat-i-Ghilzie.  
 Allahabad brigade order, dated 24th ult., directing Asst. surg. M. W. Mott, arr. from presy., to do du. in depot hospital.  
 By Brev. col. G. H. Swinley, com. Meean Meer art. div., dated 26th ult., app. 2nd Capt. De V. F. Carey, 4th tr. 3rd brig., in the absence of any qualified officer, to offic. as adjt. and qr. mr. of the 4th batt. art., in add. to his other duties, and in room of Lieut. J. Soonce, permitted to join his app.  
 Meerut div. order, dated 27th ult., making the following medical arrangements:—

Staff Asst. surg. R. Wool, do. du. with H.M.'s 75th foot, to med. ch. of a detach. of invalids proceeding to presy.

Asst. surg. J. R. Purefoy, arr. with recruits, to do du. with H.M.'s 75th regt.

Rohilcund field force order, dated 28th ult., app. Asst. surg. A. Croker, 42nd highlanders, to med. ch. of a party of invalids proc. to presy.

Presidency division order, dated 30th ult., directing Lieut. T. Dawes, late 72nd N.I., to join and do du. with Eur. cav. and inf. recruit depot at Barrackpore. Oude division order, dated 9th inst., directing Asst. surg. H. S. Smith, att. to 4th Eur. L.C., to relieve Asst. surg. W. P. Harris from med. ch. of 3rd co. 1st batt. Bengal art., and the latter to join 15th Punjab infantry.

Leave of absence:—

Late 49th N.I.—Maj. J. Smith, from Feb. 16 to April 30, 1860, to presy., prep. to Eur. ope.

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. W. Peskett, fr. Oct. 2 to Feb. 2, 1860, to Calcutta, prep. to Europe, on m.c., under old rules.

Appointments:—

Nov. 20.—14th Punjab Inf.—Maj. E. D. Watson, of the late 44th N.I., to be com., v. Maj. J. T. Shakespear on furl. to Eur., under old rules.

Farrukhgarh Levy.—Lieut. A. M. Stewart, of the late 64th N.I., to be adj.

Cor. C. G. Cantley, do. du. with the 2nd, is perm. to pro. to Campbellpore, and do du. with the 5th Eur. light cav.

Hd. Qrs. Camp, Bagrai, Nov. 21.—Lieut. H. E. Wood, H.M.'s 17th lancers, late maj. of brig., to Beatson's horse, is app. to com. of 1st regt. of Beatson's horse, as a temp. measure, v. Capt. E. G. Wood rem.

Asst. surg. W. E. Card, of 1st Eur. light cav., is app. to med. ch. of 2nd regt. Gwalior inf., in room of Asst. surg. G. B. Madow.

Leave of absence:—

4th En. L.C.—Capt. W. C. Alexander, from 2nd Nov. to 2nd Jan., 1860, in ext., to remain in the hills north of De. Ran. prep. to reure.

4th En. L.C.—Lieut. S. M. Barlow, Bart., from 19th Nov. to 13th Oct., 1860, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

1st Bombay Fusiliers.—Capt. W. F. Gordon (Asst. com. in c.), for 3 mo., from the date he may avail himself of the same, to Bombay, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c., under new rules.

Invalid Est.—Maj. J. H. Blanshard, from 30th Nov. to 30th March, 1860, to Roore and Meerut.

Hd. Qrs. Camp, Arron, Nov. 22.—Dated 10th inst.—Placing the servs. of Asst. surg. W. A. Smith, do. du. with the Chinsurah Depot, at disposal of offic. Superint. surg. of Saugor field force.

Orders confirmed:—

Meerut div. order, dated 1st inst., placing the servs. of Capt. L. P. Faddy, late 29th N.I., at the disposal of the Brigadier comdng. at Meerut, for gen. du.

Meerut div. order, dated 2nd inst., directing the following medical arrangement:—

Asst. surg. G. Grant, to pro. and do du. with 2nd Eur. Bengal fusil., to D. lii.

Meerut div. order, dated 3rd inst., placing the servs. of Lieut. C. C. Del, late 48th N.I., at the disposal of Brigadier comdng. at Meerut, for gen. du.

By Brev. col. E. A. Holditch, comdng. Trans Gogra, dated 3rd inst., directing Surg. T. A. Wethered, 2nd regt. Hodson's horse, to afford med. aid to the wing of 18th Punjab inf., and Asst. surg. A. H. Hillson, of latter corps, to afford med. aid to troop of Hodson's horse left at Goudah, in add. to their other duties.

Meerut div. order, dated 8th inst., directing Asst. surg. M. B. Lamb, to pro. and afford med. aid to military police and civil station of Deyrah.

Pres. div. order, dated 8th inst., directing Maj. E. Marriott, late 57th N.I., recently returned from furl. in com. of a draft of recruits, to pro. to Lucknow, with a view to his do. du. under orders of officer comdng. Oude div.; and Lieut. E. Ward, late 22nd N.I., recently returned from furl., to do du. with a detach. of Bengal art. recruits at Duna Dunn, under orders to pro. to the upper provinces.

Pres. div. order, dated 10th inst., directing Capt. R. A. Smith, late 19th N.I., and Capt. H. M. Davidson, late 29th N.I., to do du. with Recruit Depot at Barrackpore.

Hd. Qrs. Agra, Nov. 29.—Dated 5th inst.—Appgt. Lieut. R. J. Stansfield, H.M.'s 38th regt., to act as station staff.

Nov. 30.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

12th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. G. C. Huxham, late 48th N.I., to be officg. 2nd in com.

7th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. F. M. Newbery, 58th N.I., to do du.

With the sanction of govt. Asst. surg. G. N. Cheek, jun., in joint med. charge of Simla, is app. to afford, in add. to his other du., professional aid to portion of hd. qrs. staff and establishments remaining at that station, during its separation from hd. qrs. of the army, on an allowance of Rs. fifty per mensem.

Unatt. Ens. S. Murray, junior commissariat dept., having been placed by G.O. No. 1467, of 1st inst., at disposal of the C. in C., H.E. is pleased to appoint him

a first-class barrack mr. at Peshawur, Nowshera, and Attock, v. Melrick, res.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. col. F. English, comdng. 53rd foot, dated 23rd ult., directing Ens. H. H. Birch, late 27th N.I., to act as interp. to corps, v. Brev. maj. J. A. Dalzell, app. offic. comdng. of Chinsurah depot.

Pres. div. ord., dated 11th inst., appgt. Ens. J. Gregory, recently admitted to the serv., to do du. with 53rd foot, at Barrackpore.

Goudah station ord., dated 11th inst., directing Asst. surg. J. A. P. Colles, 3rd trp. 1-t brig. Bengal H.A., to afford med. aid to a wing of 18th Punjab inf. and a trp. of 2nd regt. Hodson's horse, in add. to his other du.

Oude div. ord., dated 20th inst., directing Lieut. J. Vallings, late 19th N.I., attached to 4th Eur. regt., to relieve Lieut. T. Gardiner, H.M.'s 96th regt., who has been ordered to England with the invalids of the season from du. with 18th Punjab inf.

Dec. 1.—Lieut. J. F. F. Cologan, of the late 22nd N.I., has passed the prescribed examination in field engineering.

Asst. surg. J. McL. Pemberton, is app. to med. ch. of 3rd irreg. cav.

Leave of absence:—

Late 29th N.I.—Brev. capt. F. G. Thelluson, intr. H.M.'s 93rd highlanders, fr. Dec. 26 to Feb. 26, 1860, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur.

Madras Rifles.—Lieut. J. J. Muir, for 2 mo., fr. date of departure fr. Jubbulpore, to visit Calcutta, prep. to leave to Eur., on m.c.

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. J. W. R. Amesbury, fr. May 10, to June 18, 1858, to pres., on m.c., under old rules.

8th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. F. H. Woodgate, late 11th N.I., to do du.

Capt. J. J. O'Bryen, late 16th N.I., is app. to do gen. du. under ord. of the officer comdng. at Unallah; to join.

Lieut. H. B. Lockwood, 4th Eur. L.C., is app. to act as adjt. of the corps during abs. on m.c. of Lieut. Sir M. Barlow, Bart.

Lieut. G. E. J. Maidman, late 24th N.I., attached to 18th Punjab inf., is app. to do du. with East Indian regt.; to join.

The underment. officers passed the prescribed colloquial exam. on the dates specified:—

Asst. surg. F. Odevaire, med. dept., 14th ult.

Lieuts. E. F. Chapman and F. A. Stubbs, art., 15th ult.

The following Pres. div. orders are confirmed:—

Dated Oct. 18.—Appgt. Lieut. col. G. W. Bishop, late 23rd N.I., to the com. of 73rd N.I., till the arr. of Brev. col. J. Macdonald.

Dated 19th ult.—Directing Lieut. E. Ward, late 22nd N.I., to join and do du. with 19th Punjab inf.

(This cancels the portion of the div. ord. directing the lieut. to do du. with the art. recruits at Barrackpore.)

Placing serv. of Surg. T. C. Hutchinson, regt. of Lucknow, at disposal of the officer comdng. in Fort William, for employ. with discharged soldiers proc. to England; and directing Surg. W. Craddock, returned from furl., to relieve Surg. Hutchinson from med. ch. of the above regt.

Orders confirmed:—

By Brigadier M. Smith, comg. in Fort William, dated 12th ult., directing the underment. unposted cornet and ensigns to do du. with corps:—

Cornet M. S. Saunders, with 2nd Eur. L.C.

Ensigns R. J. Wimberley, with 3rd Eur. regt.; D. J. Stewart, 2nd batt. 60th rifles; F. W. Chatterton, H.M.'s 5th fus.; and J. J. O'Brien, H.M.'s 48th regt.

Murree station ord., dated 15th ult., appgt. Lieut. S. C. Walker, 98th foot, to act as station staff officer, v. R. J. L. Crutchley.

Hd. Qrs. Camp, Agra, Dec. 2.—Orders confirmed:—

Meerut div. ord., dated 14th ult., appgt. Asst. surg. T. P. Wright, do. du. with 2nd Bengal fus., to med. ch. of 23rd Punjab inf. in room of Asst. surg. A. R. Waghorn, posted to 9th irreg. cav.

Pres. div. ord., dated 16th ult., directing Capt. J. Ruggles, late 41st N.I., ret. fr. furl., to do du. with Eur. recruit depot at Barrackpore.

FORMATION OF A HEAVY BATTERY AT LUCKNOW.

Dec. 3.—The Oude div. order, dated Feb. 9 last, directing the formation at Lucknow of a heavy battery as per margin,\* and attaching it to No. 5 co. 13th batt. royal art., is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

Orders confirmed:—

Peshawur brigade order, dated Oct. 29, appgt. Lieut. A. McL. Stewards, late 64th, to do du. with 58th N.I.

By Lieut. E. Dandridge, comg. at Mahona, dated 3rd ult., appgt. Lieut. T. B. M. Glascock, do. du. with Robert's horse, to act as staff officer to the moveable column now at that place.

Rohilcund field force order, dated 7th ult., directing Lieut. P. Wheeler, late 15th N.I., joined from sick leave, to do du. with 12th irreg. cav., as a temp. measure.

\* Two 18-pr. guns; two 8-in. mortars; two 8-in. howitzers; two 5½-in. mortars; with 200 rounds per gun, and 100 rounds per mortar and howitzer.

By Capt. S. J. Becher, offic. comdng. Agra levy, dated 8th ult., appgt. Lieut. H. McD. DeW. Douglas to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. B. T. Stafford, app. to 11th Punjab inf.; and directing Lieut. N. M. T. Horsford, do. du., to receive charge of adjt.'s office from Lieut. Douglas.

Leave of absence:—General Staff.—Lt. col. H. W. Norman (dep. adjt. gen. of the army), fr. Nov. 28 to date of depart. of first steamer in Dec., prep. to furl. on m.c.

BREAKING UP OF THE SAUGOR FIELD DIVISION.

Dec. 5.—The C. in C. is pleased to direct that the Saugor field division be broken up, from the 31st inst., the correspondence of the troops serving there being after that date forwarded through the brigadier comg. the Saugor district.

The serv. of Maj. gen. Sir G. C. Whitlock, and of such of his staff as belong to the Madras army, are replaced at disposal of the C. in C. in that Pres., with effect from the above date.

Lieut. col. R. A. Master is removed fr. 2nd to 3rd Bengal Eur. L.C.; and Lieut. col. A. L. Campbell fr. latter to former corps.

Appointments:—4th Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. C. F. Packe, 4th N.I., to be 2nd in com.

8th Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. W. A. Garden, 88th N.I., and act. adjt. of 2nd Assam L.I. batt., to act as 2nd in com.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Dec. 3.—Hd. Qrs. Camp Urroon, Nov. 22.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

43rd Foot.—Capt. A. H. Waddy, from the 46th foot, to be capt., v. Richardson, who exch., Nov. 9.

46th Foot.—Capt. W. S. Richardson, fr. 43rd foot, to be capt., v. Waddy, Nov. 9.

Adj. Gen's Office, Simla, Nov. 23.—With reference to para. 2 of G. O. No. 129, dated Oct. 27, Staff surg. J. L. Jameison is app. to med. ch. of invalids under orders to embark for England, from Kurrachee.

Asst. surg. Cameron, 27th foot, having rejoined his corps on Oct. 13 last, the unexpired portion of leave granted him is cane. from that date.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to command and do du. with the time expired men, H.M.'s services, proc. to England in the ship *Marborough*:

Brev. maj. G. C. Henry, roy. art., to command.

Lieuts. A. J. Ford and J. A. Brook, 82nd, to do du.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—Directing Ens. T. Irvine, 97th foot, to do du. with 44th regt., pending a reply to his application for transfer to the latter corps.

By the brigadier com. at Agra:—Dated Nov. 9.—App. Staff surg. J. Moline to med. ch. of Capt. Bird's detach., 6th drag. gds.

Leaves of absence:—

Staff.—Asst. surg. H. Walker, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, m.c.

Royal Art.—Brev. Lieut. col. hon. D. M. Fraser, Maj. G. C. Henry, and Vet. surg. J. B. Hall, to England, under new rules, m.c.

27th Foot.—Maj. B. Thomas, to England, per overland route, under new rules, m.c.

82nd Foot.—Lieut. J. A. Brock, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, m.c.

87th Foot.—Asst. surg. J. Collins, to England, under new rules, m.c.

At the recommendation of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Dr. Anderson, Asst. surg. Lieut. H.M.'s 5th fus., will proc. and rejoin his regt. at Allahabad.

Nov. 26.—Official notification has been received that the under-mentioned officers have been posted to, or permitted to exchange battalions, as follows:—

1st Foot.—Lieut. Wheeler, to 1st batt.

1st Foot.—Capt. Manners, to 2nd batt.

60th Foot.—Capt. Robertson, to 1st batt.

60th Foot.—Capt. Bowles, to 2nd batt.

Capt. Manners will pro. immediately to China, to join 2nd batt. 1st foot.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—Granting leave to the following officers, to England, under new rules, m.c.

8th Hussars.—Lieut. hon. E. Stourton.

18th Foot.—Maj. J. Borrow.

18th Foot.—Capt. W. H. Graves.

Granting leave to Capt. J. T. Rogers, 88rd foot, to England, until his retirement from the service, is granted.

Granting leave to Ens. J. H. Green, 80th foot, from Nov. 6, the date of his arrival in Bombay, to March 7, for the purpose of joining his regt., via Lahore.

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—

Granting leave of absence to Lieut. J. W. Lawson, 74th highlanders, to England, under new rules, m.c.

By the Gen. officer comdng. Oude div.:—Dated Nov. 7.—Directing Capt. C. W. Gaynor, 38th foot, to pro. to Lucknow, and assume charge of invalids to pres.

Dated Nov. 17.—Directing Staff asst. surg. F. E.

MacFarland to pro. by Dak, to join 54th foot, at Utrula.

Leave of absence:—

19th Foot.—Capt. A. Goren, to England, under new rules, m.c.

79th Foot.—Lieut. H. J. DeCarteret, to Bombay or Calcutta, for two mo., in ext., m.c.

79th Foot.—Lieut. N. Campbell, to Umritsur, from Nov. 18, 1859, to Feb. 2, 1860, on m.c.

H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave to the following officer, m.c.:—

71st Foot.—Capt. C. P. Smith, from Sept. 20, 1859, to July 5, 1860.

*Head Qrs., Camp, Agra, Dec. 1.*—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appts. until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

8th Lt. Drags.—Cornet W. T. Goldsworthy to be lieut., without purch., v. Haymes, dec., Oct. 30, 1859.

17th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. J. Duncan to be capt., without purch., v. Seymour, dec., Oct. 28, 1859.

83rd Foot.—Lieut. J. Trent, to be capt., by purch., v. Rogers, who ret. Nov. 20, 1859.

Ens. W. H. Gore to be lieut., by purch., v. Trent, prom., Nov. 20, 1859.

73rd Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. T. Ross to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Pinckney, dec., Nov. 12, 1859.

Brev. lieut. col. W. E. Bewes to be maj., without purch., v. Ross, prom., Nov. 12, 1859.

18th Foot.—Asst. surg. J. S. Duncan, M.D., from the staff, to be surg., v. Mullan, who ret., Nov. 20, 1859.

Medical Staff.—Asst. surg. W. J. Mullan, fr. 81st foot, to be asst. surg. on the staff, v. Duncan, Nov. 20, 1859.

Memorandum.—In G.O. No. 184, dated Calcutta, Nov. 7, 1859, for Staff surg. J. A. Fraser, to be surg. in 88th foot, read Staff surg. A. H. Fraser, to be surg., v. Dunlop, who exch.

The retirement from the serv., by the sale of their commissions, of the following officers, is accepted, subject to confirmation by her Majesty:—

Brev. maj. W. Fletcher, 44th foot.

Lieut. and adjt. D. A. Gordon, 2nd batt. rifle brig.

Cornet T. W. Rathbone, 6th drags.

The undermentioned officers have passed in the vernacular:—

Capt. R. F. Holmes, Capt. F. H. Marsh, Lieut. M. H. T. Lloyd, and Lieut. R. G. Newbiggin, 89th foot.

Ens. H. J. Edgell and Ens. S. R. Handy, H.M.'s 90th L.I.

Lieut. W. H. J. Clarke, 53rd foot, will proc. and do du. with invalids to England.

Dr. C. T. Schmitz, of the ship *Marlborough*, will take med. ch. of time-expired men proceeding to England in that vessel.

Order confirmed:—By the officer comdg. 1st batt. 7th foot, dated June 7, 1859, owing to a paucity of officers, apptg. Paymr. J. M. Scott to act as qr. mr. to the corps.

Leave of absence:—

6th Foot, 1st batt.—Capt. P. M. Mosse, to Calcutta, fr. Nov. 30, 1859, till Jan. 30, 1860, on m.c.

19th Foot, 1st batt.—Lieut. and adjt. T. Thompson, to Calcutta, for 6 weeks, fr. Nov. 19.

Nov. 29.—The C. in C. is pleased to app. Capt. W. McBean, 93rd highlanders, to be dep. asst. adj. gen. H.M.'s forces, Bombay. Capt. McBean will proc. to join his appt. without delay.

#### OFFICERS RETAINED FOR DUTY.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Nov. 30.*—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, and with the sanction of Govt., officers of H.M.'s regiments removed by promotion to battalions not in this country, will, unless otherwise ordered, be retained for duty with the battalions in India to which they previously belonged, provided that during their detention they are not superfluous to the establishment of the latter.

H.R.H. the gen. C. in C. has been pleased to confirm the app. of Capt. the hon. L. A. Addington, roy. art., as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. and comdt. of roy. art. depot in the Bengal presy.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—

Granting leave to the undermentioned officers of 1st batt. 18th foot, to Bombay, m.c.:—

Maj. J. Borrow, Capt. W. H. Graves.

By the officer com. 34th foot:—

*Dated Nov. 10.*—App. Lieut. H. Lampen to act as qr. mr. dur. abs. on leave of Qr. mr. Roan.

By the officer com. at Lahore:—

*Dated Nov. 19.*—App. Asst. surg. C. G. Lumsden, 90th foot, to cont. to do du. with Indus party of invalids as far as Mooltan or Kurrahee.

*Dated Nov. 20.*—Directing Lieut. R. S. Cleland, 7th drags, Lieut. H. Chambers, 51st., and D. Alleyne, 79th foot, to do du. with detach. under com. of Capt. S. H. H. Edwards, 98th foot, as far as Mooltan or Kurrahee.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, H. M. British Forces, Calcutta, Dec. 15.*—*Head-Quarters, Camp, Agra, Dec. 5.*—The serv. of Capt. T. W. Marten, 1st bat. 7th fus., are placed at disposal of Punjab Government for employ in dep. of pub. works.

Lieut. H. Day, 99th foot, is app. to offic. as military

storekeeper in Calcutta, during the indisposition of Mr. Thompson.

Orders confirmed:—

By H. E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—

Granting leave to Lieut. col. F. W. J. Fitzwygram, 6th drags., to Neilgherries, for 2 mo.

Granting leave to England, under new rules, to the following officers, m. c.:—

64th Foot.—Lieut. H. Davies.

94th Foot.—Lieut. H. S. Hall.

94th Foot.—W. F. Godfrey.

By the officer comdg. at Sultanpore:—

*Dated Nov. 5.*—App. asst. surg. Wright, 38th foot, to med. ch. of the rt. div. No. 3 field bat. royal art., and detach. 54th foot, at the station.

By the officer comdg. 1st bat. 19th foot:—

*Dated Nov. 22.*—App. Lieut. E. W. Evans to perform duties of adjt. during abs. of Lieut. and Adj. Thompson, with effect from Nov. 20, 1859.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Art.—Capt. and brev. lieut. col. F. S. Maude, No. 1. bat., 11th brig., in ext., from Jan. 18 to Feb. 18, 1860.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Major. H. M. Stapylton to England for 18 mo.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Capt. J. Miller to England for 12 mo.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Cor. T. Mc N. Turner to England from Nov. 14 to May 10, 1860.

37th Foot.—Capt. E. J. N. Burton to England from Nov. 30, 1859, to Nov. 30, 1860.

81st Foot.—Capt. G. Betts to England for 9 mo., from Jan. 1, 1860.

82nd Foot.—Col. E. B. Hale to England for 18 mo. from the date of quitting the regt.

95th Foot. Lieut. E. Chapple from Sept. 13, 1859, to March 16, 1860.

98th Foot.—Lieut. J. D. C. Jones from Sept. 9, 1859, to March 16, 1860.

#### Colours of the Sirmoor Rifle Regiment—Reduction of the Cawnpore Establishment.

*Head Quarters, Camp Etimadpore, Nov. 25.*—Under instructions from Government, the C. in C. is pleased to announce that her Majesty has graciously approved of the word "Bhurtpore" being inscribed upon the colours carried by the Sirmoor rifle regiment.

The reduction of the establishment of the Cawnpore depot being deemed expedient, the C. in C. is pleased to announce that his honour the President in Council sanctions, temporarily, the establishment noted in the margin\* for the depot in question; and directs that the allowances of the commandant may be the same as those granted to the officer commanding the Benares depot.

#### Rewards to Natives.

##### NOTIFICATION.

*Foreign Dep., Gov. gen.'s Camp, Agra, Dec. 2.*—On Tuesday, Nov. 29, H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. held a durbar for the private reception of the princes and chiefs of Central India and Rajpootana.

The undermentioned princes and chiefs had audiences of H.E.:—

The Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior.

The Maharaja of Jyepoor.

The Maharaja of Kerowly.

The Maha Rao Raja of Ulwur.

The Nawab of Tonk.

The Maharaja of Dholpoor.

The Nawab of Jowra.

The Maharaja of Bhudawur.

The Jageendar of Jussow.

Each chief was accompanied by a few of his nearest relations and of his principal officers of state.

On arrival and departure the Maharaja Sindhia received a salute of nineteen guns; the Maharajas Jyepoor and Kerowly each a salute of seventeen guns; the Maha Rao Raja of Ulwur, the Nawab of Tonk, and the Maharaja of Dholpoor each a salute of fifteen guns; and the Nawab of Jowra a salute of thirteen guns.

On Wednesday, Nov. 30, the abovementioned princes and chiefs, with their attendants, the principal native residents of the Agra division of the North-West Provinces, and the civil and military officers of Agra and the adjoining districts, were received by the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in open durbar.

When all were assembled, the Viceroy and Gov. gen., accompanied by H.E. the C. in C., entered and took his seat under a royal salute.

The Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior sat on the right hand of the Viceroy and Gov. gen., and the Maharaja of Jyepoor on H.E.'s left hand.

Suitable khilluts were bestowed on all the native princes, chiefs, and gentlemen present, and the following rewards were given for loyalty to the British Government and good services during the rebellion:

\* 1 commandant 1 acting sr. t. maj. 1 acting qmr. sergt.; 1 acting sergt., with the pay of sergt., for pay sergt.; 1 acting sergt., with the pay of sergt., for orderly-room clerk.

To the Maharaja Sindhia, increase of territory and exemption from some of the obligations imposed on the Gwalior State by the Treaty of 1844.

In conferring these rewards upon the Maharaja, the Viceroy and Gov. gen. addressed his highness in a few words.

To the Maharaja of Jyepoor, the Pergunnah of Kote-Kassin was given.

H.E. announced this gift to the Maharaja in a short speech.

To the Maharajah of Kerowly, a khillut of the value of Rs. 20,000, and remission of debts due to the British Government.

The Viceroy and Gov. gen. in conferring these rewards upon the Maharaja, publicly thanked his highness for the steady and active loyalty he evinced throughout the rebellion, especially in issuing a proclamation soon after the first disturbances broke out, declaring his own intention to adhere to the cause of the British Government, and calling upon his subjects to support him in sending troops to assist in preserving order in British territory, and afterwards in rendering assistance to the chief of Kotah at a critical juncture.

To the Maha Rao Raja of Ulwur, a khillut of the value of Rs. 20,000.

After investiture, the Viceroy and Gov. gen. addressed the Maha Rao Raja.

To the Nawab of Tonk, a khillut of the value of Rs. 20,000.

On investing the Nawab, the Viceroy and Gov. gen. thanked his highness for the aid he afforded to the British Government throughout the rebellion, and for his stout defence of the fort and town of Tonk against the rebel army under Tantia Topse. H.E. also assured the Nawab that the Pergunnah of Nimbhara, which passed during the disturbances into the hands of the Oodeypore State, would shortly be restored to him.

To the Nawab of Jowra, a khillut of the value of Rs. 20,000, an increase in his salute to thirteen guns, and a remission of a part of his highness's contribution towards the expense of the Malwa contingent.

The Viceroy and Gov. gen. thanked the Nawab for his steady attachment to the British Government, and for the exercise of his influence in supporting its authority in Malwa.

On investing the Maharaja of Dholpoor with his dress of honour, the Viceroy and Gov. gen. thanked him for the services he had rendered at the commencement of the rebellion in saving the lives of Christian subjects of the Queen, and for his personal loyalty to the British Government on all occasions, but H.E. exhorted the Maharaja to enforce his orders on the officers of his durbar, and not to allow Dholpoor to become an asylum for criminals accused of committing heinous crimes in British territory.

Rewards were also conferred by H.E. on the principal sirdars and ministers of the native states who were most forward in carrying out the orders of their several chiefs for the support of the Queen's troops and the maintenance of British authority.

To the Rao Raja Dinkur Rao Rughonath, Dewan and First Minister of the Maharaja of Sindhia, H.E. addressed a short speech.

The following rewards were also given:—

To Baba Mohurgurh, commander of the Maharaja Sindhia's troops, a khillut of the value of Rs. 5,000, and confiscated lands with a yearly rental of Rs. 2,000, free of revenue to Government in perpetuity.

To Baba Bulwunt Rao, commandant of the Maharaja Sindhia's troops, a khillut of the value of Rs. 5,000, and confiscated lands with a yearly rental of Rs. 2,000, free of revenue to Government in perpetuity.

To Moulavi Mohammed Nasir Khan, Nazim of the Maharaja Sindhia's Adalat, a khillut of the value of Rs. 5,000.

To Lala Sahib Sree Navas Gobind, the Vakeel of Maharaja Sindhia, a khillut of the value of Rs. 3,000.

To Resadlar Kazim Ali Khan, a khillut of the value of Rs. 2,000, and confiscated lands paying an annual revenue of Rs. 200 a year to Government.

To Thakoor Luchmun Sing, Minister of the Jyepoor State, a khillut of the value of Rs. 3,000.

To Nawab Fyz Alee Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Jyepoor forces, a khillut of the value of Rs. 2,500.

To Pundit Shooddeen, private secretary to the Maharaja of Jyepoor, a khillut of the value of Rs. 2,500.

To Moulavi Mohinddeen Khan, magistrate of Jyepoor, a khillut of the value of Rs. 2,000.

To Bhopal Sing, an officer of the Jyepoor State, a khillut of the value of Rs. 1,500.

To Sobhay Sing, another officer of the Jyepoor State, a khillut of the value of Rs. 1,000.

To Capt. Jewun Ali, commandant of Jyepoor art., a khillut of the value of Rs. 1,200.

To Chummun Lall Dass, an officer of the Jyepoor State, a khillut of the value of Rs. 500.

To Thakoor Pertab Sing of Ludana in Jyepoor, a khillut of the value of Rs. 1,200.

To Ganga Sing, Vakeel of the Kerowly State, a khillut of the value of Rs. 1,000.

To Thakoor Lukindur Sing of Ulwur, a khillut of the value of Rs. 3,000.



To Nawab Khan Jehan Khan, a relative of the Nawab of Jowrah, for his services at the siege of Delhi, a khillat of the value of Rs. 1,500.

To Raja Jusuunt Rao Bahadur of Luckna, in zillah Etawah, a khillat of the value of Rs. 5,000, in addition to a jagher already granted to him.

After the concluding ceremonies, the Viceroy left his seat under a royal salute, accompanied by H.E. the C in C. The Maharajas of Gwalior and Jyepoor having been conducted from the tent, the assembly broke up.

On Thursday, Dec. 1, the Viceroy and Gov. gen., accompanied by the Secretary and Under-secretary to the Government of India, and by the officers of H.E.'s personal staff, paid return visits to the several princes and chiefs in succession at their respective encampments.

H.E. was met by the chiefs themselves, and by their principal ministers, in accordance with established custom, and was received at each encampment, both on arrival and departure, with a royal salute.

In each case the usual offerings were presented and accepted, and the customary ceremonies having been observed, H.E. retired.

By order of H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India,

C. BEADON,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India with  
the Gov. gen.

### Duty on Salt.

**Fort William, Dec. 21.**—It is hereby notified, that on and after Dec. 21, 1859, the rate of duty to be charged on salt imported by sea into any part of the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, shall be Rs. 3 upon every maund of 8,200 tolas.

On and after the same date the whole of the salt in store at the several public depots will be available at the following wholesale prices, subject in other respects to the rules and conditions now in force, the price in each instance being equal to the fixed duty above-mentioned added to the cost of production:—

Hidgelee boiled salt at the agency depots, at Rs. 349	
Tumlook ditto at ditto depot, at .. .. .	350
Twenty-four Pergunnahs ditto at Sulkea (of the old agency), at .. .. .	395
Ditto ditto at ditto (of the recent agency), at .. .. .	386
Chittagong ditto at Sudder Ghaut, at .. .. .	362
Arracan ditto at Chittagong, at .. .. .	381
Cuttack ditto at Sulkea, at .. .. .	375
Balsore ditto at ditto, at .. .. .	361
Khoordah and Chilka at ditto, at .. .. .	373
Madras bay salt at ditto, at .. .. .	363
Chilka ditto at ditto, at .. .. .	348

### Return of the Madras and Bombay Troops.

**Head Quarters, Camp, Agra, Nov. 28.**—The Madras and Bombay troops that have been recently occupying stations in the Saur and Bundelcund territories, and the Gwalior division, will shortly return to their own presidencies.

Lord Clyde cannot permit them to quit Bengal without expressing his thanks for the useful service they have rendered during the past two years.

A portion of the Madras troops was employed in the autumn of 1857 in various parts of the Bengal presidency.

A detachment of the E troop native horse artillery and the C company Madras sappers and miners were engaged and distinguished at the relief of Lucknow; the sapper company subsequently remaining with General Sir J. Outram's force at Alumbagh, taking a part in the siege and capture of Lucknow, and being afterwards constantly employed in Oude, under Sir Hope Grant throughout the year 1858.

A portion of the C company 5th native batt. art. was present in the arduous struggle at Cawnpore in Nov., 1857; and, together with the detachment of the E troop Madras horse art. previously referred to, was at the action at Cawnpore in Dec., 1857, and subsequently served in the Futtehpore district.

Four guns of No. 2 Madras horse battery, manned by the A company 3rd Eur. batt., accompanied the force under General Franks, in his advance through Oude, and took part in the siege and capture of Lucknow; two guns of the battery having for many months formed the artillery portion of the detachment occupying the important post of Bunnee, in Oude. This company and battery subsequently took part in the operations in Azimgurh and Behar, under Sir E. Lugard, and in the final campaign in Oude last cold season.

Another portion of the C company 5th native batt. Madras art., the 4th and 6th regts. Madras L.C., the 17th and 27th regts. Madras N.I., and the corps of Madras rifles, have seen varied service, and been of much use in Chota Nagpore, in Shahabad, in Gornuckpore, in Oude, and in the Futtehpore district, and latterly have been employed in the occupation of Bundelcund.

The corps named in the margin,\* forming, with a

wing of the 12th royal lancera, H.M.'s 43rd L.I., and detachments of royal art., and of Hyderabad contingent cav., the force under Maj. gen. Sir G. C. Whitlock, partook of the various operations under the direction of that officer, and have since been employed in the reduction and occupation of Bundelcund and Saugor.

Of the Bombay troops in the Gwalior div., the sappers and miners, the 3rd lt. cav., and 24th N.I., were distinguished during the advance of the Central Indian f. f., under Maj. gen. Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., and have been since usefully employed at Jhansi and in the neighbourhood of that place.

The 10th N.I. saw much service, and was distinguished particularly when forming part of the column under Brigd. Smith.

The 9th N.I. has been employed on various services in Central India.

The whole of these troops now leaving Bengal, whether of Madras or Bombay, have gained additional credit for the armies to which they belong, and Lord Clyde congratulates them on being about to return to their own presidencies after a career of honourable service elsewhere.

By order of the Right hon. the C. in C.  
D. M. STEWART, Lieut. col.,  
Asst. adjt. gen. of the army.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**Fort St. George, Dec. 13.**

No. 482.—Lieut. gen. M. Beresford is permitted to res. the comm. of the Mysore div. fr. the date of his embarkation for Eur.

Dec. 15.—No. 483.—Capt. R. Chester, 7th N.I., has leave to Eur., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, to embark from Madras.

Dec. 16.—No. 484.—Capt. R. H. Bolton, 16th N.I., to be a brig. maj. on the estab., to have effect fr. Jan. 1, 1860.

Surg. J. K. Ogilvie, M.D., to rank fr. Aug. 10, 1859, v. Johnston, ret.

1st class asst. surg. A. C. MacLeod to be surg., fr. Oct. 26, 1859, v. Beeton, ret.—to complete the estab.

Capt. A. Cooper, 46th N.I., is permitted to proc. to Eur., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Surg. H. Smith returned to duty, arrived at Madras on Dec. 9, 1859.

The undermentioned gentleman, who arrived at Madras on Dec. 9, 1859, is admitted on the estab. as an asst. surg., in conformity with this appt. by the home govt.:—Mr. C. H. Livingstone.

**Pol. Dept., Dec. 16.**—Asst. surg. H. McE. Ross, M.D., to be residency surg. at Travancore.

**Judicial Dept., Dec. 15.**—The leave granted to Asst. surg. H. Young, zillah surg. of Nellore, on the 11th ult., is cancelled at his own request.

Dec. 16.—Asst. surg. M. C. Furnell to be zillah surg., Tellicherry.

**Mily. Dept., Dec. 20.**—No. 487.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following alterations of rank and promotions:—

Infantry.—Lieut. col. H. W. Blake to take rank from Sept. 11, 1859, v. Carpenter, prom. to maj. gen. 36th N.I.—Major T. D. T. Dyer, Capt. G. R. F. Bardin, and Lieut. F. M. Roake, to take rank from Sept. 11, 1859, in succ. to Blake, prom.

Infantry.—Brev. Lieut. col. J. J. Losh from 9th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Stuart, dec.; date of comm., Oct. 4, 1859.

9th N.I. Brev. maj. W. Borthwick to be maj., Sen. Lieut. A. F. Williams to be capt., and Sen. Ens. W. G. Karr to be lieut., in succ. to Losh, prom.; date of comm., Oct. 4, 1859.

The serv. of Lieut. A. Francois, 12th N.I., are placed at displ. of Govt. of India for employ. in dept. of public works at Hyderabad.

J. Somerville, 26th N.I., is prom. to rank of capt. by brev. fr. Dec. 10, 1859.

The undermentioned gentleman is admitted upon the estab. as a cadet for the cav., in conformity with this app. by the Home Govt., and prom. to the rank of cornet, leaving the date of his commission to be settled hereafter.

Mr. S. Bullock arrived at Bombay Nov. 13, 1859, and crossed the frontier of this Pres. at Tokah Nov. 18, 1859.

**Political Dept., Dec. 10.**—Lieut. gen. W. Cullen is perm. to resign his app. as resident of Travancore and Cochin fr. Jan. 1 next.

**Fort St. George, Dec. 20.**—No. 488.—The following gen. orders by the Govt. of Bombay are re-published at this Pres.:—

**Mil. Dept.**—Gen. orders by the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council:—

**Bombay Castle, Dec. 6.**—No. 965.—Lieut. A. Drury, 51st Madras N.I., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m.c., old reg.

Dec. 9.—No. 980.—Capt. C. C. Hook, 7th Madras L.C., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., new reg. **Fort St. George, Dec. 20.**—Mr. C. M. Pochin to offic.

as civ. and sess. judge of Honore, during absence of Mr. Molle, on priv. leave, or until further orders.

Dec. 21.—Mr. J. W. Reid to offic. as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Bellari dur. the employ. of Mr. Brecks on other duty, or until further orders, to join immediately.

Mr. E. F. Elliott to offic. as sub-coll. and joint mag. of North Arcot until further orders. On being relieved by Mr. Elliott, Mr. Grenfell will proc. to Kadapa, to take ch. of the subordinate court, to which he already stands appointed.

Dec. 23.—Mr. W. Hodgson, subordinate judge of Salem, has leave for 2 mo., under Sec. XII. of the civ. absentee rules.

Mr. E. G. R. Fane, coll. and mag., and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George at Vizagapatam, assu. ch. of the dist., fr. G. Thornhill, on the 12th inst.

Dec. 21.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop has granted the Rev. J. D. Ostrehan, A.B., jt. chapl. of Secunderabad, priv. leave for 3 mo. fr. the date of quitting his station.

**Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, Dec. 23.**—Priv. leave of absence for 3 mo. fr. March 1 next, or date of leaving Madras, has been granted to Lieut. col. E. Lawford, dep. chief engr., centre circle.

Dec. 23.—No. 490.—Capt. A. Stewart, art. comy. of ordnance at Masulipatam, to act as asst. to the insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines, and aud. of ordnance accounts, during the abs. of Capt. Faken, or until fur. orders.

The undermentioned officers, being disqualified for the active duties of their profession, are transferred to the invalid batt., from the dates specified opposite their names:—

Brev. col. P. Hamond, art., brig. com. of art.; Dec. 30.

Brev. col. R. R. Ricketts, inf.; Jan. 1, 1860.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the home govt., without prejudice to their rank:—

Col. A. Henderson, C.B., chief engr. 3rd class Hyderabad dept. pub. works; arr. at Bombay, Dec. 15.

Lieuts. W. Blount and G. C. Foord, 7th N.I.; arr. at Bombay, Dec. 15.

The under-mentioned officers are per. to proc. to Europe on m.s.:—

Capt. C. W. S. Young, 52nd N.I., sub. asst. com. gen., for 6 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. R. C. Dent, 1st regt. L.C., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. and qr. mr. H. C. Wright, 42nd N.I., for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Bombay.

Lieut. J. C. Taylor, of the horse art., for 15 mo., under the regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Surg. T. F. Fernandez is per. to ret. from the serv. on a pension of \$191 per annum from Nov. 6.

The undermentioned officers are, in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, placed temp. at the disposal of the C. in C., for regt. duty, and to join their corps forthwith.

21st N.I.—Capt. K. Renton, com. detach. Mysore horse.

Lieut. T. G. Clarke, offic. jun. asst. to the commr. of Mysore.

### MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

The following movements are ordered.

**Madras Artillery:**—A troop horse art., from Saugor to Kamptee. D troop horse art., from Kamptee to Bellari. A comp. 3rd batt., with horse battery attached, from Nowgong to Bangalore. B comp. 3rd batt., now at the Mount, to continue there, instead of proceeding to Bangalore, under G.O. July 5, 1859. B comp. 4th batt. from Jubbulpore to Fort St. George, by sea from Calcutta. The horses of No. 5 Lt. Field battery, from Bangalore to St. Thomas' Mount, to be attached to the B comp., 3rd batt. art.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Dec. 17.**

**Removals:**—Lieut. Col. C. Hewetson from 16th to 44th N.I.; to take effect from date of arrival of 44th N.I. at Madras.

**Artillery:**—Capt. J. E. Mawdsley from D troop H brig. to horse brig. non-effective.

Capt. H. T. Molesworth from B comp. 2nd batt. to F troop H brig.; Capt. W. C. F. Gosling from F troop H brig. to D troop H brig., to join forthwith.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, the undermentioned officers will join and do duty with the regts. specified against their names until further orders:—

Cornet A. Curtois with 17th lancera, and Ens. C. Curtois with 1st batt. royal regt.

Dec. 19.—With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, Cornet S. Bullock will join and do duty with 17th lancera at Secunderabad, on expiration of leave granted to him in G.O. of this date.

Leave of absence.—

Lieut. col. C. Pooley, 38th N.I., in continuation, till Dec. 6, to enable him to join.

Capt. A. Grant, 9th N.I., in continuation, till Jan. 31, 1860, to Bangalore and Neilgherries.

Lieut. J. H. Gleig, art., from Dec. 12 to June 30, 1860, to Neilgherries, m.c.

Lieut. F. S. Budd, art., to Madras, m.c., during the unexpired portion of leave granted to him in G.O. dated Sept. 20.

Lieut. J. C. Hay, 10th N.I., from Jan. 15, 1850, to Madras, 2 mo.

Cornet S. Bullock, cav., till Feb. 20, 1860, to Jaulnah.

Asst. surg. J. D. Gillies is app. to the med. ch. of trps. and public followers, &c., proceeding to Rangoon in str. *Oriental*.

The following removals are ordered, to have effect fr. date of arr. of the 46th N.I. at Singapore.

Lieut. col. W. G. White, fr. 48th N.I., to 14th N.I., to join on the return of the 14th regt. to the coast.

Lieut. col. G. Burn, fr. 14th N.I., to 40th N.I.

Lieut. col. W. C. McLeod, staff, fr. 40th N.I. to 48th N.I.

Capt. A. C. McMaster, 86th N.I., asst. adjt. gen. Sauror field div., is app. to act as asst. adjt. gen. Pegu div. dur. abs. on m.c. of Capt. Travers; the appt. to have effect fr. Jan. 1, 1860.

Dec. 16.—The underment officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Ena. G. Charvatie, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., and Asst. surg. R. W. Cockerill, med. dept., passed exam. prescribed for officers of companies and med. ch.

Leave of absence:—

Major F. Dudgeon, 44th N.I., Pres., m.c., to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to proc. to Eur.

Capt. E. L. M. Evans, 51st N.I., Pres., m.c., to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to sea.

Lieut. R. H. Cunliffe, 31st L.I., fr. date of expiration of privilege leave for 1 mo., Madras.

Dec. 19.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. W. M. Molle, civ. and sess. judge of Honore, for 3 mo.

Dec. 20.—Mr. A. Hall assumed his seat as a member of the board of revenue on 16th inst.

The underment officers are permitted to res. their commissions in the infantry volunteer guards:—

Lieut. C. W. Ellis, No. 5 company.

Lieut. R. Thomson, No. 7 company.

Dec. 21.—Maj. gen. T. D. Carpenter is permitted to reside and draw pay within the limits of Madras presy.

Removals ordered:—

Lieut. col. G. C. Hughes, from 86th N.I. to 50th N.I.

Lieut. col. H. W. Blake, from 50th N.I. to 36th N.I.

Asst. surg. R. E. Pearse, from do. du. 1st Madras 86th, to 21st N.I.

Capt. C. D. Clementson, 14th N.I., is rel. fr. do. du. 35th N.I., and will proc. to Bangalore, and there await the arr. of his regt.

## BIRTHS.

AINSLIE, wife of W., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 10.

COOPER, wife of Rev. W. G., daughter, at Bangalore, Dec. 13.

FERNANDEZ, wife of S. B., son, at Madras, Dec. 21.

GARSTIN, wife of Maj. H. M., daughter, at Akyab, Dec. 7.

GRANT, wife of A., son, at Maturatta, Dec. 19.

HASELL, wife of Rev. S., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 10.

HENDERSON, wife of J., daughter, at Shanghai, Dec. 3.

HINDLE, wife of Lieut. J. W., son, at Dowlaishwaram, Dec. 16.

HODGE, wife of G. A., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 16.

JAMES, wife of J. E., daughter, at Madras, Dec. 23.

JORDAN, wife of G. P., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 6.

MILLER, wife of J., daughter, at Kilpauk, Dec. 17.

NAYLOR, Mrs. G., son, at Chitpore, Dec. 19.

ROBERTS, wife of A. V., daughter, Dec. 12.

ROBERTSON, Mrs. J. L., daughter, at Chowringhee, Dec. 20.

BOUSE, wife of W. A., son, at Tanjore, Dec. 14.

SMITH, wife of A., son, at Fuhchau, Nov. 20.

VARDON, wife of A. M., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 5.

VERNER, wife of Maj. G., son, at Akyab, Dec. 2.

WILLICK, wife of J., son, at Madras, Dec. 20.

## MARRIAGES.

CLAMPWELL, Major James, 50th M.N.I., to Margaret A., daughter of the late John Boyd, at Sydney, Australia, Nov. 3.

COOPER, C., to Mary Anne, daughter of the late C. Owen, at Calcutta, Dec. 15.

CURRIE, Lieut. H. O., 5th Regt. Eur. Inf., to Mollera, daughter of the late J. B. Cumbleton, at Calcutta, Dec. 15.

HUMPHREY, P. A., to Marian, daughter of the late G. Cattell, at Sylhet, Dec. 10.

PERKINS, G. H., to Eugenie B., daughter of A. Gerlach, at Kandy, Dec. 22.

VAN, F. G., to Eleanor, daughter of the late T. Dawson, at Galle, Dec. 24.

WARD, Lieut. David, Bengal Engineers, to Caroline L. M., daughter of the late John Marshall Davies, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, at Calcutta, Nov. 19.

## DEATHS.

DUMAYNE, Capt. of the *Good Success*, at Hong Kong, aged 48, Dec. 4.

HARRIDGE, John, at Colombo, aged 41, Dec. 17.

HEWICK, John A., at Calcutta, Dec. 16.

McLEAN, George E., son of William T., at Calcutta, aged 1 year 4 months, Dec. 17.

MILLER, William E., son of Mr. Miller, of the Orissa Mission, at Calcutta, aged 7 months, Dec. 20.

NEWPORT, Capt. T. G., H.M.'s 79th Highlanders, at Dum Dum, Dec. 5.

NICHOLLS, Jessie J., wife of Maj. H. J., 25th Madras N.I., Dec. 16.

ROBINSON, Edgar S., son of John, at Serampore, aged 2 years, Dec. 10.

RONDO, Mrs. P., relict of the late Joseph, at Calcutta, aged 64, Dec. 2.

VAUGHAN, Christiana, wife of Rev. J., at Burdwan, Dec. 7.

WARD, the infant daughter of J. T. at Nellore, Dec. 16.

YOUNG, Arthur, son of John D., at Peradenia, aged 2 years 9 months.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

January 24.

2nd Drag. Gds.—Cornet R. V. Betty to be lieut., by purch., v. Wright, ret.; Jan. 24.

5th Drag. Gds.—C. Ford, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Colvin, prom.; Jan. 24.

6th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. A. Lautour, fr. 3rd lt. drag., to be lieut., v. Turner, who exch.; Jan. 24.

3rd Foot.—Lieut. W. Henry to be capt., by purch., v. Apin, ret.; Ens. D. G. C. Elwes to be lieut., by purch., v. Henry; Ens. W. H. Irvine to be lieut., by purch., v. Leatham, ret.; Jan. 24.

24th Foot.—Lieut. R. A. Farquharson has been permitted to resign his commission; Jan. 24.

48rd Foot.—Ens. A. B. Onslow, fr. 98th foot, to be ens., v. Morley, app. to 15th lt. drag; Jan. 24.

46th Foot.—Lieut. E. H. Helyar to be capt., by purch., v. Hamond, whose prom., by purch., as stated in the *Gazette* of Aug. 23, 1859, has been cano.; Jan. 24.

87th Foot.—E. A. D. Widdrington, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Poynter, prom.; Jan. 24.

94th Foot.—Lieut. G. J. Teevan to be instruc. of musk., v. S. Malthus, app. adjt.; Dec. 12.

95th Foot.—J. F. Jordan, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Cubitt, prom.

## The Victoria Cross.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 20.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officer and soldiers of her Majesty's army, whose claims to the same have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names, viz:—

60th Rifles.—Lieut. A. S. Heathcote—For highly gallant and daring conduct at Delhi throughout the siege, from June to September, 1857, during which he was wounded. He volunteered for services of extreme danger, especially during the six days of severe fighting in the streets after the assault. Elected by the officers of his regiment.

8th Hussars.—Troop serg. maj. J. Champion—For distinguished bravery at Bejapore on Sept. 8, 1858, when both the officers attached to the troop were disabled, and himself severely wounded at the commencement of the action by a ball through his body, in having continued at his duty forward, throughout the pursuit, and disabled several of the enemy with his pistol. Also recommended for distinguished conduct at Gwalior.

60th Rifles (1st Battalion).—Colour serg. G. Waller—For conspicuous bravery at Delhi on the 14th of September, 1857, in charging and capturing the enemy's guns near the Cabul Gate; and again, on the 18th of September, 1857, in the repulse of a sudden attack made by the enemy on a gun near the Chaudney Chouk. Elected by the non-commissioned officers of the regiment.

60th Rifles (1st Battalion).—Colour serg. S. Garvin—For daring and gallant conduct before Delhi on the 23rd of June, 1857, in volunteering to lead a small party of men, under a heavy fire, to the "Sammy House," for the purpose of dislodging a number of the enemy in position there, who kept up a destructive fire on the advanced battery of heavy guns, in which, after a sharp contest, he succeeded. Also recommended for gallant conduct throughout the operations before Delhi.

60th Rifles (1st Battalion).—Bugler W. Sutton—For gallant conduct at Delhi on the 13th of September, 1857, the night previous to the assault, in volunteering to reconnoitre the breach. This soldier's conduct was conspicuous throughout the operations, especially on the 2nd of August, 1857, on which occasion, during an attack by the enemy in force, he rushed forward over the trenches, and killed one of the enemy's buglers, who was in the act of sounding. Elected by the privates of the regiment.

60th Rifles (1st Batt.)—Private J. Divane—For distinguished gallantry in heading a successful charge made by the Beeloochees and Sikh troops on one of the enemy's trenches before Delhi, on the 10th of September, 1857. He leaped out of our trenches, closely followed by the native troops, and was shot down from the top of the enemy's breastworks. Elected by the privates of the regiment.

60th Rifles (1st Batt.)—Private J. Thompson—For gallant conduct in saving the life of his captain (Capt. Wilton), on the 9th of July, 1857, by dashing forward to his relief, when that officer was surrounded by a party of Ghazees, who made a sudden rush on him from a serai—and killing two of them before further assistance could reach. Also recommended for conspicuous conduct throughout the siege. Wounded. Elected by the privates of the regiment.

60th Rifles (1st Battalion).—Private S. Turner—For having, at Delhi, on the night of the 19th of June, 1857, during a severe conflict with the enemy, who attacked the rear of the camp, carried off on his shoulders, under a heavy fire, a mortally wounded officer, Lieutenant Humphreys, of the Indian Service. During this service Private Turner was wounded by a sabre cut in the right arm. His gallant conduct saved the above-named officer from the fate of others, whose mangled remains were not recovered until the following day.

10th Regiment.—Private J. Kirk—For daring gallantry at Benares, on the 4th of June, 1857, on the outbreak of the mutiny of the native troops at that station, in having volunteered to proceed with two non-commissioned officers to rescue Capt. Brown, pension paymaster, and his family, who were surrounded by rebels in the compound of their house; and having, at the risk of his own life, succeeded in saving them.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### INDIAN SECURITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

DEAR SIR.—Reading a letter in your last issue upon the value of Indian securities, induces me to ask another question relating to the same subject.

Bills on Calcutta given at the India House in payment of interest due upon 5 and 5½ per cent. paper are negotiable at two shillings the rupee, whereas, in your published "India exchanges," India Government Bills on Bengal, at 60 days' sight, are quoted at 2s. 2d. the rupee.

You would render an important service to many of your readers if you would publish instructions as to the best method of dealing with these bills, for the guidance of those who, on leaving Calcutta, have had their Government Securities enfac'd for payment of interest in London.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

January, 1860.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[Our correspondent appears not to be aware that the Secretary of State for India grants bills on the Treasury of Bengal for the amount of interest due upon the enfac'd paper, not at any rate of exchange, but for the sum due in rupees. The cash can at once be obtained for these bills from any of the Indian banks, or from Mr. James Low, 5, Austin Friars, who will always purchase at the exchange of the day.—ED. A.I.M.]

AN EXCHANGE HALL.—The proprietors of the *Bombay Times* and *Standard* have resolved to open an exchange hall for the accommodation of the merchants and ship-masters of the island. The large hotels and the "broker" system have hitherto rendered such an exchange unnecessary in Calcutta. The merchants already have their exchange, and the ship-masters use the hotels, or frequent the offices to which their ships are consigned. The leading mercantile firms of Bombay have agreed to support the project. The subscription is Rs. 5 a-month, or Rs. 50 a-year. The hall is to be the focus of all mercantile and telegraphic news from Europe and the East.

## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

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\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1860.

## PRIMARY CHARGE OF THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

On the principle of "better late than never," we venture, even at the eleventh hour, to lay before our readers an outline of the excellent charge addressed by Bishop Cotton to his clergy, and dedicated to the Venerable J. H. Pratt, M.A., Archdeacon of Calcutta, "in grateful acknowledgment of his cordial welcome, his ever-ready help and counsel, and his Christian example." After a few introductory remarks on the present position of the Church in India, and on the strength and union to be derived from partaking of the Holy Communion, the right reverend prelate proceeds to set forth in order the four groups of subjects he proposes to discuss. These are—the relation in which the Indian Government stands to Christianity, especially with regard to education; the part to be borne by individuals and societies towards educating the natives; the general progress of missionary enterprise; and, lastly, the spiritual condition of the European community, and the duties of the clergy appointed to minister to them.

A strong objection is raised, at the outset, to a phrase inserted in a recent official report on education, which declares it to be "as unmeaning to talk of a Christian Government as it would be to talk of a Christian system of police, or a Christian system of roads and canals." The object of Government, says the report, is simply to afford protection to life and property, and to facilitate "the production and distribution of the material means of happiness." It was certainly travelling beyond the legitimate province of an educational report to introduce Warburton's theory on the nature and purport of Government, and with still less propriety it is assumed that this theory is universally received as indisputable truth. As Bishop Cotton well observes, instead of being admitted as fact, this theory is opposed to those even of the heathen philosophers Plato and Aristotle, who, "though they differ from each other as to the mode of a State's formation, yet agree as to the moral objects which it should set before itself when it is formed." The greatest English writers of all ages have taught a totally different doctrine, and even the report itself is inconsistent with itself, for if the province of Government be restricted to practical and material objects, how can it be called upon to "establish lectures on poetry, ethics, and history, which certainly do not either protect life or produce food?" Archbishop Whately, indeed, has enunciated an almost equally narrow view of the

duties of the State, but even he insists that "the Christian is to act in all the relations of life, in whatever circumstances he is placed, on Christian principles." Consequently, "a Government composed of Christian men can never free itself from Christian responsibilities." As to the sneering remark that one might as well talk of a Christian system of roads as of a Christian system of government, the one refers to animate and rational beings, the other to inanimate things, so that no real analogy exists between them. But, adds the Bishop, with very pardonable sarcasm, "perhaps, with regard to roads, some of our English shareholders would have found it advantageous if even railway companies had allowed themselves to be Christians, and had acted on Christian motives in conducting their affairs." The theory in question, moreover, implies a very vague and imperfect comprehension of Christianity, which is assuredly something more than "a mere collection of abstract doctrines and ritual observances." It is either the one true religion, the one revelation of God to man, or it is a worthless imposture, "for unless it is everything, it is nothing—it must be either a human tradition, or the Divine code which claims to regulate in moral questions all earthly institutions." It must not, however, be thence inferred that it is the duty of the British Government to "involve itself in religious and proselytising enterprises." It is bound, indeed, to frame its public acts "in the spirit of truth, righteousness, and mercy, and it should require of its officers and representatives that they do no discredit to Christianity by leading immoral lives." But beyond persuasion and example, there is no lawful method of propagating the Christian faith. All manner of coercion, whether by threats or promises, is utterly wrong, and wholly opposed to the spirit of true religion.

"Therefore we repudiate all wish to reward converts for their Christianity by any undue favour, such as a preference to Government appointments beyond the just claims of diligence, good moral conduct, and fitness for the work; and we quite admit that Government ought to stand aloof from the propagation of Christianity in this country, because it is scarcely possible for any Government, at least in Asia, to avoid the unintentional exercise of a stronger influence than persuasion."

His lordship then passes on to the vexed question as to the introduction of the Bible into Government schools, and vindicates Lord Stanley's celebrated despatch from the charge of being "a scandal to a Christian country and pregnant with terrible results." In the first place, it was little more than a repetition of the educational despatch of 1854; and secondly, it sanctioned the study of the Bible if quite voluntary and conducted out of regular school hours. And to show that this permission is not a dead letter, the Bishop quotes two facts from Mr. Venn's pamphlet—the one being that the first and second class of the Government College at Agra receive religious instruction on Sunday at their own request;—and the other, that the students of the Dacca College have applied to one of their teachers to instruct them in the New Testament every Sunday morning. It is true that in Ceylon the study of the Bible forms part of the regular Governmental course of education, and that a class for religious instruction is held every morning for half an hour previous to the secular teaching. But, after all, attendance at this class is quite voluntary, and it is also

worthy of notice that the teachers of the Government schools in Ceylon are invariably Christians, whereas in India a Christian teacher in a zillah school is a rare exception; and it cannot be desirable that the truths of Christianity should be expounded by an unbeliever. His lordship then sums up the whole question:—

"Strictly speaking, education must be the work of the Church, helped and encouraged by the State; but as this is at present impossible in India, the best substitute is that the professors and masters should be persons who will silently diffuse a moral and religious influence over their teaching. We do not indeed want them to proselytise. It would be most dishonourable for them, at least in their public instructions, to attempt it. But they should be persons who in all their teaching, and still more in the daily example which they set before their pupils, will show that they are Christians, and that they believe Christianity to be in two senses universal—universal as to the classes and races for whom it is designed, and universal as to the subjects over which it claims to be supreme."

It must be remembered that if secular and religious education had not been, as it were, divorced at the outset, the Hindoo would never have been induced to accept instruction at the hands of those whom he considered as unclean. Great and sure progress has been made since the Rev. James Thomason submitted to Lord Hastings in 1841 his scheme for the foundation of the Hindoo College, and which was "carefully divested of a missionary character, the object being simply to instruct the natives in the English language, literature, and science." It is better, therefore, to continue to advance steadily and perseveringly, without giving offence or alarming the susceptibilities of the natives, than to make open demonstrations of a proselytising and so far intolerant tendency. To judge fairly of the present attitude of the Government, it should be contrasted with that assumed less than half a century ago. "In 1812 a missionary to British India could find no rest for the sole of his foot except in the Danish settlement of Serampore, or the heathen kingdom of Ava," and in 1813 Warren Hastings declared in the presence of the House of Commons that he had "heard of the conversion of one Indian."

"But now"—exclaims the Bishop—"we can plant missions all over the country, when and where we will; we can obtain Government help for schools in which the Bible is taught to every scholar; we can bring our books and our teaching to bear on every class of the population."

"From this"—continues his lordship—"it follows that we should do our utmost to avail ourselves of the present system by fresh educational efforts, for which grants-in-aid may be demanded; that we should try wherever we can through private influence to bring into operation the permission conceded to Government teachers of explaining the Bible to voluntary classes; and that, where this is impossible, we should ourselves do more for the young educated Hindoo. Let us seek for access to them; let us study their characters, their prejudices, their wants, their difficulties; and when in any Government school there is no teacher able and willing to meet the desire of any students for instruction in Christianity, let some minister of Christ be at hand to supply his place, just as one of our missionaries at Burdwan has gathered round him a few young men from the purely heathen school of the Maharaja. Lastly, it is of the highest importance for us to influence the educational department, by training up native Christians, who may be fit for employment in Government schools, and pointing out to men of high principles in the English Universities that great opportunities for usefulness are open to them by becoming candidates for the more important appointments."

With regard to the Sonthal Schools Bishop Cotton deeply regrets the order issued by the late Court of Directors prohibiting all Government aid to the Sonthal Schools of the Church Missionary Society, because in no case could

the suspicion of proselytism be more safely disregarded than in that of an uncivilised tribe with extremely vague notions on religious matters. His lordship likewise deplores another order of the Court which forbade students of the University in the examination for honours in moral sciences to take up voluntary subjects, such as the works of Butler and Paley. Candidates, indeed, might be examined on these subjects, but they were not to be entitled to any marks or credit for any proficiency they might evince. Strong remonstrances, however, had been sent home to the Secretary of State to cancel this order, which threw a certain degree of ridicule upon the whole examination.

The word "neutrality" is regarded by the worthy prelate as particularly objectionable. The royal proclamation avoids the use of it, though promising the most ample tolerance and complete abstinence from intervention. There is, in fact, no neutral ground between Hindooism and Christianity, and the Government has actually departed from neutrality by forbidding certain practices of the Hindoo religion as immoral and improper in a civilised country. The principle of official non-intervention, however, is sound and just. "Coercion and favouritism are alike un-Christian. Our heathen fellow-subjects have an undeniable right to demand, in simple justice, that no civil or military functionary should use his public position for the purpose of making converts."

With regard to grants-in-aid to missionary schools, the Bishop of Calcutta adopts the views of the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which he strengthens by an argument that must be allowed to have some force. The tendency of a zealous missionary, says his lordship, might be to neglect secular in favour of religious instruction, but this tendency would be controlled by the Government Inspector and the conditions of the grants-in-aid. But a missionary of this stamp is not easily kept in check by any considerations. Headstrong, narrow-minded, blinded by his mission, he despises common sense, and looks upon natural causes and means as antagonistic to the teaching of the Divine Spirit through his own instrumentality. With all due deference for the experience of Mr. Halliday and the undoubted judgment of Bishop Cotton, we are still disposed to adhere to the admirable letter and memorandum published not long since by Lord Ellenborough and Sir George Clerk. The Bishop himself admits that the grants-in-aid system is unsuited for the purposes of vernacular education, though this is really the first great want to be supplied. At present not more than two per cent. of the rural population of Bengal know how to read or write, so that it is mere waste of time and money to distribute Bibles and tracts among them, for "those who have never been taught to reflect at all can hardly understand why the service of Christ is better than that of Siva or Kali."

Dr. Cotton then goes on to express his approval of the objects aimed at by the Christian Vernacular Education Society, and an entirely opposite feeling to the proposal to "make use of the best (training) institutions of various missionary societies in different parts of India, and to extend the benefits of the selected schools to the missions of other Chris-

tian denominations in the neighbourhood, by sending pupils from them for instruction to the favoured institutions." The plan is admitted to have a Catholic and unsectarian air, but it is reasonably doubted if it could be found to answer in practice. It is highly desirable to maintain a friendly intercourse between the various denominations of Christians in India, but this is not likely to be the more cordial, because "ministers of different persuasions acquire, for the sake of their pupils, a kind of title to interfere with the management of a training school." Training schools are excellent institutions in themselves, but the first and most urgent necessity is the establishment of Christian vernacular schools in connection with the missions.

"If the multitudes of India are to be Christian, they must be raised from their present extreme degradation; the work of missionaries would be half done if the mass of the people could read and reason with tolerable intelligence. They must be taught to discern the difference between good and evil before they can see that Christ is the representative of the one, and that the other is enshrined in their own idolatry."

In Bengal the prospect is described as by no means encouraging, so far as general missionary work is concerned. Among the older of the educated natives there appears to be setting in "a reaction from latitudinarian indifference to the strict principles of Hindoo orthodoxy," while the younger men manifest "a readiness to admit certain truths in theory without accepting their practical consequences." During the last cold season the missionaries were not unfrequently insulted by the peasantry, and for the most part encountered positive hostility. Curiously enough, both Hindoo and Mahomedan boys speak of Christianity as "the true religion," and even state the evidence in favour of the Christian religion with much intelligence, and yet neither accept its doctrines nor attempt to practise its precepts. Some of the native converts, again, wear their new religion very airily, and an anecdote is mentioned of some Christian families in the district of Krishnagar, of whom great things had been expected, who, to gratify a private grudge against a particular catechist, called in a Roman Catholic priest, and afterwards endeavoured to justify the proceeding by the argument that "the Roman Catholic body must be the true Church, because we find in the Creed, *I believe in the Holy Catholic Church.*" They assigned, indeed, twenty other reasons, the most cogent of which were that "boys in the Protestant school do not get clothes and dinner free, that early marriages are discouraged, and that no pensions are given to superannuated teachers."

The importance of a native pastorate is freely acknowledged, but Dr. Cotton considers that a knowledge of English is almost indispensable in a native pastor, and sets his face against the idea that any advantage is gained by encouraging "a lower order of clergy, of a more homely type for work among the poor." It is impossible to acquire a competent knowledge of theology without a certain familiarity with the English language. The Bible and a few explanatory or illustrative books may be studied in the vernacular, but no acquaintance can be formed with the works of the great English divines without the power of reading them in their own tongue.

The Bishop next repudiates the idea enun-

ciated in the "Calcutta Review" that the missionaries ought to go about as fakirs, and denies that asceticism is a virtue inculcated by the Gospel. The missionaries, however, should make themselves master of Hindoo literature, so as to be able to rivet the attention of their hearers by apt quotations from their own favourite poems, such as the "Ramayana" and "Mahabharata," which contain many passages of a high and pure morality.

The last head of this admirable discourse refers to European congregations. If men are no longer required to attest the sincerity of their religious convictions by martyrdom, they are bound, especially in India, to prove it by self-denial and the purity of their lives.

"Now," says the worthy bishop, "it cannot be denied that the example of many so-called Christians in India must hinder rather than further the progress of Christ's gospel. No doubt things are better than in the days when Job Charnock, the founder of Calcutta, offered a heathen sacrifice on the tomb of his wife, when the Baptist missionaries who were collecting funds for a chapel were told that it was a matter of indifference whether a man worshipped God in a church, a heathen temple, or a Mahomedan mosque, and when an acute contemporary observer declared it to be impossible that we could long retain India from 'the inhuman manner in which we wielded the sceptre.' But still if we estimate our own conduct by a standard very far below that which convinced Justin Martyr, we could hardly bid the Hindoos judge of the truth of Christianity by what they see around them, on the principle that the tree is known by its fruits. In spite of all our boasted civilisation, the reports of our courts of justice sometimes contain fearful revelations as to the lives led by nominal Christians in India, and terrible results of their intercourse with the native population. So, too, great mischief must be caused by the ill-treatment and abusive language to which the natives are sometimes obliged to submit. These offences, indeed, are generally committed either by men of little moral or mental culture, who find themselves invested with almost uncontrolled power over their fellow-creatures, or by thoughtless young officers recently arrived from England. They are, I trust and believe, exceptional, and I will therefore allude to them no further than to remind the chaplains, especially of military stations, that it is their duty to God, to England, and to India alike, to use all their influence to check them."

His lordship then makes some extremely sensible remarks on the necessity of treating converts with gentleness and forbearance, and of preaching in a more practical manner than is customary with the English clergy. The state of Calcutta next comes under review, a city of hovels as well as of lordly mansions, and in which there exists a considerable population of Europeans and Eurasians steeped in abject poverty.

"There can be no city where there is more need for the constant visitations of an active body of clergy and scripture readers than Calcutta. It is now one of the chief mercantile cities of the British empire, in population it is said to be only second to London itself; from its position, its commerce, its importance as the capital of India, and the chief point of contact between Asia and Europe, it has become like imperial Rome, a *colluvies omnium gentium*: not only the native population, but English and East Indian and descendants of the old Portuguese settlers, or of the slaves whom they imported, and sailors, and traders to and from all nations are here mingled together in temporal and spiritual want. No one can attend a meeting of the District Charitable Society without perceiving how much work there is for the clergy of a distinctly pastoral character, and that too of a most difficult kind. They have to encounter faults and peculiarities to which in England they are unaccustomed, and they do not meet with those which are most common at home. From early marriages and frequent deaths, they find families in strange and unnatural relations; widows who have hardly ceased to be girls, step-mothers charged with the care of their husband's children, before they are well able to take care of themselves."

The inadequacy of the Church Establishment in India to do the work required at its hands is clearly shown and deeply lamented:—

"During this last year the deficiency has been absolutely deplorable. In theory, no doubt, the effect-



ive force of our ecclesiastical establishment is much greater than it ever has been before, but though the despatch of the late Secretary of State, promising a permanent supply of eighty chaplains, with ten supernumeraries, was dated February 8th, not a single one of these already gazetted has yet arrived in India; and as during the hot season and the rains some already in the country have necessarily broken down through illness, we have at present such stations as Umritsur, Dinapore (with three hundred men in hospital), and Howrah, absolutely vacant; Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Meerut, Peshawur (with all the contiguous stations, Attock, Campbellpore, and Nowahera), left with one chaplain only, liable at any time to fall ill from overwork; no chaplain at all for the territory beyond the Indus; and only four for the great province of Oude, which contains seven stations, thronged with European troops."

The remaining portion of the Lord Bishop's Charge having already appeared in these columns, it would be superfluous to reproduce it in a summary. A more appropriate charge was probably never delivered, and, considering how very brief has been his lordship's acquaintance with India, it is most creditable to his industry, zeal, and ability.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—JAN. 24.

On Tuesday, the 24th instant, her Majesty opened Parliament in person. The Speech from the Throne contained the following passages relating to China, India, and Japan:—

"My Plenipotentiary and the Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of the French having, in obedience to their instructions, proceeded to the mouth of the Peiho river, in order to repair to Peking to exchange in that city the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, in pursuance of the LVIIth Article of that Treaty, their further progress was opposed by force, and a conflict took place between the Chinese forts at the mouth of the river, and the naval forces by which the Plenipotentiaries were escorted.

"The allied forces displayed on this occasion their usual bravery, but after sustaining a severe loss, were compelled to retire.

"I am preparing, in concert and co-operation with the Emperor of the French, an expedition, intended to obtain redress and a fulfilment of the stipulations of the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

"It will be gratifying to me, if the prompt acquiescence of the Emperor of China in the moderate demands which will be made by the Plenipotentiaries shall obviate the necessity for the employment of force.

"I have directed that papers on this subject shall be laid before you.

"The last embers of disturbance in my East Indian dominions have been extinguished; my Viceroy has made a peaceful progress through the districts which had been the principal scene of disorder, and by a judicious combination of firmness and generosity my authority has been everywhere solidly, and, I trust, permanently established. I have received from my Viceroy the most gratifying accounts of the loyalty of my Indian subjects, and of the good feeling evinced by the native chiefs and the great landowners of the country. The attention of the Government in India has been directed to the development of the internal resources of the country; and I am glad to inform you that an improvement has taken place in its financial prospects.

"I have concluded a Treaty with the Tycoon of Japan."

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JAN. 24.

##### INDIA.

The SPEAKER announced that he had received from Lord Canning, her Majesty's Viceroy in India, letters acknowledging the Vote of Thanks passed by this House on the 14th of April last. The Resolutions of the House had been published in General Orders, and communicated to the several officers, civil and military, to whom they referred. Letters of acknowledgment from Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, and from the other governors and commanders specially

named in the Resolutions of the House, were also read.

##### THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Colonel SYKES gave notice that, on Tuesday week, he would move for a copy of the Report of the Committee on the Reorganisation of the Army of India, and for other documents relating to that subject.

##### FINANCES OF INDIA.

Mr. VANSITTART gave notice of his intention, on an early day, to move for a Select Committee on the finances of India.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—JAN. 27.

##### INDIAN PRIZE MONEY.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH observed that as it was now nearly two years and a half since the recapture of Delhi by the British troops, he might be excused for repeating a question he had put in the course of the previous session, viz.:—Whether any measure had yet been adopted with a view to the distribution of the property captured by the army in India during the war of the mutiny; and upon what principles such distribution, if intended, was to be made.

The Duke of AROLYL replied that the answer given to the question by the noble earl who was at the head of the government when it was last put, explained the principle upon which the distribution would proceed, viz., that all the property captured by the army being in the hands of mutineers, and which property was forfeited to the State, should be given to the army as prize money; but with the very proper reservation that property captured belonging to persons who could prove their loyalty should be deducted from the amount and returned. The work of deciding what was due under these circumstances was peculiar and complicated, and it need not be a matter of surprise to their lordships that the Indian Government had not yet been able finally to decide the amount of prize money that was due. As to part, the amount had been ascertained, but not the whole; every endeavour would, however, be made to complete the settlement, and give to the army the reward they had so well earned.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH wished to know on what principle the distribution was to take place, whether those who were not actually in the fight, but were present, and for all practical purposes must be considered to have belonged to the army by which the property was captured, would be entitled, as well as those who were actually engaged?

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JAN. 27.

##### BANKS IN INDIA.

Mr. R. CRAWFORD moved for copies of the Acts passed by the Governor-general of India in Council for the incorporation and regulation of the banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

##### DELHI AND LUCKNOW PRIZE-MONEY.

Mr. J. A. TURNER asked the Secretary of State for India whether any and what steps had been taken towards effecting the payment of the prize-money due to the troops engaged in the capture of Delhi and Lucknow, and when it was probable that the money would be forthcoming?

Sir C. WOOD said, with regard to the Delhi prize money, Government had not received from India a statement of the amount, there being some difficulty in ascertaining what came legitimately under the description of prize. As soon as that was settled, the Government would be informed what the amount was, and then they should proceed to a distribution. With regard to the Lucknow prize-money they received a statement of the amount a day or two ago, and measures were now being taken for making the usual application to her Majesty to declare the prizes.

##### PROMISSORY NOTES IN INDIA.

Mr. R. CRAWFORD asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had under his consideration any plans or proposals for authorising and regulating, by means of a bank or otherwise, the issue of promissory notes payable on demand in India.

Sir C. WOOD said this was a measure that had been discussed some time in India, and last year

a despatch was received on the subject. He could not say, however, that he agreed with the despatch, or that he was prepared with any measure for the establishment of a paper currency in India, though he thought it desirable that one should be established.

##### PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION (INDIA) BILL.

Sir C. WOOD obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate probate and administration with respect to certain Indian government securities; to repeal certain stamp duties; and to extend the operation of the Act of the 22nd and 23rd Vict. c. 39, to Indian Bonds.

Mr. H. BAILLIE wished to ask whether the Government meant to repeal a clause in the Trustees Act of last session, which had been held not to extend to property in India. He thought this was a first step towards an Imperial guarantee of Indian securities.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked whether the effect of the Bill would be to enable owners of property in India to deal with that property either in this country or in India?

Mr. MALINS deprecated any alteration of the law which would place Indian stock in a different position from that which it now held. A noble and learned lord (St. Leonards) had expressed his determination to procure the repeal of the provisions of the Act of last session; but he hoped the Government would not support that proposal.

Mr. GREGSON recommended some simplification in the terms of the late Indian loan.

Mr. AYRTON understood that the object of the Bill was to render promissory notes drawn and payable in India subject to the probate law of this country; and in this view he approved of the measure.

After a few words from Mr. A. MILLS,

Sir C. WOOD stated in explanation that the Lord Chancellor had held that the recently created Indian stock did not come under the same denomination as the original Indian stock; and it was to enable holders of that stock to administer to it in this country that the Bill was proposed.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 30. Alnwick Castle, Hight, Calcutta; Northfleet, Freeman, Macao; Anglo-Saxon, Laird, Foo-chow-foo—91. Tara, late Pollack, Coinga and St. Ubes; Irene, Jarvis, Cape; W. W. Smith, Clare, Calcutta; Cherokee, Allen, Java; Cambria, Fraser, Shanghai—23. Harkaway, Graham, India and Belize; Art Union, Morrison, Calcutta; General Hawklock, Jack, Algon Bay; Geni, Young, Calcutta; Ariel, Olsen, Bangkok; Cinderella, Williams, Calcutta; Charlotte Jane, Peck, Ceylon; Rajmahal, Boddock, Calcutta; Empress Eugenie, Nattaras, Tutuoreen—24. Chapman, Harland, Hong Kong; Scorsby, Clewdon, Bombay; Early Morn, Lowry, Port Natal—25. Armadillo, Green, Whampoa; Mary Lee, Lister, Calcutta; Tartar, Jean, Madras; Abdu Moudid, Wilkie, Shanghai; Reliance, McGreen, Algon Bay—26. Countess of Elgin, Reed, Akyah; Elizabeth, Southwale, Inkster, Cochin—27. Gloster, Harrison, Mauritius; Dawsons, Newton, Sydney; Clara, Pizey, India and Trinidad; Hero of the Nile, Pavey, Algon Bay—28. Sarah Black, Simpson, Algon Bay; West Indian, Andrews, Table Bay.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Euxine, from SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 27, to proceed per str. Madras, from Suez.—For MALTA.—Mrs. Short and child, Miss Hill, Miss Phillips, Lieut. G. T. Medel, R.N. For SUEZ.—Mr. Duncan. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. H. James, Miss James, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dewar, Mr. F. J. Ferguson, Mr. J. Dawson, Mr. A. Burns, Miss Andrews, Capt. and Mrs. E. G. Charlton, Mr. A. Seaward, Mr. H. J. Chalke, Maj. Haines, Mrs. Maitland, Capt. Napier, Mrs. C. Wilton, Lieut. and Mrs. H. G. Morris, Mr. G. G. Morris, Mrs. Showell and three children, Miss Hutchinson, Mr. Dawson, Lady Stuart, Mr. Boulton, Cornet D. R. Vandeleur, Mr. Burleigh. Per str. Panther, from MARSEILLES, Feb. 5, to proceed per str. —, from SUEZ.—For MALTA.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Hart. For BOMBAY.—Rev. D. MacPetersen, Lady Shakspeare, Miss Irvine, Mrs. Merewether, Capt. Macdonald, Lieut. H. H. Elliot, Lieut. Cunningham, Mr. A. B. Collett and child, Mrs. Hawkes, Mr. J. A. Mackenzie, Messrs. F. Mellier and Impey, Lieut. M. Smith.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

BATLY, the wife of Capt. Abington, Asst. and gen., Bombay, of a daughter, at Brighton, Jan. 23. BRODIE, the wife of Capt. W. M., 7th regt., Bombay N.I., of a daughter, at Brompton, London, Jan. 2. CHILD, the wife of Septimus, H.M.I.N., of a son, at Goldsmid-road, Brighton, Jan. 19. SHELLE, the wife of Sir Justin, K.C.B., of a son, at 18, Eaton-place, Jan. 23.

## MARRIAGE.

SINGLETON, William, M.D., Surg., H.M.'s 47th regt., to Margaret M. C., daughter of Capt. J. Christie, late of the Highland Borders, and H.M.'s Indian Army, at Hillend House, Clackmannanshire, Jan. 28.

## DEATHS.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. W. C. Deane, 6th European regt., Bengal Army, at Gravesend, Jan. 16.  
HARWOOD, Major Alexander M., Bombay Army, at 28, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, aged 49, Jan. 22.  
LAURIE, Lieut. col. John, Bombay artillery, at Kentish-town, aged 65, Jan. 25.  
SCOTT, Elizabeth, relict of Capt. Colin C. J., 32nd Bengal N.I., at Brighton, Jan. 24.

## East-India House,

January 24, 1860.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

**Bengal Estab.**—Mr. F. Macnaghten; Mr. E. A. Blundell, ret.; Mr. G. L. Martin.

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Capt. E. A. McGregor, 4th Cav.; Capt. G. Baillie, Art.; Lieut. C. J. Prinsop, 1st Cav.; Lieut. C. H. Barnes, Art.; Lieut. H. P. W. Wynch, 59th N.I.

**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. J. J. Muir, 49th N.I.; Lieut. E. Gardner, 2nd Eur.; Lieut. F. P. R. Bishop, 38th N.I.; Lieut. R. C. Parry, 1st Eur.; Asst. surg. J. Ohishohn.

**Bombay Estab.**—Capt. H. P. Tyacke, 2nd Eur.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Mr. H. A. Mangles, 6 mo.; Mr. S. Davis, 6 mo.; Mr. C. J. Daniell, 3 mo.

**Madras Estab.**—Mr. R. W. Barlow, 6 mo.; Mr. E. C. Campbell, 6 mo.

**Bombay Estab.**—Mr. A. G. Duff, 6 mo.

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Lieut. col. W. A. Cooke, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. S. Pott, Eng., 6 mo.; Major E. Oakes, 6th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. B. Nairne, Art., 6 mo.; Ens. E. Packe, 57th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. J. Nicholson, 54th N.I., 6 mo.

**Madras Estab.**—Capt. C. D. Waddell, Art., 6 mo.

**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. F. Warden, 2nd Eur., 6 mo.; Lieut. Hon. W. A. Hobart, 3rd Eur., 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Mr. H. C. Raikes.

**Madras Estab.**—Mr. G. B. Tod.

**Bombay Estab.**—Mr. A. H. de Larpent; Mr. L. Reid; Mr. W. Hart.

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Capt. W. Brown, Art.; Capt. J. J. Willis, 69th N.I.; Lieut. M. G. Smith, 59th N.I.

**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. J. E. Baillie, 8th N.I.

**Bombay Estab.**—Capt. Sir C. W. A. Oakley, 5th Cav.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

## CIVIL.

**Bombay Estab.**—Mr. W. R. Best.

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Surgeon J. Row, Aug. 1.

**Madras Estab.**—Surg. W. Evans, Nov. 29.

## LIST OF RANK FOR CADETS, No. 1 of 1860.

## BENGAL.

## ARTILLERY.

To rank from Dec. 9, 1859, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided they take their departure within the prescribed period:—

S. H. Cowan, M. H. Seward, S. E. Pemberton, R. W. Smith, C. H. Thompson, A. Swinton, H. S. Hutchinson, R. G. S. Marshall, G. P. Brown, D. F. Hayshe, A. J. C. Rawlins.

## INFANTRY.

D. C. Andrew, E. W. Samuels, T. R. Taylor, W. Johnston, J. G. Macleod.

## CAVALRY.

To rank from the date of their departure from England, and in the following order:—

G. D. A. Jackson, overland, Nov. 20; W. B. Craigie, E. H. Willock, E. Hay, overland, Dec. 4; A. W. R. Bechar, overland, Dec. 20.

## INFANTRY.

A. F. Jones, overland, Nov. 20; W. F. S. Perry, overland, Nov. 22; E. P. Mainwaring, W. B. Aislabie, A. J. T. Welchman, W. F. Tucker, G. Angus, W. Hopkinson, F. A. Darby, overland, Dec. 20; T. H. T. Drake, H. E. Elliot, F. H. William, G. C. de Lautour, A. D. Ellis, A. R. Wilkinson, overland, Jan. 4.

To rank from Dec. 10, 1859, pursuant to regulations of Dec. 4, 1853, and in the following order:—

J. E. Campbell, overland, Oct. 4; C. O. W. Apperley, via Marseilles, Oct. 12; E. J. Webber, overland, Oct. 20; T. J. C. Plowden, via Bombay, Oct. 27; W.

T. A. Thain, F. E. Hastings, Nov. 4; R. H. Salkeld, *Gloriani*, Nov. 10; D. M. Strong, overland, via Bombay, Nov. 12; H. H. Ranken, overland, Nov. 20; J. G. Maclean, H. I. Baylis, E. C. Davidson, F. E. Wiggins, overland, Dec. 4.

MEMORANDUM.—Engineer Cadet J. P. Steel having been prevented through ill health from proceeding to his destination by an earlier mail than Jan. 20, 1860, will retain the rank previously assigned to him. (Vide No. 1, 1858).

## MADRAS.

To rank from the 9th Dec., 1859, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided they take their departure within the prescribed period:—

## ARTILLERY.

R. Alexander, P. Sanderson, D. Cowie, R. M. MacDonald, G. F. E. S. Neill, C. R. E. Wheatley.

## INFANTRY.

R. F. Taylor, R. C. Hutchinson, G. P. Wood, A. S. Tollemache, C. J. Dyke.

To rank from 10th Dec., 1859, pursuant to Regulation of 4th Dec., 1853, and in the following order:—

## INFANTRY.

A. C. Williams, E. L. Collins, H. W. A. Willins, overland, Dec. 4; W. M. Robinson, *Thracian*, Dec. 7.

To rank from the date of their departure from England, and in the following order:—

## CAVALRY.

J. Bate, H. A. Yates, overland, Dec. 20; W. D. B. Ketchen, A. H. A. Colville, overland, Jan. 4.

## INFANTRY.

R. Wilson, A. W. L. Anderson, overland, Dec. 4; H. H. G. Hands, A. Erskine, H. J. Nicholls, J. E. Whitehead, overland, Dec. 20; J. G. R. D. Macneill, *Cornwallis*, Dec. 22; H. A. A. Prior, F. W. Graham, *England*, Dec. 29; J. F. Pinhey, J. Blair, E. S. Skinner, F. R. B. Byrch, F. Hole, J. Nicholson, overland, Jan. 4.

## BOMBAY.

To rank from Dec. 9, 1859, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided they take their departure within the prescribed period:—

## ARTILLERY.

F. C. H. Clarke, A. B. Portman, T. M. Ward, C. F. Glass.

To rank from the date of his departure from England:—

## CAVALRY.

Joseph Fagan, overland, Dec. 27.

To rank from Dec. 9, 1859, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order:—

## INFANTRY.

F. S. Leacock, J. B. Hennell, F. C. Singleton, M. H. Nicolson, G. G. Morris.

To rank from the date of their departure from England, and in the following order:—

E. S. Williamson, W. E. F. Vibart, C. S. Lechmere, overland, Dec. 27; W. F. Prideaux, H. L. Hall, W. W. Haywood, G. de S. Ogilvy, overland, Jan. 12.

INDIAN SECURITIES.—The *Daily News* publishes the following letter from a correspondent at Norwich, signed with the initials E. C. M.—“In reference to your article in Friday's paper upon the drain of bullion occasioned partly by the purchase of the rupee paper, yours is doubtless the correct view of the matter (which has been overlooked in a quarter where one would expect to find reliable information), viz.: that the Indian markets will probably rise so as to make the purchase of this paper no longer a profitable transaction here. Allow me also to point out to your numerous readers the fact that the Indian Government have the power to pay off this loan in Calcutta, by giving six months' notice, which, of course, they will do as soon as they can get the money at 4 or 4½ per cent., instead of 5, which doubtless they will be able to do, and before long, and the knowledge that the Government possess this power already begins to operate with those who would otherwise be purchasers. It was said some short time since that Indian bank notes were to be made 'legal tender.' If this was done, surely the drain of gold would be considerably lessened. In conclusion, allow me to call the attention of your readers to the probability that at no very distant date the Indian Government will be able to raise money that may be wanted for railways, &c., at 4 or 4½ per cent. Therefore those who purchase Indian securities, should turn their attention to the present Five per Cent. Indian Guarantees, which are already in this country, and which cannot be paid off.”

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sale.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	2 7
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	2 7
4 per Cent. East India } Sica Rs. ....	—	—	1 7
Transfer Loan -tock } .....	—	—	1 7
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 7½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1845-56 .....	—	—	1 7½
4 per Cent., 1849-43 .....	—	—	1 7

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Man. to Three Presidents.
On Bengal ...	2s. 0½	2s. 2d.	s. s. d.
Madras ...	2s.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay ...	2s. 0½	2s. 2½d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest  
Bills on Calcutta, 2s. 0½d.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2.	India Stock .....	330	103½ to 104½
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859	13½	99½ to 100½
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper	105½	98½ to 99½
	India Bonds, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.	98½	98½ to 99½
	India Loan Debentures, 1858	98½	98½ to 99½
	India Debentures, 1859	103½	103½ to 104½
	India Scrip. ....	13s. pm.	12s. to 13s. pm.
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....		
	Ditto (under £1,000)		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	97½ to 98
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A	all	17½ to 18
18	Ditto B .....	13½	17½ to 18
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	1.3	17½ to 18
20	Ceylon (guar. 5 per cent.)	7½	17½ to 18
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	7½	17½ to 18
Stock	East Indian .....	100	101 to 101½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures	all	100½ to 101½
20	Ditto 7½ Ext. ....	10	100½ to 101½
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. debentures	100	101 to 101½
20	Jubbulpore .....	10	101 to 101½
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	98½ to 99½
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	6	98½ to 99½
20	Great S. of India (lim.) Scrip	10	98½ to 99½
Stock	(guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	98½ to 99½
20	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	100	98½ to 99½
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	97½ to 98½
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)	100	97½ to 98½
Stock	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	97½ to 98½
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	10	97½ to 98½
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	7	19½ to 20½
20	Sicily 5 per cent. ....	all	19½ to 20½
20	Ditto (New) .....	15	19½ to 20½
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	19½ to 20½
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	19½ to 20½
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim.	50	73
20	Australasia .....	all	35 to 36
20	Bank of Egypt .....	all	23 to 24
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	20 to 20½
20	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China .....	all	30 to 31
20	Oriental Bank Corporation...	all	40 to 41
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	18 to 19
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Medras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	1½ to 2 pm. x.m.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	4 to 5
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	1 to 1½
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	1 to 1½
10	Ditto New .....	15s.	1½ to 2 pm.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. ....	6	15 to 16 pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....	all	78 to 80
20	Ditto New .....	15	13 to 14 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	15	13 to 14 pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	1 to 1½
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	1 to 1½

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. *Euzine*, Jan. 27, 1860.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria .....	£14,570	—
Bombay .....	144,550	£296,680
	£159,320	£296,680

NAVIGATORS TURNED NAVVIES.—Sailors are now being employed in the excavations for the main drainage in the Dhurrumtollah road. It is rather a novel sight for Calcutta to see the British tar going through his work in the sun, with pickaxe in hand. This change will doubtless be productive of much good, as affording honest means of support to some of the large number of unemployed sailors at present in Calcutta, and thereby tend, in no little measure, to the decrease of crime.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1860.

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Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
1 oz. 6d. 6d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 lb. 3s. 6d.  
1 lb. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 2s. 6d. | 1 lb. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 5 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 3d., whatever the weight of the newspaper. Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay Mail of the 9th January is unusually interesting to all ranks of her Majesty's service, as containing the details of the China expedition, which will be found in our present issue. It is estimated that the entire force will amount to 20,000 men, of whom about 8,000 will be native troops. The Bengal native army will furnish five battalions of volunteers, four consisting of Punjabees and one of Hindostanees. Each man will be required to affix his name or seal to a document binding himself to serve for two years. These battalions will muster 800 strong, and will be accompanied by a small force of irregular cavalry, not yet specified. The Bombay native regiments, the 3rd and 5th, are put down at 1,000 each; and the usual Foreign Service privileges will be granted to the contingents of all three Presidencies. The chief command is vested in Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Hope Grant, and the following appointments on the general staff are announced as authentic:—

Generals Napier and Michel, Generals of division.  
Colonel Stephenson, now in China, Deputy Adjutant-general.

Colonel Mackenzie, Quartermaster-general.  
Colonels Bruce and Haythorne, Chiefs of the Staff.

The despatch of so large a force will probably induce the Emperor of China to turn a willing ear to the moderate terms foreshadowed in the Speech from the Throne.

In the Bombay Presidency Major Honner appears to have routed the Waghers in a very spirited manner. The enemy, though strongly posted on the Abhipoor, was resolutely attacked, both in front and rear, and after a gallant resistance went off into the jungle, where they fell into an ambuscade, and lost nearly five hundred prisoners. The loss on the part of the British is stated at sixteen killed and forty wounded, among the latter Lieut. and Adjutant Lewis, 1st N.I., who received a ball in the chest while leading his men up the face of the mountain.

With equal energy and success General Chamberlain has conducted an expedition into the Wuzerees Hills, to avenge the murder of the late Captain Meham. On the 22nd of December he came up with that fierce tribe, and killed about twenty men, and, by the latest accounts, was following them into their strongholds, with a view to inflict a yet severer chastisement.

Meanwhile, undisturbed by war's alarms, the Viceroy continues his progress through the Upper Provinces, distributing rewards and presents with more than royal munificence. In company with the new Financial Commissioner, as our Indian contemporaries are pleased to designate him, his Excellency has visited Meerut, Roorkee, and the once Imperial City, and, if appearances are to be trusted, the vast expenditure thus incurred will not be altogether in vain.

The Nepal frontier is now clear, though grave doubts are entertained in many quarters as to the reality of the Nana's death. It

is not, however, a matter of much importance. Though worthy of the most ignominious fate, nothing could now be gained by his execution, and his life can hardly be an enviable one. His rivals in guilt and late companions in flight and misfortune are awaiting their trial at Lucknow, and some of them, at least, will expiate their crimes on the gallows. Then we may hope that the hand of the Avenger will be stayed, and that no more human blood will be shed under the illogical and utterly futile idea of redressing the shedding of blood.

Elsewhere it will be seen that only fourteen candidates have passed the competitive examination on entering Addiscombe. We have heard that eighty students were required for the engineers and artillery, but that no more than forty-five presented themselves before the examiners, and of these only fourteen could be passed, though every possible allowance was made for shortcomings. Under the old system the result would have been very different, for then boys were prepared for the scientific branches from the time they exhibited any talent of a mathematical order. As things now are it can scarcely be expected that parents will give their sons a special and exclusive training, on the mere chance of their obtaining a certain number of marks.

There is rumour abroad, for the truth of which we do not vouch, that the miracle of the House of Notre Dame de Loretto is about to be rivalled, if not surpassed. On the 1st of June, say the quidnuncs, the India House is to fall into two pieces, and be transplanted—that is, the *personnel*, not the *matériel*—in part to Cannon-row, and in part to Manchester-buildings. Others, however, assert that the Victoria Hotel, at Westminster, is to be the future seat of Government for three years, at a rental of £5,000 per annum. We know not how this may be, but it is singular that the announcement, if true, should not have been made at yesterday's meeting of the hotel shareholders. The old building, we presume, will be publicly disposed of.

We understand that Mr. T. L. Seecombe is about to be appointed Secretary to the Financial Department at the India-house.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H. M.'s Forces.—Lieut. Mark F. Wade, H. M.'s 25th regt., at Jawahar, Jan. 6.  
H. M.'s Forces.—Lieut. John E. Caunter, of the late 15th Bengal N.I., at Bhowrah, Dec. 28.  
B. M.'s Forces.—Lieut. T. Graham, 4th comp. 2nd Batt. Bombay art., killed at Wundul, Chitral. (This gentleman, Graham had just been promoted to the rank of Major, and was attached, as a reward for his gallant services in Central India.)

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For MURRIBLES.—From Bombay.—Mr. Marsh, Capt. Sinclair, Mr. Hayes, Col. Scott, Mr. Rogers, Hon. Mr. Lytton.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per ste. Delta, Feb. 8.—From Bombay.—Mr. Marsh, Mrs. Rogers and three children, Lieut. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Swinburn, Mrs. Gasky, Dr. Forsyth, Lieut. de Witt, Lieut. Newall, Lieut. Tanfield, Mr. Mason, Lieut. Chapman, Mr. Vaux, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Oughton.



## BENGAL.

## THE FELON AND THE HERO.

In one of the dark cells of the Central Gaol at Lucknow, on the cold floor, with no covering but the ordinary coarse blanket allowed felons of his class, lies the noted rebel Khan Bahadoor Khan. This wretched man, upon whose features the guilty conscience stands out in stern relief, is whining his complaints to the gaoler, that he is uncomfortable in the company of common felons, many of whom, doubtless, recall to mind the scenes of assassination, carnage, and massacre near the Kotwally, at Bareilly. This sanguinary wretch, whose career would induce us to suppose he had been nurtured with the lion's whelp, and preyed from infancy upon the mangled carcass, appeals to us as if we had no recollection of his dark deeds, and solicits, with an air of perfect obliviousness, some favour which the gaoler would only grant to misdemeanants imprisoned for short terms. As might have been expected, Khan Bahadoor is the true type of the licentious Asiatic, whose withered frame and relaxed nerves too plainly indicate a career of profligacy and crime. This arch-traitor and assassin will, we now learn, be escorted to Bareilly, there to expiate the many crimes of which he is guilty. We look back upon his career during the mutiny, and find a long account of treason and murder without one redeeming feature of mercy to his credit. Not satisfied with having swept the plain from the Ganges to the slopes of Almorah, he desired to make Nynee Tal an aceldama, where his filthy green flag, spotted with the blood of generous manhood, should again float over the lacerated bodies of European victims. Nothing could be more contemptible than his puerile efforts to robe himself in a dress of honour said to have been received from that idiotic scapegoat of the rebellion the little Mogul. Self and selfishness only is apparent in all his acts. The low cunning and treachery of his race is fully displayed. Nought is wanting, and from his part in the dark tragedy one may illustrate and embellish a dozen more. He never troubled himself about law, order, safety, or protection, unless the fires of insurrection approached his own neighbourhood, and then they were made to recede, to blaze away in another direction. Trade and travel were at an end, the interchange of product had ceased, and life itself was like a sparrow in the closed hand of a strong man. The levies who rejoiced sounding the praises of the new lord of Rohilkund went forth on a plundering expedition after a morning meal, with as much merriment as if going to a punchayet, or a marriage feast. The wealthy man spent most of his time in irons or under torture, until he had parted with his wealth. The vindictive had only to name an enemy, to ensure his house being broken into, his family violated, and himself shot over his own threshold. From one stage to another Khan Bahadoor's power, which at first was supreme, slipped from him until it finally died out, with the last act of massacre and murder within its grasp. When all were slain, all were stripped, the fanatic hordes, counselled as to the best mode of bringing their leaders to a settlement of accounts. The only man at Bareilly whose mind was employed in any one measure of civilised action, was Sobharam, and he, to save his own life, finally became murderer and assassin. We may well call to mind the scene of the Sandnee sowars, covered with sweat and dust, riding into the presence of the would-be ruler of Rohilkund, and compare that hour with the present, when the once mighty in massacre lies low, and nought but the confused dreams of a brain troubled with remorse, and seeking escape from reflection in large doses of morphia, is seen imploring relief from the stern discipline of a condemned cell.—*Lucknow Herald.*

## THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

The details of the Indian Contingent, as far as they have been ascertained, appear to be as follows:—

## BENGAL.

## EUROPEANS.

H.M.'s 3rd (East Kent, or Buffs) foot.  
H.M.'s 6th (Royal 1st Warwickshire) foot 1st battalion.  
H.M.'s 8th (King's) foot 1st battalion.  
H.M.'s 37th (North Hampshire) foot.  
H.M.'s 60th (King's Royal) Rifle Corps, 1st battalion.  
H.M.'s 67th (South Hampshire) foot.  
H.M.'s 73rd foot.  
Cavalry (not detailed).

## NATIVES.

Five battalions infantry, including 15th regt. Punjab infantry (each 800 strong).  
Irregular cavalry (not detailed).

## MADRAS.

## EUROPEANS.

No. 7 battery 14th brigade Royal Artillery.  
H.M.'s 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards—200 men and horses.  
23rd company Royal Engineers.  
A and K companies Sappers and Miners.  
H.M.'s 44th (East Essex) foot.  
H.M.'s 66th (Berkshire) foot.

## NATIVES.

A comp. 5th battalion Artillery (Golundauze).  
1st supplemental company (Golundauze).

## BOMBAY.

## EUROPEANS.

H.M.'s 31st (Huntingdonshire) foot.  
H.M.'s 56th (West Essex) foot.

## NATIVES.

3rd regiment N.I. (1,000 strong).  
5th regiment N.L.I. (do.).

## THE VICEROY'S PROGRESS.

We are bound to admit that the forebodings as to the effect of Lord Canning's progress have not visibly been justified. The tour has been expensive beyond the dreams of the economists, but its success has not been wholly inadequate to the outlay. Throughout there appear to have been neither mistakes nor confusion. The viceroy has maintained the almost regal dignity which befits the representative of Great Britain, and his formal addresses have been remarkable for a tone of stately conciliation. In all, Lord Canning, whether acting on a defined policy, or pressed by circumstances, adopts language which radically modifies the position of the princes with whom he has come in contact. From the first outburst of the mutinies we have advocated an entire change of the imperial policy towards the palatines of the empire. Up to that date they were the rulers of semi-independent states, politically a source of danger, financially an incubus on the revenues of India. That event which revealed their weakness, demonstrated also their possible utility. The State administered by a native, leaves room for native ambitions, destroys the cohesion of the military classes, and interposes, as it were, a break in the current of hostile opinion. The native states, before politically a nuisance, it is now politically advantageous to preserve. Annexation, as a policy, must be considered given up. But as the paramount power can in no degree surrender its responsibility to the people, or its right in the extreme case to guide the efforts and concentrate the resources of India as a whole, the position of the princes must be changed, guaranteed in their possessions and maintained in their authority, the native chiefs must take their place as recognized and cherished feudatories of the British crown. That is palpably the position the viceroy assigns them all. He thanks not as their ally, but as the representative of his and their sovereign. In most cases his lordship employs the very phrase, "faithful feudatories," which implies subjection. In all cases it is for their loyalty, not their assistance, that his praise is given. All share, not in the plunder of a defeated foe, but in those voluntary though substantial fa-

vours with which the crown is accustomed to reward all who fight its battles, or consolidate its power. The Maharajah of Gwalior, the highest in rank, as well as in services, receives a direct pecuniary grant, an income such as we pay to our great captains, and do not pay to our great allies. The change is manifest, and is one which may be accepted both by the English people and the princes with unalloyed satisfaction. The empire is rendered one and indivisible, not by the destruction of every subordinate power, but by admitting them to recognised positions in the structure. We build on the half-shattered walls instead of blasting them away.

The first and most important consequence of the new policy must be, the renewal of confidence between the princes and the Government of India. There has been none for years. The conviction, false or true, that they were doomed, distorted their views of every proposal and every reform. A recommendation to keep fewer troops became a design to diminish their means of resistance. Advice as to the finances was presumed to cover an intention of sequestration. An offer of European aid was supposed to introduce enemies into their capitals. Above all, request for new roads, and the abolition of transit dues were viewed with extreme jealousy. The roads would facilitate an invading march, the abolished transit dues protected native manufactures. This spirit may endure some years yet. It is not easy to eradicate from an Asiatic mind the notion that power will be turned to profit. But a few years of consistent abstinence will re-establish confidence, and enable us to advise without the certainty of being misunderstood. Already Scindiah asks for Europeans. Already it is easy to cut railways through the heart of Rewah. Already our advice as to new police and a re-arrangement of the fisc is listened to in Malwa without distrust. The beginning of confidence is replacing continuous suspicion, and results we could have obtained only by force may be secured by the cheaper, if less speedy, method of conviction.

In view of the possibility of these results we are not prepared to condemn the expense of this progress, astounding though it must have been. There are heavy rewards yet to be assigned, and the income surrendered in gifts, grants, jaghires, small states, and remissions, cannot represent a capital of less than three millions sterling. The Maharajah of Gwalior alone received one million in the grant of three lakhs a-year, a remission of his debt, and the new contract as to the assigned districts. Nevertheless enormous as these sums may be, they are not indefensible. We have a reputation for liberality to regain. Natives who resisted us have felt for a century our power to punish. It is time that our power to reward should be equally appreciated. The gifts have been lavish as those of a great Mogul, but it is to the power of the Great Mogul that we desire to succeed.—*Friend of India.*

## INDIAN IRON.

A correspondent of the *Englishman* makes the following remarks on the Kumaon Iron Report:—

"I have read with great interest your remarks on what is stated to be a Report on the Iron Works at Kumaon and iron deposits in the Himalaya, by Mr. W. Sowerby, Civil Engineer. It is the old story—Iron cannot be made to advantage in India, and therefore Mr. Sowerby recommends people to go to England for it. The shop again—Do not go to that man's shop to buy shoes, as he does not make good ones, come over to mine.

"I have been for many years impressed with the notion that few people from England will recommend the making of Iron in India; and in this respect Mr. Sowerby, Civil Engineer, only follows in the wake of Mr. William Jory Henwood, R. S., &c. The latter gentleman went up to Raneegunge, stayed two or three days there, and then sent in a report to Government, 'that all was barrenness from Dan to Beersheba.' A more superficial and inaccurate report was never sent before Government; Mr. Sowerby's report

is equally superficial in respect to the minerals in the neighbourhood of Raneegunge, and likewise in his comparison of the Raneegunge iron mines to the Madras iron works. That the Madras works are, always have been, and always will be, a losing concern is true, but there is no analogy between Porto Novo and the coal and iron district of Raneegunge. Few people in Calcutta know much about either the mineral district of Raneegunge or the Porto Novo iron works. I shall therefore show the advantages which Raneegunge has over Porto Novo. I will commence with the latter-named place first.

"Porto Novo is on the Coromandel coast, about 100 miles south of Madras; the ironworks being situated four miles to the north of the River Coleroon, on a small river called the Velam. The iron ore for the supply of these works is brought from Salem, and conveyed, in the first instance, about seven miles to the River Cauvery, and it is then conveyed down a series of rivers a distance (by land) of about 150 miles to the ironworks; the fuel has to be brought from the same locality.

"Compare the above with Raneegunge. The ore and fuel are found both on the same spot of ground, and an iron furnace might be erected within a few yards of either. How is it possible that the Porto Novo Ironworks can be a paying concern, conveying ore and fuel seven miles by land, and then 150 miles (or more, for rivers do not run in a straight line often) by water? I have estimated that the richest ore could scarcely stand a land carriage of twenty miles, and fuel four or five miles at the most.

"With respect to the ore, notwithstanding anything Mr. Sowerby may say to the contrary, it is as fine as any ore of the same class in the world. I am not aware what ore was shown him in Calcutta, but I speak of the clay iron stone, which is considered the best for making iron for railway purposes. There are some primitive ores in the neighbourhood of Raneegunge containing full 70 per cent. of iron; these may be considered refractory, but this ore, if used at all, would not be used by itself in any iron works. There is also a red ochre ore on the coal land, not rich but certainly not refractory. I have had iron made from both of these ores, and found them smelt easily,—the iron produced being fully equal to Swedish iron.

"With respect to coal, the best Raneegunge coal, used in most of the Scotch iron works, the remark, however, is perfectly absurd. If it be slightly inferior to the coal used in English furnaces, the difference in quality would be made up by using a little more of it, coal being produced cheaper in Raneegunge than in England.

"The iron works at Porto Novo are only 18 feet above the level of the River Velam; the Raneegunge coal field is about 600 feet above the level of the sea, and the country is cold and pleasant for many months in the year. Raneegunge is a little above 23 north latitude, and Porto Novo in 11-30. There can, therefore, be no comparison as to situations, as it is never cold at Porto Novo.

"There is another most inaccurate statement of Mr. Sowerby, who says that 'the Bengal Works would have the additional disadvantage of having a worse material in the shape of bad coal to contend against.'

"A worse material for fuel than at Porto Novo!—certainly Mr. Sowerby is not serious in making this assertion. At Porto Novo they use, or did use, for I cannot say what they are using at this moment, 'dried billets of wood as fuel.' Is Raneegunge coal worse than this? In no part of the world did I ever hear of 'dry wood' being used for the reduction of iron ores except at Porto Novo; for the acid in the wood would alone deteriorate the quality of the iron. This would seem to have been courting failure, and iron works so conducted, what with dry wood for fuel, and the conveyance of both ore and fuel a distance of 150 miles to the iron works, might be expected to be 'carried on at loss.'

"To sum up the disadvantages of Porto Novo:

"1st. The want of a sufficiently hard wood for making charcoal.

"2nd. The using of billets of dry wood instead of charcoal.

"3rd. The very low situation and latitude of Porto Novo.

4th. The want of pit coal,—1st, for roasting the ore; 2nd, for working the steam engines; 3rd, for heating the hot air pipes, &c.

"5th. The having to convey both ore and fuel upwards of 150 miles to the iron works.

"Advantages of Raneegunge as a situation adapted for the manufacture of iron.

"1st. Ore and coal found both associated in the same locality.

"2nd. Labourers for making iron abundant.

"3rd. Railroad near the coal and ore. The new rails now sanctioned go within a few miles of the iron ore.

"At Raneegunge fine iron has been made for generations by the natives, but iron was never made at Porto Novo until the works were opened there by the late Mr. Heath."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

FLAX CULTIVATION IN THE PUNJAB.—Lieutenant-colonel J. Clarke, in a letter, states that for flax cultivation in the Punjab credit is due not to Mr. Cope, but to himself as the originator of the experiment. Far be it from us to withhold the tribute of our applause to that officer for having originated the experimental flax culture conducted by Government, and for having evinced a most lively interest in the matter; but from information received from different sources regarding the culture of that article in the Punjab, we are disposed to think that greater credit is due to Mr. Cope, as we understand that long before the experiment above referred to was projected, that gentleman most zealously entered into a series of operations, the successful results of which, according to Mr. McLeod, served in a great measure to induce Government to act upon Col. Clarke's suggestion for carrying on that experiment; and therefore we presume we have not made any mistake in having conferred on Mr. Cope the honour of being the originator of the project, by which we do not mean the above experiment, but the cultivation of the flax plant in the Punjab for the sake of its fibre. We repeat Colonel Clarke has rendered a great service by having originated the experiment in question, but Mr. Cope has done, we believe, a greater service in having previously prepared the way for such experiment. We did not assert that credit was exclusively due to Mr. Cope, but we said that it was due to him as well as to all others who had taken a good deal of trouble in the matter; we did not mention any other names, as full particulars had been given in the correspondence between Mr. Davis and Mr. Thornton, published in the same number of our journal; as we were led to believe that the greater share of the credit was due to Mr. Cope for reasons stated above, we mentioned that gentleman's name only. With reference to the concluding part of Colonel Clarke's letter, we may mention that a very strong fibre has been obtained from the flax plant grown in certain districts by some European gentlemen with the double purpose of obtaining the seed as well as the fibre. But the fibre thus obtained was found to be deficient in gloss, which is the great point; it was very strong, but a harsh, coarse fibre, and consequently it was not of the quality now required at home. To obtain a superior fibre fit for the use of our manufacturers, it will be necessary to make a great change in the system of culture at present pursued by the natives, and to effect that change a great deal of trouble and expense will be necessary. Although the flax sent to England from the Punjab has been favourably reported on, it still is susceptible of a good deal of improvement. There is no difficulty in obtaining a strong fibre from the plant commonly grown by the natives in any part of India, but this fibre can never answer for the purposes for which flax is now in great demand in the United Kingdom.—*Indian Field*.

RETIREMENT OF MR. RICKETTS.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. Ricketts' health compels his immediate retirement. This will create a vacancy in the Supreme and Legislative Councils. For some time General Birch has been talked of as likely to step from the Secretariat into the Council Chamber; but we believe on this occasion Mr Cecil Beadon is the coming man, not only because his claims on the score of ability are equal to those of any, but because it is a civil and not a military vacancy; and hitherto it has not been usual to have more than one military member besides the Commander-in-Chief. When Sir James Outram is made a governor or a commander-in-chief, General Birch will probably have his turn, and in that case a round man would be put into a round hole. Meanwhile, we cannot but look upon it as a matter of public regret that Mr Ricketts should be obliged to withdraw from the Council Board at the very time when no man could render so valuable service as he would, and he continued at his post. There is scarcely a department of Government which is not destined ere long to undergo changes in a greater or less degree, and no one is better qualified than the departing member to give the wisest counsel as to the best reforms for the civil branches in particular. Mr. Ricketts, we see, arrived in India in 1821, and we believe has only two seniors in the Civil Service. We have no means of ascertaining what were the different appointments he held during his long and brilliant career, but in 1849 he was made a member of the Revenue Board, and in 1856 was appointed commissioner for the revision of civil salaries and establishments throughout India. The experience and practical knowledge acquired in both these appointments, added to his clear judgment and high tone and liberal sentiments, would enable him to afford invaluable aid towards the decision of those great and important questions which must presently come under consideration. We feel convinced that Mr. Ricketts will, when he leaves, take with him the respect of all, and what is perhaps better than all, a proud consciousness of having done his duty. Mr. Ricketts' actual residence in India will be, on New Year's Day, exactly thirty-six years eight months and twenty-one days.—*Hurkaru*.

CAPTURE OF BURJORE SING'S FAMILY.—A native letter, just received from an authentic source, informs us (*Delhi Gazette*) "that the family of Burjore Sing have been captured by the people of the Raj of Datia. As the Regent Rani with the young Raja had gone out on a tour towards the pergunnah of Secunda within that territory, she learnt through Rae Guneshie Lall, Superintendent of the State, and Moonshi Mumraj, nazim of Secunda, both of whom have shown throughout the disturbances their utmost zeal in causing the apprehension of rebels in that part of the country, that the family of Burjore Sing, consisting of his wife, two daughters, his son and his aunt, were concealed in the house of a Thakoor in the village of Seegwan in the said pergunnah. The Rani immediately on the 24th December despatched Dewan Lachman Singh and Mumraj, at the head of about a thousand troops of foot and mounted men with two guns for their capture. The house of the Thakoor above-mentioned having been surrounded, the son of Burjore Sing, a boy of about twelve or thirteen years, twice tried to cut his throat with a sword, but failed, making only a slight cut in the neck. The sword was soon wrested from him, and he taken prisoner, and after a search of about four or five hours, they were found concealed in two or three houses in the village. Burjore Sing's wife and his eldest daughter, however, had taken poison before their capture, and died on their road in the carriage, while they were being brought to the Rani's camp at Indurgurh. On the arrival of the party the Rani ordered the bodies of the dead to be burnt, according to Hindoo custom, and the aunt of Burjore Sing, an old woman of about seventy years of age, and his youngest daughter, a girl of about five, with his

son, were sent under the custody of a strong guard to Datia. A part of the force with the guns was left at the village of Seegwan for the apprehension of the Thakoors, who had concealed the family of so notorious a rebel, and the punishment of the villagers. The durbar of Datia have shown beside the present in three other instances their zeal and readiness to assist the British Government in the destruction of the rebels of Bundelkund, viz. 1st, the capture of Mama Moroo Bulwant, father of the late Ranees Jhansi; 2ndly, apprehension of the chief rebel of Jungit; 3rdly, the opposition of the party of Burjore Sing and Dowlut Sing, and their defeat in the engagement of the 20th October last."

LUCKNOW, Dec. 31.—I forgot to mention that Ram Buksh, of Dhoondeakhera, had been sentenced to death on a careful investigation into his case. He was proved beyond the possibility of doubt to have been the principal instigator in the murder of the Europeans who took refuge in the temple, for escaping the hands of the fiends who took so conspicuous a part in that dreadful massacre. The circumstance of a letter on his person from his wife was a remarkable incident which was brought forward in the trial, and went further to convince men of his guilt than any other evidence, however conclusive, which may have been elicited. Irrespective of that, however, the evidence was quite overwhelming. Nevertheless, the contents of the letter confirmed and corroborated facts incontestible in themselves as to the guilt of the prisoner. Another case has also been recently tried and brought to a satisfactory conclusion; I allude to the parties who have been tried for being implicated in the murder of the late Mr. Murray, of the deputy commissioner's office, Oonao, and his wife. This was also a case of much difficulty, and involving intricate and elaborate inquiries; but, like all the investigations into political trials in Oude, the authorities here have shown themselves fully alive to the great interests at stake, and have proceeded on the facts elicited with the greatest caution, weighing fully all the main points against the prisoners with much circumspection, and in a purely legal and impartial light. It has, however, been proved beyond the possibility of doubt that the prisoners had been the active agents in bringing about the murder for which they were condemned, and both have been sentenced to transportation for life, a very inadequate sentence, in the estimation of the public, for the crimes alleged and proved against these men. I scarcely credit the rumours which have been circulated about General Mummoo Khan having implicated Wajid Allee; at any rate it would be bad policy on the part of Government to arrest the latter on the word of the former, knowing, as we all do, the antipathy the natives have for Wajid Allee for the services he rendered to us, and for which he has been so handsomely rewarded. I do not mean to say that Wajid Allee is guiltless. I merely wish to be understood to say that, to arrest him on the word of the great political prisoner, Mummoo Khan, without corroborative circumstances, would be wrong; and lead, perhaps, to untoward results, not at all creditable to our cause, and needlessly give rise to suspicion on the part of those whom we have fully recognised as innocent of political crimes, and rewarded in that light. —*Delhi Gazette.*

DELHI, Dec. 29. — The Governor-general arrived here this morning about a quarter past 9 o'clock. The guns at Selimgurh announced his excellency's entrance into the city by the Calcutta Gate, and after a little delay, owing to some mistake regarding the proper road, the party left the city by the Cashmere Gate, and proceeded at once to the camp. The Commander-in-chief was with his excellency the Governor-general, and a large party of civil and military officers formed at the bridge of boats, and accompanied their lordships to their tents. The troops were drawn up in line, with their right resting on the Governor-general's tent, and extending thence down the main street of the camp to the road, and thence towards the Cashmere Gate. On the right were the 88th

Connaught Rangers, then the 2nd Fusiliers, 13th Punjab Infantry, 23rd Punjab Infantry, 4th Sikh Irregular Cavalry, and on the left No. 9 Light Field Battery. On the Governor-general entering the Calcutta Gate a royal salute was fired from Selimgurh; and on his excellency arriving at his tent, one from the field battery. A levee, which was largely attended, was held at 3 p.m. The weather was beautiful, and by some excellent arrangement the dust laid so effectually that the assembled spectators had a clear view of all that was going on. The camps halt till Monday. The bishop holds a confirmation on Saturday, at 3 p.m., and the distribution of prizes at St. Stephen's College takes place to-morrow—Jan. 1st. The Bhurtpore Rajah had a private audience of the Governor-general yesterday forenoon. Mr. Brandreth, commissioner of Delhi, accompanied by a few other officers, went out to meet the Rajah, and conducted him to the Governor-general's tent. After the usual ceremonies had been gone through, the viceroy inquired into the state of his highness's health, studies, &c., and concluded with a recommendation for him to persevere in acquiring the English language, &c. At four o'clock the viceroy paid the return visit, the whole of his excellency's escort forming a magnificent cavalcade. The Governor-general, accompanied by the Commander-in-chief and staff, also visited the fort; and Lord Canning, the Jumma Musjid, in the course of the afternoon. Mr. Wilson accompanied the viceroy on his return visit to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, after which he, Mr. Wilson, was to proceed by carriage dawk to Lahore. The flat has gone forth, and the European troops are to be located in the palace. Good airy barracks are to be erected, and all useless buildings cleared away. The Dewan-i-Aum is to be converted into the hospital, the Dewan-i-Khas to be kept as it is, untouched and uninhabited, except, I suppose, on occasions of festivity. The arsenal will be removed from Delhi to Agra, and eventually, that is when these improvements are completed, one full regiment of European infantry will garrison Delhi. The artillery will also be inside the fort. The Jumma Musjid, which is to remain in *statu quo* at present, will have all the houses round about it cleared away, so that the guns which are to be placed in position at the fort gates will entirely command it and the city, should the "powers that be," in a moment of mistaken leniency, restore the mosque to the Mahomedans. I regret to say that the Lord Bishop was so seriously indisposed as to be utterly unable to hold the confirmation yesterday. Monday (to-morrow) is now the day fixed, but it is very uncertain whether his lordship will be able to carry out his intentions even then. —*Delhi Gazette.*

ROORKEE, Dec. 23.—I beg leave to send you a rough account of our doings in Roorkee since the arrival of the Governor-general, Lord Canning, which you may depend upon as correct. His lordship arrived per carriage dawk on the morning of the 21st, accompanied by Lady Canning, the Honourable J. Wilson, and Lieutenant-colonel Yule, and put up with Captain Turnbull, the superintendent of canal irrigation. At 9 a.m. the same morning he visited the Thomson College Establishment and Roorkee Press, and returned at 11 a.m. He then at 3 p.m. visited the shops, along with her ladyship and staff. Captain A. Allen, the superintendent, received his lordship at the grand entrance, and took him over the whole of the works, at which he appeared greatly pleased, especially the mathematical instrument department and moulding department. In the evening he attended again and saw a large cylinder cast, weighing some 60 maunds. On the morning of the 22nd he started for Hurdwar, to visit the head of the canal, at half-past seven o'clock, accompanied by Lady Canning, Lieutenant-colonel Yule, Mr. Wilson, Captain Turnbull and aide-de-camp, a party of ten, by carriage. The small screw steamer was sent up to Dunowrie, six miles from Roorkee, to bring down his lordship and party; so the Roorkee started on her trip up the canal under charge of the engineer, Mr. Watson, and

two old salts to steer the boat. She started at 11 a.m., and reached Dunowrie at 2 p.m., the boat being partly towed up, so as to enable the engines to be cleaned. We waited until 5 p.m., when his lordship arrived with his party, and proceeded at once on board the steamer (which was all ready with steam up), and away we started at a speed of twelve miles per hour, and reached Roorkee in twenty-five minutes. They appeared highly pleased with all they had seen, and I don't think Roorkee's workshop will lose any of its honours by the visit of his lordship. The party started for Meerut the same evening after dinner. —*Delhi Gazette.*

JUNG BAHADOOR'S BLOOD MONEY. — The following is from Lucknow, dated 19th December, 1859:—"Seven of the leaders of the Lucknow mutineers are now here in the Sikcha Gaol. That Mummoo Khan and Ammer Sing had surrendered to the Nepalese on the 2nd Dec., Khan Bahadoor Khan on the 9th, that Benec Madho had been killed after a desperate action with Colonel Puhlwan Sing, and that the Nana's magazine had been captured, the telegrams will already have acquainted you with. As I predicted in my last, Jung Bahadoor has finally abandoned his vacillating policy, and adopted a decided course. He is to be royally rewarded. The whole of the Terai, formerly belonging to Nepal, together with a considerable portion of the old Oude territory, will be given to him and his heirs in perpetuity. The boundary line will be towards the N. E. point of Oude, the Gogra, where that river separates this province from Pileebet. It is to continue towards Rampore and Singhai, in the Baraitch division, and pass along the river Mohaun as far as the Karualla stream. There it will cross the Mosela and Kamar rivers, include the populous and productive districts of Bankee and Bhinga, the whole of the Nanparah jungle, a large portion of the confiscated Toolseepore estate, and finally stop at Khancot, the extreme south-eastern point of Oude. The length of this ceded territory will be about 240 miles, the average breadth nearly forty miles. Hitherto the Terai has yielded scarcely any revenue either to the king or to ourselves; but now, that its magnificent trees are becoming of the highest importance to us, we make a gift of it to that, up to last month, so very doubtful an ally, Sir Jung. Railway contractors will have to pay still higher than the present exorbitant prices for timber. The tax upon each tree, which before the annexation was eight annas, has now been raised to four rupees. I do not believe Sir Jung will follow the exclusive policy of his country, but he must be very different indeed from other natives, if he does not squeeze as much more as he possibly can out of those who are compelled to accept his timber on any terms. The Talookdars of the cultivated portions of that territory will probably not be very well satisfied at this change of rulers, but it is the Oude Railway Company that will have the least cause to be pleased at this transfer on the nearest source, whence they can procure materials for sleepers. Rajahs Rundhoj Sing of Kyrgurh, Koolrag Sing of Budraha, and a few other landlords, will probably be indemnified with slices of confiscated estates. As for any portion of such lands being given to Europeans for their services in the Bailey guard, believe it not. The report has been got up by the authorities to soothe, not to satisfy the unrewarded and unrecognised outsiders, who fought and suffered in the Residency. High hopes have been raised, which are not to be dashed to the ground at once, but are gradually to die out." —*Englishman.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—The Oude Gazette learns from letters direct from the Governor-general's camp "that great changes in the military branch of the administration may be expected to be inaugurated with the beginning of the year 1860. First and foremost, the general staff of the three Presidencies is to be amalgamated, so that there will be only one adjutant-general, and quartermaster-general, and one commissary-general of the army for all India, whose

head-quarters will be Calcutta, with, of course, considerably-increased powers, though, it is believed, not wages."—According to the *Englishman*, "Colonel Pakenham, at present adjutant-general of her Majesty's forces, will be appointed adjutant-general of the joint army, and the appointment of quartermaster-general will be bestowed upon Colonel Becher, at present acting in that capacity in the local army." The office of chief of the staff will, it is said, be abolished.

COLONEL HOLDITCH is to be appointed Official Deputy Adjutant General of her Majesty's forces, in room of Colonel Mackenzie, who is to be the Quartermaster General of the China force.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 23. Atalanta, Walker, Rangoon; str. Baltic, Melville, Maulmain; Abbott Lawrence, Daires, Liverpool.—24. Ayrshire, Hill, Point de Galle; Kedgerie, Mitchell, Glasgow; Jabez Snow, Snow, London.—29. Queen of India, Alexander, Melbourne.—30. Str. Hindostan, Stewart, Suez; Mars, Anderson, Liverpool.—31. Chowringhee, Evans, Sydney.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Mars.—Leon Curtis Tissendie, Esq.  
Per str. Hindostan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. and Mrs. Smithett, Mrs. R. G. Mayne and two infants, Miss Griffin, Mrs. and Miss Peacock, two Misses Larpent, Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. Reddie, Miss Danvers, Capt. and Mrs. Trench, Capt. T. O. Snow, Miss Arrow, Mr. Trueman, Mr. G. B. Grylle, Mr. C. Durham, Mr. Nicolas, Capt. Murphy, Mr. S. M. Russell, Mr. Davidson, Capt. J. B. Saunders, Mrs. Paghe, Messrs. Hatchett, Iremonger, Bachelor, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Rawson, Lieut. col. Bennett, Messrs. W. Green, Webster, Burke, Dougal, W. Lister, and G. Hall. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Charriot and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Mr. Gotheimer, Lieut. C. A. Munro, Mr. Strachan, Mr. Walch, Mr. Swinhoe, Capt. Peacock, Mr. W. Mottram, and Mr. John Bentler. From SUZ.—Messrs. Williamson, J. Cayron, and W. Reike, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Nickell. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Morice. From POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. McGregor, Mrs. Clifton and infant. From MADRAS.—General J. E. Williams, Mr. L. Brut, Mr. W. B. Biddell.  
Per Atalanta.—Mrs. Moybe, Mrs. Boyde, Mrs. Grugnen, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver and child.  
Per str. Baltic.—Mrs. A. S. Browne and child, Maj. Hill, Maj. Dowbiggin, Capt. Cunningham, Capt. W. H. Wales.  
Per Queen of India.—Mr. O. F. Bensley.  
Per Chowringhee.—Mr. and Mrs. Ind and child.  
Per Jabez Snow.—Mrs. Snow, Misses Snow and Bowell.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR C. TREVELYAN AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.—"The attention of Government has been drawn to the rule under which a member of the covenanted civil service is now required to join a new appointment. The rule allows one month where the distance does not exceed 300 miles, two months where it is above 300, but does not exceed 600 miles, and three months where it exceeds 600 miles. This rule not only acts with great inequality, allowing the same time, for example, for a journey of twenty miles as for one of 300 miles; but it has become more unsuitable as a general rule than it was at first, in consequence of the introduction of steamers for journeys north and south, and of the railway for those to the westward. The Governor in council is of opinion that the time has come for amending the rule; and he resolves to publish the following in place of the present rules. No precise time will be prescribed for taking up a new appointment; but the Government will trust to the right feeling of the officer concerned to join as early as he can, with reference to the means of locomotion available for the journey. It will be the duty of the civil auditor to bring to the notice of Government any instance in which an officer shall have taken an unusually long time to join a new appointment. This rule will apply also to the uncovenanted civil service; the present rules under which members of that service are required to join a new appointment are hereby cancelled."

REDUCTION OF NATIVE ARMY.—From the 1st of January each regiment of Madras Native Infantry is to be reduced to fifty havildars, fifty naitques, and 700 privates. Exception, however, is made to the Pegu Police Battalion, the Madras Sapper Militia, and to corps on or warned for foreign service.

MR. R. S. ELLIS.—We have much pleasure in copying the announcement from the Madras official Gazette of the 30th December, that Mr. R. S. Ellis, late deputy commissioner at Nagpore, is to have a furlough to Europe for a year, to embark at Bombay. Sir Charles Trevelyan has thus done his best to remedy the injustice done by the Bengal secretariat to Mr. Ellis, in ordering him to return to his own presidency till the pleasure of the Home Government about the issuing of a Nagpore commission had been taken, when they knew that in consequence of the reforms they intended to make it was quite certain no commission would be required, and knew also that Mr. Ellis had only given up his furlough and come out at great inconvenience to himself to take part in the commission, if there were one, with the promise that he should be at liberty to return to Europe as soon as it was over. Unfortunately, the permission of the Madras Government comes too late to save Mr. Ellis a useless voyage, for he has already sailed from Bombay on his way back to his own presidency; but it is creditable to Sir Charles Trevelyan that he has taken the earliest opportunity of showing that he knows how to treat a man who has done good service to the State.

SIR HENRY DAVISON, the Chief Justice of Madras, who is at present at the Neilgherries, suffering from ill-health, is about to proceed home for a temporary period.

H.M.'s TWELFTH LANCERS have been ordered home. One wing, we are informed, has already embarked. This gallant corps, a year after its arrival in India, was ordered to the Crimea; after the expiration of that war it returned to Bangalore, and, about a year afterwards, one wing was attached to General Whitlock's column and the other sent to duty at Secundrabad. We do not remember of any European cavalry having undergone so many hardships within the last few years as the gallant Lancers.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 27. P. and O. Co.'s str. Candia, Curling, Suez.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Candia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Williams, Messrs. Bainsfather, Wilson, Rose, Hambleu, and Muir, Miss Duncan, Miss Harris, Miss Cox. From MARSEILLES.—Miss Thomas, Miss Bennett, Miss Hiestaller, Miss Buman, Miss Chamange, Mr. Cyr, Mr. Miller.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Nemesis.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Sabine, Mr. Blandford, Capt. Chambers, Mrs. Bernalen, Lieut. Anderson, one lady and infant, Mr. Fansworth and friend.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Nemesis.—To MARSEILLES.—Capt. W. Sapte, R. C. Dent, C. S. Young, and J. G. Palmer. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Holder, Lieut. J. C. Taylor, Mrs. W. Coldman, Mr. Fisher.

## BOMBAY.

### THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE WAGHERS.

The official despatches leave no doubt as to the decisive character of the victory gained by Major Honner over the Waghers on December 18. His success must not be estimated only by the number of enemies slain or taken prisoners; though in this respect also it is complete and final. Its chief value is the moral effect it will have throughout the whole of the district in which the Waghers had so long braved our arms with impunity. Rumour had, as usual, exaggerated the fact that this robber tribe, through the mismanagement and misconduct of some of the European troops who were first sent against them, had resisted us for a time with tolerable good fortune, and had made clear their escape from the formidable army which drove them out of Beyt and Dwarka. The fame of the Waghers began to grow, and soon there were numberless stories of the prowess and enterprise of these sons of the mountain in their wars against the British Government. As the political agent in Kattywar says, it was even at one time credibly reported that these wild and

daring Waghers had cut their way through H. M.'s 28th Regiment. To those who know what wretched creatures the Waghers really are, such a tale seems ludicrous enough; and, disgraceful as the explanation is, we imagine that, when all the facts of the case are disclosed,—which they probably will be when the Government thinks sufficient time has been given for the storm of public indignation to blow over, and for the whole affair to be forgotten,—it will be found that the men of the 28th were not beaten by the Waghers in fair fight, but that they were drunk, and so had forgotten to attend to their picket duties. But, as this was not known, people set down the ill success of the Okhamundel expedition to the credit of the superior bravery and activity of our barbarian foes; and the bubble of the Waghers' reputation was in consequence blown to such vast dimensions that we had almost despaired of seeing it collapse. Major Honner, however, with the troops under his command, has put an end to all fancies that another Rohilla war was prepared for us in the country of the Waghers. He has restored the damaged prestige of the English name, and shown these contemptible marauders in their true colours as a mob without organisation, courage, or discipline, who, even when sheltered by stone walls from an enemy advancing up a precipitous hill, do nothing more than "fire a few well-directed shots from rests, and, if pressed, immediately run away."

But the exploit of Major Honner is not the less brilliant on account of the cowardice of the Waghers. Imagination plays quite as conspicuous a part in war as reality. A skillful leader, when he calculates his chances of success, throws into the opposite scale the reputation as well as the numbers and position of his enemy; and it does not detract at all from the merit of the officer who, with prudent audacity, planned and executed the attack on Abhpoora Fort, that the Waghers gave up the day as lost, and fled as soon as the heads of our columns approached their entrenchments. It is difficult, without the aid of a good map, to make clear the exact nature of Major Honner's operations. But it may be possible to convey in words alone even to the unmilitary reader a general idea of the perils which our troops had to overcome.

The Waghers were posted in a fort on what was deemed, previously to Major Honner's escalade, an inaccessible peak of the hill Abhpoorah. Here they had gathered themselves together, with their wives and children, as if determined to make a glorious ending of the campaign. Their numbers were variously estimated at from 1,000 to 2,000—probably the former number is the more correct,—and they had arms which were none of the best, but which they knew how to use. They were justified in calculating that they could hold their own in this position where, as artillery would not be brought into action, the advantages of fighting would be all on their side, against any force which the British might send to capture their stronghold. But British officers have never been so successful as in storming inaccessible positions. It is just the sort of work requiring the exercise of daring, almost reckless, gallantry, which best suits their eager disposition. No other troops in the world would have thrown themselves against entrenchments on the brow of a steep hill defended by heavy batteries, as our soldiers did when they carried the Russian redoubts at the Alma. Happily, too, there are some officers, of whom Major Honner is one, who do not think it is the part of a good general to give his foe every possible superiority of position, and to scorn to take a mean advantage of him by the paltry tactics of attacking him at once in the front, on the flanks, and in the rear. The gallant major is not one of those leaders who send their men to knock their heads against stone walls, from a mistaken feeling of chivalry that there is something unfair to your opponent in going round a fortress, and taking it on its unprotected side, after he has been at the utmost pains to prepare himself for defending it against a strong attack from the front. Major Honner's plain duty, as commander of the expedition,



was forthwith to subdue the rebellious Waghers by driving them out of the stronghold in which they trusted. He had 1,058 men, besides a small mountain train. Instead of hurling these in a body against the face of the breastworks which the Waghers had armed in front of the fort, the commander divided his troops into seven parties, of one or two hundred men each. These were so disposed round the base of the hill in a wide circle—the extreme right of the attack being thirty miles distant from the extreme left—as to bar every outlet against the Waghers. The principle of the attack was the same as that of the old Highland hunts, in which the gillies commenced beating the forests from all quarters at a great distance from one another, and then, gradually converging towards a common centre, enclosed the game in impenetrable toils.

Captain Walker, with 128 of the 1st Grenadiers, lay in ambush on the right, guarding the passes into Okhamundel. Next him, and in his rear, came Lieutenant Pym with 120 horse. In succession, at measured distances, came 118 men under Lieutenant Lewis, of the Grenadiers, who was shot in the chest, while gallantly leading on his men, and had to resign his command to Ensign Bell; and 200 Grenadiers under Major Honner himself, who had the rare felicity and honour to be the first man to enter the fort, thus proving his claim to be regarded as the most daring soldier as well as the most skilful commander in the force. The next detachment was composed of equal numbers of the 14th and 17th N.I., 400 in all, under Capt. Hill, with the mountain train, which was carried over the hills into positions into which it had seemed impossible that guns could ever be brought. Captain Hill again was supported on his left by Lieut. Hallett with fifty Grenadiers, and Lieutenant Maunsell with forty of the 11th. This party was to have acted with 500 Seebundee of the Nawab of Goonaghur; and one of the only two flaws in the whole enterprise was caused by the cowardice of these men, some of whom came to Lieutenant Hallett, saying, "they could not possibly go up, as the Waghers were too good shots to let any escape." Finally, on the extreme left, and only four miles, on the other side of the hill, from Captain Walker's ambush, Captain Anderson, with 250 men of the 11th, was to have completed the ring; but his guides misled him, and, though he took part in the battle, he was too late to cut off the retreat of the enemy.

The chief and most active share in the attack was taken by the detachments under Major Honner, Captain Hill, and Lieutenant Lewis; but all bore their parts well, and, from the officers down to the men who dragged the guns uphill, worked most zealously and courageously to carry out the plan of their leader. Our loss, as was inevitable in such an operation, was heavy in proportion to that of the enemy, we having 12 men killed and 44 officers and men (four of whom are since dead) wounded, while the Waghers are estimated to have lost only 25 men. We are happy, however, to find that the report of one or two British officers being killed is incorrect. No officer was killed; and only two wounded, Lieuts. Lewis of the Grenadiers, and Newton of the 11th, the former dangerously. The rebels attempted to execute again the same tactics which they had pursued so successfully before at Beyt and Dwarka. As soon as they found they could no longer avoid a hand-to-hand fight, they tried to fly with their wives and children to another place of refuge. But this time their retreat was cut off by Captain Walker, who has captured in all 839 of the tribe, and, as the Seebundee have also taken a good many prisoners, the tribe may now be said to be broken up. The whole affair is one of the most brilliant recorded in the history of the Bombay Army; and the warm eulogies bestowed by the Governor in Council on Major Honner and the force under his command will be heartily joined in by the whole service and by the public.

THE FRENCH CORVETTE *La Cordeliere*, under the command of Commodore V. F. de Langle, left Bombay harbour on the evening of the 5th Jan. for Muscat.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH FROM ADEN.—The *Imperator*, Captain Atkin, with a portion of the submarine cable to connect Kurrachee with Aden, arrived on the 24th December, anchoring 9 A.M. She brings Mr. Newall, of the firm of Messrs. Newall and Co., the great submarine cable contractors; Mr. Forde, telegraph engineer (a partner of Mr. Lionel Gisborne); Captain Myers, of the firm of Messrs. Lieman and Hulske, the first instrument makers of Berlin, and a staff of electricians from Germany. Mrs. Newall and Mrs. Atkin also accompanied the above. The *Imperatrice* has been at Galle for some days, awaiting the arrival, it is supposed, of a partner of Messrs. Newall and Co. She is, however, expected about the 5th Jan., when the expedition, which will consist of *Imperator*, *Imperatrice*, and the *Retribution*, will leave Kurrachee, paying out the cable towards Aden. A temporary office will be opened immediately at Munora Point; and during the early part of the ensuing month arrangements to have an office in camp will be completed. The company have spared no expense towards making the staff comfortable at the stations of Muscat and Hiniani Island, otherwise known as the Kooria Moorias. At the latter station a wooden house is in course of construction, material for which has been sent out from England at great expense. At Muscat the British agent has, until a station can be built, placed the old residency at the disposal of the company. —*Sindian*.

BRIGADIER COGHLAN.—Lord Elphinstone, in his minute reporting on the claims of persons who had rendered good service to the State otherwise than in the field during the late troubles, has, inadvertently we are persuaded, omitted to refer to the aid the Government received, at the darkest period of these troubles, from the political resident at Aden, Brigadier W. M. Coghlan. His lordship's silence on the claims of this officer is all the more inexplicable, that, in his remarks on the patriotic spirit evinced by Sir James Higginson and Sir George Grey, he freely recognises the extreme value of the particular service rendered by Brigadier Coghlan in common with them—the despatch of reinforcements to Bombay. "No one," he says, "on this side of India is likely to have forgotten the relief which was experienced when the 33rd Regiment and Captain Bolton's Company of Royal Artillery arrived at Bombay from the Mauritius." We believe that there are yet fewer in this Presidency who have forgotten the arrival of a still earlier, and therefore still more valuable, reinforcement from Aden, a wing of H. M.'s 86th, despatched by the Political Resident to the help of the local Government, under circumstances which entitle the service that he rendered to rank with what was done by the Governors of the Cape and the Mauritius. Before these officers were applied to, the political resident at Aden was asked if he could spare any of the European troops in garrison at that settlement. Nothing could have been more gloomy than the aspect of affairs there at that very time. The news of Meerut and Delhi had fanned into a blaze, by ministering to the Arab hatred of the Kafir settlers; and the sultan of the neighbouring territory was at no pains to conceal his hostile sentiments towards the British. He stopped the daily supplies of provision and forage from coming into the British camp, plundered British subjects, and challenged the British resident to meet him in the field. Within the settlement, too, were elements as threatening. Twelve hundred native sepoys, whose loyalty had yet to be tested, and some thousands of intolerant Mahomedan inhabitants, were inside the fortifications. The European troops in garrison consisted only of a wing of H. M.'s 86th Regiment, and a portion of a company of artillery; barely men enough, one would have thought, for the pressing requirements of the settlement. Whatever less interested judges may say of the decision, as prompt as it was delicate, of the political resident on the relative urgency of the two cases, the danger to the

empire on the one hand and that to the settlement on the other, those at the Presidency to whom the arrival of the wing of H. M. 86th's from Aden was as the bow in the cloud cannot so easily forget their obligation to that officer. —*Bombay Gazette*.

MR. T. L. JENKINS, the Master in Equity, retires from office, and proceeds home either by the next mail or the one after it. Mr. G. Taylor, who acted during Mr. Jenkins' absence on leave, will be appointed to the situation.

MR. ARNOLD, Principal of the Poona College, who came out to India in December, 1857, has resigned. He will be succeeded by Professor S. Owen, of the Elphinstone College, at present on leave in England.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A special general meeting was held at the office of the chamber at noon on Wednesday, the 28th December, 1859, for the purpose of electing a chairman in the room of H. D. Cartwright, Esq., resigned. Members Present.—A. T. Binny, Esq., in the chair; A. C. Gumpert, Esq.; E. P. Repton, Esq.; Alexander Wallace, Esq.; Wm. Sim, Esq.; G. Steel, Esq.; G. Hamilton, Esq.; R. P. Nixon, Esq.; C. Leggett, Esq.; H. D. Cartwright, Esq.; John Fleming, Esq.; R. McIlwraith, Esq.; W. J. Morgan, Esq.; George Lord, Esq.; S. Burstall, Esq.; R. Latham, Esq.; W. Cassels, Esq.; J. Farrar, Esq.; H. Brook, Esq.; and J. Ritchie, Esq. The chairman having read the requisition calling the meeting, the following resolution was brought forward:—Proposed by J. Fleming, Esq., seconded by G. Hamilton, Esq., and carried unanimously.—That Mr. Henry Scott be confirmed as chairman of the chamber, and Mr. Andrew Grant be elected deputy chairman. The meeting was then dissolved, after a vote of thanks to the chairman for his conduct in the chair.

TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.—The following details of H. M.'s home regiments, under the command of Lieut. J. H. Maxwell, proceeded to England by the ship *Windsor Castle*, Captain Pare, on the 3rd January:—Lieut. R. P. Jones, three sergeants, one corporal and seven privates of H. M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards; one corporal and one private of H. M.'s 6th Inniskilling Dragoons; seven privates of H. M.'s 8th Hussars; six privates, one woman, and a child of H. M.'s 12th Lancers; two sergeants, one corporal, and six privates of H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons; one sergeant and three privates of H. M.'s Royal Artillery; one subaltern, two sergeants, one drummer, two corporals, and twenty-four privates of H. M.'s 1st Royals; one sergeant of H. M.'s 4th Foot; one sergeant, one corporal, and eleven privates of H. M.'s 18th Foot; one private of H. M.'s 33rd Foot; one corporal and six privates of H. M.'s 57th Foot; one sergeant and eleven privates of H. M.'s 66th Foot; six sergeants, three corporals and twenty privates of H. M.'s 91st Foot; and two privates, two women, and two children of H. M.'s 95th Foot.

A BRAHMIN'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—Mr. Mahiputram Roopram, deputy educational inspector of Kaira, intends proceeding on a tour to England, his chief object being to get a personal knowledge of the different systems of instruction adopted in the schools of Great Britain, and test their applicability to the Indian schools. Mr. Mahiputram is an intelligent young Brahmin, of unassuming manners, and though ranked among the young Bombay, he has gained popularity from the ignorant and bigoted, as well as from the enlightened members of his caste. His will be the second instance of a Brahmin from this Presidency visiting England. There is at present in England the Brahmin lad who accompanied Mr. Tucker of the civil service. We hope the wealthy Hindoos of Bombay will present Mr. Mahiputram with a purse to defray the expenses of his tour, after the example of the Parsees, who assisted their countryman, Dr. Rustomjee Byramjee, who is now an assistant surgeon in H. M.'s Bombay army, when he visited England to qualify himself for admission into the covenanted medical establishment of India.

Mr. W. E. FRERE, Provisional Member of Council, who has leave of absence for three months, proceeded by the China steamer of the 31st Dec. to visit the Straits, China, and Japan.

Mr. G. FAWCETT, Revenue Commissioner, southern division, whose time of service expires on the 3rd February next, will retire; and in all probability Mr. Richard Spooner, at present Commissioner of Customs, will be his successor, and Mr. Henry Hebbert is not unlikely to be the new Commissioner of Customs.

**BOMBAY SAPPERS.**—The 2nd and 5th companies Bombay Sappers and Miners, under the command of Lieut. J. H. Bedford, are ordered from Lullutpore to Poona.

**RECRUITS FOR THE CHINA EXPEDITION.**—The recruiting for the above expedition still continues, and men are being daily sworn in for it who formerly belonged to the late Company's Bengal army, most of the men attested being fine able-looking fellows.

**BANK OF BOMBAY.**—The half-yearly report of the Bank of Bombay proves the financial condition of the Bank to be most satisfactory. We learn from the profit and loss account that the directors have conducted their business in so safe and profitable a manner as to be able to declare a dividend for the last six months of 11 per cent., in addition to a dividend of 9 per cent. for the previous half year, to write off as loss the sum of Rs., 2,57,416-7-8,—the amount of depreciation of Government securities sold—and still to leave at the end of a year of great financial difficulty a balance of reserved fund amounting to Rs. 1,93,252-13-8, being only about Rs. 2,000 less than the reserved fund at the end of 1858. The auditors' report is singularly clear and complete. It gives full particulars, which leave no doubt that the business of the Bank is managed with a prudence, and the accounts kept with a carefulness and regularity, that reflect the highest credit on Mr. Stuart, the secretary, and the other officers of the establishment. We hope the Bank will continue to flourish under Mr. Blair, who is to succeed Mr. Stuart, when the latter gentleman leaves for England.

**CAPTAIN SINCLAIR**, at present officiating at the Presidency as assistant adjutant-general, is about to take a furlough to Europe. He will be succeeded by Captain George Leckie, the present assistant adjutant-general at Poona. This appointment will give universal satisfaction. The Bombay army contains no more gallant, intelligent, active, and accomplished officer than Captain Leckie—nor one more generally esteemed for his personal worth, obliging disposition, and conciliatory manners. The appointment reflects credit not only on the commander-in-chief, but on Colonel Green, C.B., the able adjutant-general of the army, whose recommendation, it may be supposed, influenced the commander-in-chief's selection.

**THE REV. W. H. CUMMINS** having declined to take the chaplaincy of Nusseerabad in relief of the Rev. C. T. Wilson, who is appointed to St. John's Church, Colaba, the Rev. G. A. F. Watson is to be ordered to proceed to Nusseerabad as chaplain, visiting Neemuch once in three months.

**THE ELPHINSTONE INSTITUTION** was closed on the 3rd Jan., in honour of the death of its founder, the late lamented Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone. The students and ex-students are to meet in the Town Hall on Jan. 10, at 3 o'clock, to consider what should be the form of their memorial of Mountstuart Elphinstone.

**BUTCHER'S ISLAND**, which has so long been a station for the Indian Navy, is to be converted into a military sanitarium for the troops located at Bombay, and the naval officers employed there have been directed to vacate the island without delay. The naval detachment will be provided with quarters on board the *Ajdaha* and *Palinurus*, which are to be fitted up for their accommodation.

**BOMBAY TO MOHOL.**—The line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Bombay to Mohol was opened to the public on Monday, the 2nd January.

**THE JAGER CORPS.**—Three hundred men of the Jager Corps, with a due proportion of officers, left Poona for Kurrachee by railway yesterday via Bombay, where they will embark in the *Dalhousie* steamer. A second detachment of the Jagers, consisting of two hundred and twenty men, will leave Poona this evening by railway for Kurrachee, embarking at Bombay in the I. N. steamer *Victoria* to-morrow. It is expected that the men of the Jager Corps who have elected to return to the Cape and transform their bayonets into reaping-hooks, as colonists, will be despatched from Bombay about the 25th. We have always had a sincere regard for this high-spirited and gallant corps of volunteers for H. M.'s service, and regret to see them thus broken up and separated. No European regiment ever behaved better, or bore a higher reputation in this place in every respect, both as soldiers and citizens, than the Jagers; and we part with them with great reluctance.—*Poona Observer*, Jan. 7th.

**FRENCH DISCOUNT BANK.**—A Bombay branch of the French *Comptoir d'Escompte* has been opened in this town, to facilitate the transaction of business with France. Branches of the same bank have also been opened lately in Calcutta, Madras and Bourbon. Messrs. Volkart Brothers are appointed agents for Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 24. str. *Victoria*, Corryea, Surat; str. *Mountstuart* Elphinstone, Woolley, Surat; Anna Dorothea, Smith, Liverpool; Sylph, Briggs, Calicut.—25. La Cordeliers, Flenicot de Laugle, Goa; H.M.'s str. *Prince Arthur*, Twynam, Madras; Alpine, Crawford, Otao.—26. Coquetdale, Dobson, Calicut; H.M.'s str. *Pleiad*, White, Reva Gunah; Celestial Breeze, Lawless, Calcutta.—27. H.M.'s str. *Victoria*, Chitty, Kurrachee; Simoon, Baker, Hong Kong.—28. Percep, Pope, Kurrachee.—29. str. *Phlox*, Clark, Surat.—31. John Stephenson, Westlake, Macao; Calabar, Thompson, Calcutta; Inchinnan, Kirk, Singapore; str. *Singapore*, Curling, Suez.—Jan. 1. Sidonie, Vauclat, sea, put back leaky; str. *Scindian*, Banks, Kurrachee.—4. Ville de Bale, Dupont, Singapore.—5. Futtay Salam, Anderson, Singapore; str. *Ganges*, Gribble, Hong Kong.—6. *Ganges*, Ragg, Moulemin.—8. *Argyle*, Smith, Moulemin.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Alpine.—Capt. and Mrs. Fulton.  
Per H.M.'s str. *Victoria*.—Dr. Forshall, Lieuts. Smith, Heywood, Cabell, and Cassell, Capt. and Mrs. Cotes and two children.  
Per Inchinnan.—Mrs. Kirk, Mr. F. Valge.  
Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. *Scindian*.—Lieut. Gordon, Captain White, Lieut. Burgess, Miss Packe, Capt. Chapman, Dr. and Mrs. Trump.  
Per str. Sir J. R. Carnac.—J. R. Strutt, Esq., Col. J. B. Kelly.  
Per str. *Victoria*.—Dr. S. A. De Carvalho, J. P. De Silva, Esq., J. C. De Aguiar, Esq., P. De Lemons, Esq., L. P. De Rozario, Esq., Mr. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. *Ganges*.—Hon. Mr. Elliott, Messrs. Newby and Steven, Lieut. Angelo, Col. Fitzwygram, Capt. Anderson, Mons. Jno. Mr. Richardson and two children.  
Per Percep.—Capt. Houghton, Mrs. Gill and two children, Lieut. DeCartwright, 79th Highlanders, Dr. Mullin, 51st Foot.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. *Singapore*.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. and Mrs. Barnett, Mr. J. Mitchell, Mrs. Mead, Mrs. and Miss Moore, Lieut. Henning, Miss Shaw, Mrs. G. Steel, Mr. S. Edwards, Miss Gilbert, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Maule, Capt. Allen, Mrs. Chitty, Mr. Broad, Mr. Buggy, Mrs. Woolley and infant, Miss Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. Gault, Mrs. McNeil and infant, Mrs. Hawkins, Dr. and Mrs. Crawford, Miss Gayer, Mrs. Trevelyan, Mr. C. Grant, Mrs. Hunter and infant, Miss C. Adams, Mr. Cope, Mr. Dhill, Mr. H. C. Norris, Hon. Mr. Annesley, Mr. W. Nixon, Mr. T. L. Jenkins, Capt. and Mrs. Bramhall, Mr. Fitzgibbon, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Jamieson, From MARSEILLES.—Capt. and Mrs. Hunter and infant, Mr. Bailie, Mr. A. Bailie, Mr. J. Whitecock, Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson, Madame Viny, Maj. Pore, From MALTA.—Maj. Ballingall, From CORFU.—Mrs. Faught, From ADEN.—Capt. Stephens, Messrs. Hewett, Burt, Price, Ellis, McGee, Holloway, Shalard, Westendorp, Capt. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. C. Wilson, quartermaster.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 27. Sirocco, Halloran, Liverpool.—28. Northern Bride, Betts, Liverpool.—30. Royal Saxon, Hamen, Liverpool; Marathon, Wilson, Amsterdam; str. *United Service*, Betham, China, &c.—31. Tornado, Morrison, Liverpool; Merchant Prince, McLay, Kooria Moorla; str. *Cadiz*, Killock, China, &c.; str. *Retribution*, Edgill, Kurrachee.—Jan. 3. Windsor Castle, Pare, London; str. *Zenobia*, Chitty, Vitoria and Penang.—4. str. *Dalhousie*, Hopkins, Kurrachee; Margaret, McPhun, Liverpool.—5. Hiawatha, Dewar, Singapore; Jacob a Cornelia, Rosenboom, Hong Kong; str. *Victoria*, Wood, Kurrachee; Austoria, McPherson, Kooria; Beucoclen, Scollay, Liverpool; Timour, Campbell, Liverpool; La Cordeliere, De Laugle, Muscat.—6. Rock City, Mesnard, Liverpool.—7. Quick Step, Odell, Colombo and Boston; Ocean Monarch, Archer, Liverpool; Caroline Chisholm, Maybank, Hong Kong.—8. Mayotte, Cogrel, Singapore; Summer Cloud, Sabiston, London.—9. P. and O. Co.'s str. *Emeu*, Munro, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. *Emeu*.—For ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Marnulstein. For Suez.—Dr. and Mrs. Trumpp, Dr. Knapp,

Col. Pope. For MARSEILLES.—Major Marsh, Capt. Sinclair, Mr. Hayes, Col. Scobie. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Ems. Bailie, Mrs. Roper and three children, Lieut. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Swinburne, Mrs. Godley, Dr. Forshall, Lieut. de Carteret, Lieut. Newall, Lieut. Fairfield.

Per Royal Saxon.—Mr. Mucks, Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, Mr. Nixon, a lady, a gentleman, and a child.

Per Windsor Castle.—Mrs. Shewan and family, Mrs. Curtis and family, Mrs. Baylis and two children, Mrs. H. W. Bayman and family, Mrs. Gibson and family, Mrs. Moegling and family, Mr. and Mrs. Latzen, Mrs. Firon and family, W. R. Ferguson, Esq., B.C.S., Dr. and Mrs. A. V. Ward and four children, Mrs. Betham and three children, F. E. Whyte, Esq., J. McGhee, Esq., Mrs. Thompson and three children, two children of Maj. Armstrong's, Mr. and Mrs. Hock, Mr. Mitz and child, Mr. Fritz, Mrs. McGhee and two daughters, Lieut. Merriman, Mr. and Mrs. Kilroy and two children, Lieut. Ogilvy, Madras Artillery, Lieut. H. Maxwell, 1st Royals, and Lieut. Jones, H.M.'s 91st Regt.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Jan. 9, 1860.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 76½	100 Sa.
4 " " " " " " " "	1832-33 Rs. 76½	100 Sa.
4 " " " " " " " "	1835-36 Rs. 76½	100 Co.'s
4 " " " " " " " "	1842-43 Rs. 76½	100 do.
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1854-55 Rs. 76½	100 do.
5 per cent. Loan (New)	Rs. 91½	100 do.
5½ per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	Rs. 96 5/8	

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	T. B. closed.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	49
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	½ to 1 per ct. pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	16½ to 16½ ct.
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	prem. 33 per cent.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	" 7 per cent.
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 p. up	Rs. 22,000 dis.
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.	" 26,500 ex. div
Hydraulic P. Com.	4,600 do. " 3,500
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,600 do. "
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.	2,500 do. " 1,400
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do. " 8,400
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 do. " 350
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or 225 prem. in England—Rs. 25 per share discount.	
Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at 22 per share—Rs. 8 do.	

### EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d. for Doc. Bills.	
6 " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	2s. 1½d. for Cred. Bills.
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	Nominal.
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	99½
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	99
On Madras, at 30 days' " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	99½
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	99
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 220 per 100 dols

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	per Rs. 10 6
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 227
Republic Dollars	" 213½
German Crowns	" 213
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 106 4
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 16 15.

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 15s. per ton.  
To Liverpool, £1. 12s. 6d. to £1. 15s. per ton.

**IMPORTS (Bombay, Jan. 9).**—*Cotton Manufactures.*—The market for Piece Goods remains in a depressed state. Stocks are still very heavy, with little or no demand from up-country dealers. A fair business has been done, however, at a further reduction of prices. Almost all descriptions of Grey Goods, with the exception of Shirtings of 9 lbs. and upwards and Madapolams, are quoted lower. Bleached and Glasgow Goods are in moderate inquiry as before, with a slight reduction of prices in a few kinds. Turkey Red Goods continue dull, and prices have further declined. *Yarns.*—The market for both Mule and Water has become somewhat firmer, and in one or two counts prices are quoted one-eighth anna higher. Dyed Yarns are in moderate request. *Metals.*—Copper is in active demand, and Braziers and Sheathing, which were scarce, have again advanced in price. Brass is quoted lower. Iron is quiet, and has receded in price, with the exception of Sheet and Hoop Steel is neglected. Spelter continues dull. In Lead there is no thing doing. *Cochineal.* In good inquiry, at slightly-advanced rates.

**EXPORTS (Bombay, Jan. 9).**—*Cotton.* Since our last report the unfavourable advices received from Liverpool and China have caused a reduction in the prices of the staple of from Rs. 8 to 10 per candy, but latterly, a few buyers having come forward to make purchases for the Europe market, prices recovered from Rs. 3 to 4. There is very little doing in the market at present. The arrivals of Dholleria and Compta continue large, the former staple is fair and very free of leaf, the latter is of poor quality and with a good deal of seed. The cotton exports from Bombay during the year 1859 were—to Europe 625,605½ bales, being an increase of 268,352 over 1858; and to China 161,916 bales, being an increase of 59,812 over the previous year. Total exports, 785,521½ bales. *Wool.* This is at present in very active demand, and a fair amount of business has been effected at full prices. There is a good supply at market. *Oilseeds.* The market is firm. Mustard is in good demand at a slight reduction in price. Rape-seed much inquired for, and has advanced in price. In Pease-seed there is not much doing. Supplies of Ground Nuts are being received, and the article is quoted at Rs. 17 to 17½. *Heaps* remains unaltered. *Coffee.* Stocks of both Mocha and Malabar are very light, and high prices are asked. *Pepper* has improved in demand, and is quoted higher. *Madras Root.* In moderate inquiry, and prices have given way.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Foreign Dept., Camp, Khurkodah, Dec. 19.*—Brig gen. G. St. P. Lawrence, agent to the Gov. gen. for the States of Rajpootana, has ext. of leave for 3 mo. fr. date of expiration of his present leave for 15 mo., on m.c.

Lieut. col. C. Hinde, comdg. Nagode mil. police, is perm. to rejoin his app. at Rewah. The G. O., dated Oct. 19 last, No. 18, is cane.

Capt. M. Lloyd assu. ch. of Toungoo dist., on 'Oct. 26 last.

Lieut. W. H. Edgcome, Madras engrs., has passed a successful exam. in Burmese language.

*Military Dept., Fort William, Dec. 27.*—No. 1,700.—The servs. of Asst. surg. A. G. Duff, offic. garr. asst. surg., Fort William, are temp. placed at disp. of lieut. gov. of Bengal.

No. 1,701.—Returned to duty:—

Lieut. col. A. Hall, 5th Eur. L.C.; date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 12, 1858.

No. 1,702.—Capt. H. Mackenzie, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., is perm. to ret. from the service on pension of a maj. from 15th inst.

No. 1,703.—Promotion:—

2nd N.I.—Ens. W. S. Brooke to be lieut., fr. June 12, v. Lieut. D. Reid, dec.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

*Judicial Department, Camp, Futteghur, Dec. 10.*—Lieut. W. B. Thomson, dep. commissioner of Seonee, has one mo. privilege leave on m.c.

Capt. J. H. N. Maclean, dep. commissioner of Jaloun, has privilege leave for 1 mo., from January 1, 1860, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same, making over charge of his office to Capt. Corbett, who will conduct the duties during his abs.

Lieut. C. W. Hamilton, dep. commissioner, of Dumoh, is granted 30 days' privilege leave, from date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieut. T. M. Hogg will conduct du. of Dumoh dep. commissionership, during abs. of Lieut. Hamilton.

The Hon. R. A. J. Drummond, Judge of Banda, having reported his return from leave to England, and being about to res. his substantive rank, the app. of Mr. E. J. Boldero, to offic. as judge of Banda, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. E. J. Boldero, mag. and col. of Mynpoorie, will resume charge of that district.

Mr. G. E. Lance, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade, is attached to district of Mynpoorie, in that capacity.

*General Dept., Camp, Futteghur, Dec. 10.*—The privilege leave of abs. for 3 mo., granted by Lord bishop of Calcutta to Rev. A. D. Nicolson, chap. of Ghazepore, is conf.

Rev. M. R. Burge is app. to be chap. of Mussoorie and Dehra, for 2 yrs., from Jan. 12 next.

*Camp, Allahgunge, Dec. 12.*—Rev. E. J. Hubbard is app. to be chap. of Jounpore and Azingurh, in suc. to Rev. F. W. Ellis.

The serv. of Rev. F. C. Viret, chap. at Landour, are placed at disposal of the Government of Punjab from 1st prox.

### The Army for China.

*Camp Meerut, Dec. 20.*

H. E. the Governor-general issues this Notification for the information of the Bengal Native Army.

2. It is likely that an army will shortly be required from India for the Queen's service in China.

3. This army will be composed partly of European and partly of native troops.

4. The European portion of it will consist of seven regiments of infantry (in addition to the two regiments recently sent to China) and some cavalry; but respecting this portion of the force, H. E. the G. in C. will in due time issue the necessary directions.

5. The native portion of the army will consist, in the first instance, of five battalions of infantry, of which four will be selected from such Punjabee regiments as may volunteer for the service, and one from the Hindostanee regiments which may volunteer. Some irregular cavalry will also be sent.

6. The strength of the battalions will be 800 privates each, with the due proportion of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, in eight companies.

7. Each man, whether belonging to a regiment volunteering collectively, or coming forward separately, will be required to sign or seal a paper, declaring himself to be a volunteer. This precaution for securing individual willingness will be taken after the offer of a regiment, or of any man belonging to it, shall have been accepted by the Governor general.

8. The period for which volunteers are now required is two years, if it should happen that the service in China extends beyond two years any man who may wish to be relieved at the end of that term will be relieved.

9. Depots will be formed in India of regiments volunteering; to which men who do not proceed on foreign service will be attached; and the property left behind by the men, and any of their families, will be carefully looked after at these depots.

10. The native volunteer battalions proceeding to China will enjoy the established privileges of foreign service, viz.:—

I. The privilege of granting family money certificates.

II. The nomination of heirs to family pension in case of their decease.

III. Pay and full batta in addition to free rations. The full batta will be drawn from the date on which each man's offer of service is accepted.

IV. Rations, gratis, on board ship, and on shore while on foreign service and until re-landed in Bengal. The commissariat department will issue the rations, of which the cost will be defrayed by Government.

V. On embarkation, haversacks, canteens, and hammocks, and a great coat per man, at the public expense, the articles to be accounted for by quartermasters in the periodical returns.

VI. Half batta during leave of absence on medical certificate.

VII. After a return of a regiment from foreign service if in time of peace, a quadruple proportion of native officers and men will be entitled to furlough, for periods proportioned to the distances of their homes and with the privilege of half batta during such furlough.

11. The native force will be armed with the smooth bore musket, such as is used by the regiments of Bengal and Madras N.I. now serving in China; and in order that uniformity of ammunition may be preserved throughout the entire native force in that country, corps now armed with rifles will, before embarkation, have them exchanged for the smooth bore musket.

12. Each volunteer regt. will have the following complement of European officers:—

A commandant.

A second in command.

An adjutant.

An interpreter and quartermaster.

A medical officer (surg. or asst. surg.)

Eight (8) officers doing duty.

An apothecary.

13. H. E. the G. in C. is requested to issue such further subsidiary orders as may be necessary, respecting the formation of the force, European and Native, proceeding to China.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Major General,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India, with the Gov. Gen.

### MADRAS.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, Dec. 27.*

Mr. C. N. Pochin to act as coll. of North Canara, from 16th inst. to the date of Mr. Levinges' arrival.

#### PROCLAMATION.

The Hon. the Gov. being about to proc. on a tour into the province, the administration at the presy. will, in his absence, be conducted as heretofore. All official correspondence is to be carried on, and the resolutions of the Govt. continue to be passed in the name of the Govr. in Council, as usual.

J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., sec. to Govt. in the revenue and public works depts., will attend the Hon. the Govr. as sec., and, dur. his abs. from the presy., the duties of those depts. will be conducted by the chief secretary.

*Dec. 24.*—No. 493.—With reference to G.O. Sept. 20, 1859, No. 363, the Gov. in Council directs that Maj. Thompson, town maj. of Fort St. George, will now proc. to ass. charge of his appt. as agent for remounts at Hosur.

Capt. G. Baldock, 28th N.I., will act as town maj. of Fort St. George until further orders, without prejudice to his appt. as fort adjt.

No. 494.—Capt. J. G. Palmer, 15th N.I., has leave to Eur., on m.c., for 15 mo., regs. of 1854, to embark from Madras.

*Dec. 27.*—No. 495.—With reference to G.O. Nov. 15, 1859, No. 446, the following milly. despatch from the Right hon. the Secy. of State for India is published in G.O.:—

Despatch dated Nov. 27th, 1859, No. 168.—With reference to 3rd para. of my milly. despatch, dated

Oct. 7, 1859, No. 150, I have to apprise you that the interval between discharge and re-enlistment, which does not debar the soldier from counting previous service, should be 6 instead of 12 months, as inadvertently stated in that despatch.

*Dec. 29.*—No. 497.—Col. E. Amsinck, art., to be comdt. of art., with rank of brigadier, v. Hamond, inv., from Dec. 31.

Surg. J. L. Geddes, late surg. gen., is perm. to ret. from the service on a pension of £700 per annum from Jan. 1, 1860.

The leave granted to Capt. E. G. Wood, 6th L.C., in G. O. G., No. 480, Dec. 13, is cane. at his own request.

Mr. R. L. N. Sturt, having satisfied the Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, is admitted upon the establishment as a cadet of int., from Dec. 13, and prom. to the rank of ens., leaving the date of his commission to be settled hereafter.

*Dec. 28.*—No. 501.—Lieut. E. S. Berkeley, 7th L.C., to be adjt. to the hon. the Governor's body guard, v. Dent, proc. to Europe.

Capt. J. G. Russell, 29th N.I., dep. paymr. Malabar and Canara, to act as paymr. Nagpore force, until fur. ords.

Lieut. J. R. G. Magrath, 1st N.I., superint. of police, to act as dep. paymr. Malabar and Canara, dur. the employt. of Capt. Russell on other duty, or until further orders.

*Dec. 30.*—No. 502.—Col. A. T. Cotton, comdt. of engrs., returned to the presy. fr. Bangalur and Bellari on the 24th inst.

The servs. of Lieut. C. H. Plowden, of the 19th N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, for employt. in the Nagpore irreg. force.

Capt. R. P. M. Crew, 14th N.I., has leave to Eur. on furl., old regs., to embark from Singapore.

Lieut. R. K. Stuart, 7th L.C., on furl., old regs., to embark from Bombay.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by perm. of the home govt., without prejudice to their rank.

2nd Capt. G. G. Pearse, art., asst. commisr., Punjab, arr. at Calcutta Nov. 28, 1859.

Lieut. T. H. E. Stone, 9th N.I., arr. at Bombay, Dec. 19, 1859.

2nd Lieut. F. J. Granville, 1st Madras fus., arr. at Bombay Dec. 19, 1859.

2nd Captain F. T. Haig, eng., district engineer 1st class.—Arrived at Madras Dec. 24, 1859.

Lieut. F. M. Rocke, 36th N.I.—Arrived at Madras Dec. 24th, 1859.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from Dec. 29, 1859:—

Lieut. Benjamin Wild, 3rd Madras Eur. reg.

Lieut. W. Blount, 7th N.I.

Lieut. F. Elms, 16th N.I.

Lieut. A. R. Clephane, 24th N.I.

Lieut. R. G. Lewis, 31st L.I.

The following movements are ordered.  
Head quarters and right wing H.M.'s 12th lancers, from Secunderabad to England, to embark at Masulipatam.

H.M.'s 17th lancers, from Gwalior to Secunderabad.

No. 7. bat., 14th brigade royal art., from St. Thomas's Mount to China, to embark at Madras.

200 men and horses H.M.'s 1st King's dragoon guards, from Bangalore to China, to embark at Madras.

A. co. 5th batt. art. (Golundauze), from St. Thomas's Mount to China, to embark at Madras.

1st supplemental co. (Golundauze), from Cuttack to China, to embark at Poree.

A. and K. co. sappers and miners, from Madras (Fort St. George) to China.

H.M.'s 44th reg., from Madras (Fort St. George) to China.

H.M.'s 66th reg., from Cannanore to China.

F. Tr. H. Art., from Saugor to Bangalore, instead of to Secunderabad—vide G. O. G., Sept. 23, 1859, No. 367.

A. co. 4th batt. art., with No. 1 horse field batt., from Banda, Humeerpore, Kerwe to Waltair, by sea from Calcutta.

2nd supplemental co. (Golundauze), from Vizianagrum to Cuttack.

H.M.'s 43rd Regt., from Saugor to Fort St. George, by sea from Calcutta.

H. M.'s 3rd batt. 60th rifles, head quarters, and 9 co., from Jackatalla to Cannanore and outposts.

3rd Madras Eur. regt. from Jubbulpore to Jaulnah.

*Dec. 30.*—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr. R. S. Ellis, dep. commisr. of Nagpore, for 1 year, to Europe, on furl., to embark from Bombay.

Mr. E. Cullin, principal Sadr Amin of Cochin, for 3 mos., to commence from 15th prox.

Mr. Carr to offic. as subordinate judge, Zila Salem, dur. the abs. of Mr. W. Hodgson, on leave, or until fur. ords.

Mr. J. D'Silva, district Munsif of Calicut, to offic.

as principal Sadr Amin of Cochin, dur. the abs. of Mr. Cullin on leave, or until fur. ords.

Mr. A. W. Phillips delivered over charge of the civil and session court of Tinnevely to the principal Sadr Amin on the 22nd inst.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Dec. 23.*

Lieut. H. G. Thomson, horse art., is to be considered to have been confirmed as A.D.C. to Lieut. gen. Beresford, comdg. Mysore div., without prej. to his regt. duties, from July 1, 1858.

Dec. 24.—The following postings and removal are ordered:—

Brev. col. P. Hamond to Eur. veterans, to take effect from 31st inst.

Brev. col. R. R. Ricketts to 1st N.V. battn., to take effect from Jan. 2, 1860.

Asst. surg. E. McLeod Ross, d. d. 2nd Eur. L.I., to do duty supp. surg.'s dept., Malabar and Canara; to join immediately.

Capt. H. Riggs, 31st N.I., will join his regt. from the date of its quitting the southern div., instead of from the date of its march from Trichinopoly as dir. in G.G. Dec. 8, 1859.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their corps and stations:—

Capt. J. G. Cookson, 8th L.C., acting dep. judge adv. gen. southern div. presy., s.c., prep. to obtaining a final m.c. to proc. to Europe.

Lieut. T. Darling, 2nd N.V. battn., acting asst. comy. of ordnance, in continuation to Dec. 31, 1860; Nilgiris and Coimbatore, s.c.

Dec. 29.—Capt. H. T. Campbell, 13th N.I., is app. to do du. with 34th L.I., at Trichinopoly, until further orders.

Dec. 30.—Brev. maj. J. E. Mawdsley, horse brig., non-effective, is to do du. with the hd. qrs. 2nd batt. art. at Kamptee, until further orders.

With the sanction of the Hon. the Gov., Lieut. Cecil Beadon, 1st L.C., is app. to do du. with the body guard, until further orders.

Ens. F. L. Haleman, 37th grenadiers, is rem. from do. du. with the 20th N.I., and will do du. with the 48th N.I., until the arrival at Vizianagram of his own corps; when he will pro. to join it, under orders from the officer comdg. the Mysore div.

The servs. of the undermentioned officers of the 21st N.I., having been placed temporarily at the disposal of the C. in C. for regt. du., they are directed to pro. to join their corps forthwith:—

Capt. R. Renton, in charge of the resident's escort, Yelwall and Mysore.

Lieut. T. G. Clarke, offic. junr. asst. to the commissioner of Mysore.

The following removals are ordered in the art.:—

Brev. Maj. G. M. Gumm from C. comp. 3rd batt. to D. comp. 4th batt.

Brev. maj. J. Babington from D. comp. 4th batt., do. du. recruit depot, to C. comp. 3rd batt.—to join.

Capt. R. G. H. Grant from D. comp. 1st batt., to B. comp. 2nd batt.—to join at Secunderabad, and await arrival of comp.

Brev. col. G. B. Arthunot, 8th L.C., has leave from Jan. 2, to Feb. 4, 1860, Nilgiris.

### BOMBAY. CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Dec. 29.)

The Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to recognise M. A. C. Gumpert as consul at Bombay for the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg.

Major E. P. Arthur assumed ch. of Pahlunpoor agency from Lieut. col. Keily on 21st inst.

Lieut. O. Probyn, asst. superint. of police in Khandaish, having returned on 24th ult. from leave, the unexpired portion of the leave is cancelled.

Mr. C. H. Cameron, act. sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Konkun for the detached station of Rutnagerry, having resumed charge of his duties on 9th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave is cancelled.

Capt. J. B. Dunsterville, 4th N.I. (rifles), to be judicial mag. of Kurrachee, and to continue to act as coll. and mag. of Kurrachee.

Mr. C. Walter, sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Kaira, has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years from the date of the sailing of the second steamer in March next, and also prep. leave from 1st idem.

Appointments:—

Lieut. J. Harpur, superint. of police at Rutnagerry, to act as superint. of police at Tannah, from the date of Capt. Walker's joining his regt.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, asst. superint. of police, Ahmedabad, to act as superint. of pol. at Rutnagerry.

Capt. S. J. K. Whitehill, comdt. of Guzerat irreg. horse, and Lieut. J. A. Pym, 2nd in com., are respectively invested with powers of a mag. and asst. mag. while on field service in Kattywar.

Lieut. P. H. LeGeyt, adjt. Guzerat irreg. horse, is invested with powers of an asst. mag. in Guzerat.

The Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to appoint the following officers asst. mag. in zillahs of Belgaum, Dharwar, Sattara, and Sholapoor:—

Lieut. A. Battye, 2nd in com. S. Muratha irreg. horse.

Lieut. W. P. La Touche, adjt. S. Muratha irreg. horse.

Lieut. W. Bannerman, acting 2nd in com. S. Muratha irreg. horse.

Lieut. J. G. Watts, adjt. S. Muratha irreg. horse.

Mr. J. W. Hadow, coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, has leave for 3 mo.

Mr. G. G. B. Coulson, to act as settlement officer, Kurrachee, dur. abs. of Capt. Haig on foreign serv.

Mr. A. F. Bellasis, actg. coll. and mag. of Surat, assn. ch. of his duties on 21st inst.

Mr. D'Oyly, actg. 1st asst. coll. of Belgaum, in ch., has leave for 20 days, to Bombay.

Mr. A. A. Borrodale to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, on special duty in Alienation Dep., resumed charge of his du. on 15th inst.

Dr. Kane, of the Madras Med. Serv. has been app. by the Gov. Gen. of India to be Dep. Assay Master at Bombay.

Surg. Neilson, 20th N.I., rec. charge of civil med. duties at Dharwar, from surg. Forbes, on 5th Dec., 1859.

The Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India has been pleased to perm. Mr. G. F. Sheppard to ret. to his duty in the Civil Estab. of the Bombay Presy.; and has granted an extension of leave, on med. cert., to Mr. J. F. Goulding, head master of the Govt. School, Ajmere, and Mr. S. Owen, Prof. of History and Political Economy at the Elphinstone College:—the former for 3 mos., and the latter for 6 mos.

Mr. W. H. Newnam, C. S., attached to the Office of Director of Public Instruction, has priv. leave for 1 mo. from 2nd prox.

Ass. surg. J. Mennie to act as civ. surg. at Tannah, from date of Ass. surg. Ward's departure for Europe, m. c.

Capt. Wemyss, engr., is app. to act as aud. of public works accounts.

Capt. Wemyss received charge of the office of aud. of public works accounts from Lieut. col. Munbee, on 23rd Dec.

Rev. C. Laing, chaplain of Malligaum, has priv. leave from his station for 1 mo., from 1st Feb., 1860.

Capt. W. B. Gray, 26th N.I., is app. to act as sec. in com. of the Kholapore Local Inf. corps, from the date of Lieut. Bell joining his regt. now under orders for China.

Maj. Arthur's apmt. to the office of political superintendent of Pahlunpoor is to have substantive effect fr. date of Lieut. col. Keily's actual departure to Eur. from India.

Asst. surg. T. G. Hellett has been appd. to act as civ. surg. at Rajkote.

Mr. W. W. Robinson, political superint. at Kolar, has leave for 20 days.

Mr. J. Moriarty, 2nd asst. to the mag. of Broach, is invested with the power to inflict corporal punishment under the provisions of Act I. of 1853.

Capt. J. J. Combe, superint. of Bazaars and cantonment mag. at Belgaum, is invested with civil jurisdiction.

Mr. H. Newton to act as a judge of the Sudder-Dowanee and Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut, dur. abs. of Mr. W. E. Frere.

Mr. Newton will continue to perform the duties of registrar to the court.

Ens. G. Mackenzie, 2nd Eur. L.I., to be supery. asst. to superint. rev. survey and assessment in Hyderabad assigned dists.

Mr. W. R. Fergusson, C.S., has leave for 15 mo., fr. 3rd inst., to proc. to Eur., on m.c.

Mr. H. E. Jacob, C.S., has been appd. a 3rd class dep. coll. and mag. in Shikarpore.

Mr. E. T. Richardson, Hoozoor dep. coll., Sattara, has leave for 3 weeks.

Maj. J. W. Schneider, comdg. 2nd gren. N.I., is appd. to act for Capt. Henderson, as president of civ. and mil. exam. committee.

Asst. surg. Ward, civ. surg. at Tanna, has leave for 1 mo., fr. Dec. 15, 1859, to presy., for the purpose of obtaining a final m.c. to Eur. for 15 mo., under new furl. regs.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, Dec. 26.*

No. 1,013.—Admitted to the serv. in conformity with his appt. as cadet of inf. on this estab., date of arr. at Bombay, Dec. 15.

#### ABOLITION OF BRIGADE COMMANDS.

*Infantry.*—No. 332.—Mr. F. C. Hudson.

No. 1,008.—In accordance with instructions received from the Govt. of India, the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to notify that the brig. com. at Kurrachee and at Mhow will be, in future, exercised by the officers comdg. the Scinde and Rajpootana divs.

2. The brigade commands are abolished at the following stations:—Hyderabad, Baroda, and Malligaum.

3. Brig. Hale will continue to command the Scinde div.

4. These arrangements will have effect from the 1st Feb., or from the date of the brig. quitting the station, if earlier.

5. H. E. the C. in C. is requested to make such changes as may be necessary, on the principle that the junior officers whether they happen to be the incumbents of the offices abolished or not shall revert to regimental duty.

No. 1,009.—Capt. J. D. Williams, of the 28th N.I., is per. to resign his temp. app. as superint. of bazaars and cantonment magist. at Ahmedabad.

No. 1,010.—The following promotion is made:—24th N.I.—Ens. J. W. Holland to be lieut. from 4th Nov. 1859, v. Train, dec. on 3rd idem.

No. 1,011.—Capt. G. F. Hayward, of the 17th N.I., has been app. to duty of settling the boundary disputes between the villages of H. H. the Gaikwar, H. H. Sindia, and the Rewa Kanta state.

No. 1,014.—Lieut. A. T. Spens, 3rd lt. cav., has leave to Eur. for 3 mo.

Dec. 27.—No. 1,016.—Lieut. A. W. Capel, 5th Bengal cav., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo. on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 1,017.—Lieut. W. Cabell, late 62nd Bengal N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 yrs. on m.c., under old furl. regs.

*Hd. Qrs., Poona, Dec. 23.*

With reference to G.O. of 3rd Oct. last, the C. in C. directs that officers com. Eur. regts. shall make arrangements with the officers com. the art. at the several stations for the exercise of their men in heavy gun and field piece drill.

Capt. Macleod, actg. asst. qr.mr. gen. Poona div. of the army, is app. an asst. qr.mr. gen. on this estab., v. Capt. Evans, of 16th N.I.

Capt. Bolton, 2nd gren. N.I., actg. dep. asst. at pres., is brought on the permanent estab. of the depart. as a dep. asst. qr.mr. gen.

*Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Bombay, Dec. 13.*—Leave of absence:—

18th N.I.—Lieut. J. P. Grant, from Dec. 19 to Jan. 31, 1860, to proc. to Bombay for exam. in Maratha language.

*Bombay Castle, Dec. 29.*—No. 230.—The following temp. arrangements and apps. are confirmed:—

Mr. W. Anderson, 1st class eng. of the *Ajdaha*, proc. on du. to Aden to join the *Auckland*, to be accommodated on board str. *Northam*, from Dec. 12, 1859.

Mr. D. Campbell, midshipman of the *Assaye*, to reside on shore at the Sanatorium, m.c., from Dec. 8.

Lieut. Cookson, comdg. the *Constance*, to perform the duties of store accountant of that vessel, from Nov. 10, v. Lieut. Dickson.

Dec. 28.—No. 1,022.—The serv. of Capt. C. Walker, 5th N.L.I., superint. of police, Tannah, and Lieut. A. Bell, of the 3rd N.I., comdg. the Kolapore inf., are placed temp. at the disposal of the C. in C. for regimental duty.

16th N.I.—Capt. W. T. Bowen, from Feb. 10 to March 10, to Bombay and Kurrachee.

Furlough.—Lieut. J. Gordon, of the 1st Gren. N.I., acting comdt. 3rd regt. Scinde horse, to Eur., for 15 mos. on m.c., under new regs.

Transfers.—Asst. surg. Pitman, from 30th N.I. to 26th N.I.; Asst. surg. Kemington, from 2nd Belooch battn. to 30th N.I.; Asst. surg. Barnett, returned from England, to 2nd extra battn.; Asst. surg. McConnell, from general duty Poona, to 2nd Belooch battn.

Qualified as Interpreters.—The undermentioned officers have been reported to be qualified as interpreters in the languages specified opposite their respective names:—Capt. W. D. Dickson, 3rd N.I., Canarese; Lieut. C. H. Clay, 30th N.I., Hindoostanee.

Jan. 3.—Local Lieut. C. W. Burton, unatt. list, is perm. to resign his commission, from 29th July last, the date on which he was gazetted to H.M.'s 89th regt.

Capt. E. Grant, 3rd N.I., act. director of the transport train, is placed at disposal of C. in C. for serv. with his regt.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Poona, Dec. 24.*

Army head quarters will be moved to the presidency on the 5th prox.

Correspondence with the various depts. to be directed accordingly till further orders.

The servs. of the undermentioned officers having been temp. placed at the C. in C.'s disposal for regimental duty, they will join.

3rd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. A. Bell, to join and assume com. of companies of 3rd regt., retransferred from 3rd extra batt.

5th N.L.I.—Capt. C. W. Walker, to proc. to Bombay and await arrival of the companies from Kurrachee, retransferred fr. 1st extra batt. to 5th M.L.I.

The undermentioned officers recently returned fr. England are posted as follows:—

Surg. J. C. Trestrail, to 6th N.I., v. Burrows, who is placed on general duty Scinde div.

Asst. surg. J. S. Remington, to the 2nd Belooch regt., v. Bain, proceeded to Eur.



Asst. surg. W. J. Moore, to 2nd extra batt., v. Asst. surg. Rustumjee Byranjee.  
 Vet. surg. Constant, do. du. with horse brig., is app. to vet. ch. of art. horses at Kurrachee.

With reference to G.O., dated 19th ult., Ens. E. Virmard is appd. interp. to detach. 3rd Eur. regt. volunteers, from the late Jager corps.

*Hd. Qrs., Poona, Dec. 28.*—Lieut. Billamore, 2nd Eur. regt. L.I., is appd. act. qmr. and interp. to 3rd extra battn. dur. abs. of Lieut. Brown on serv. in China with his regt.

The following act. appts. are confirmed as a temp. measure:—

|| Lieut. Schmidt, as adj.; Qmr. serj. E. Schmepele as qmr.

#### STRENGTH OF 3RD AND 5TH REGTS. N.I.

Under orders from Government, the establishment of the 3rd and 5th regts. N.I. will be 1,000 privates each until further orders.

(Signed) W. E. McLeod, Capt.,  
 Acting dep. adj. gen.

*Adj. gen.'s Office, Dec. 29.*—Leave of absence:—  
 3rd N.I.—Capt. H. G. Raverty, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 25, 1860, in ext.

*Dec. 30.*—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer selected from those recommended between Feb. 1 and Dec. 31, has been admitted by the C. in C. to the gratuity and medal for long serv. and good conduct, under the provs. of G.O., No. 953, dated Dec. 12, 1855:—

Serj. maj. J. Renison, 29th N.I., a silver medal immediately, and a gratuity equivalent to £51 on discharge, in add. to pension.

Unpd. Ens. T. W. Garlick is att. to do duty with the 5th N.I., and dir. to join.

Unpd. Ens. A. W. Lucas, at present att. to 11th N.I., is dir. to proc. to Kurrachee and do du. with 1st extra battn. as a temp. measure.

*Dec. 27.*—With reference to G.O. No. 4 of the 24th inst., Surg. J. C. Trestrail will proc. forthwith to Malligaum, and ass. ch. of the depot 6th N.I., in anticipation of the regt. following.

*Head Qrs., Poona, Dec. 30.*—Cadet T. Young, do. du. 1st fus., is attached to 23rd N.I., to join.

The officers comdg. 1st and 2nd European regts. will be pleased each to select 10 non-commissioned officers, sergeants, and corporals, under the provisions of article 17, page 383, of G.O. of 1859, for instruction at the school of musketry at Poona, and direct them to join.

Maj. Wolfahed, comdg. detach. 3rd European regt., will also select 10 non-commissioned officers to remain at Poona for instruction at the school of musketry, on the departure of his detach. for Kurrachee.

Lieut. C. H. Ryder, 3rd European regt., will, on the completion of his present duty with recruits recently arrived from England, join the school of musketry at Poona.

#### Leave of absence:—

3rd L.C.—Brev. maj. J. C. Graves, fr. Jan. 4 to Feb. 3, to proc. to Bombay.

31st N.I.—Lieut. C. D. Macleod, fr. Jan. 1 to 31, to remain in Deccan and Bombay.

Returned to duty, by permission of H.M.'s principal Secy. of State for India in Council, on Dec. 31, 1859:—

Maj. C. R. Whitelock, 11th N.I., and political agent Mahee Kanta.

Maj. W. Ballingall, 24th N.I.

Serj. W. T. Hunter, 2nd L.C.

Lieut. T. Homming, art.

Lieut. C. Grant, 2nd L.C.

Lieut. S. De B. Edwards, 2nd N.I.

2nd Asst. surg. J. N. Burnett, med. estab.

#### Court Martial.

MR. J. DAVIDSON, LATE INSPECTOR OF THE LAND TRANSPORT TRAIN.

*Hd. Qrs., Poona, Dec. 28.*—At an European General Court Martial assembled at Cantonment Mhow, on Friday, Dec. 2, 1859, James Davidson, late inspector of the land transport train, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st Charge.—For having, on or about the month of June, 1859, when serving at Indore, in the commissariat department, as an inspector of the Government land transport train, between Wassind and Neemuch, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rs. 539 or thereabouts, the property of H.M.'s Bombay Government, which was entrusted to him, the prisoner, for public purposes.

2nd Charge.—For having, on or about the 14th of June, 1859, at the same place as mentioned in the preceding charge, and when similarly employed, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rs. 231 6 annas, or thereabouts, the property of H.M.'s Bombay Government, which he, the prisoner, had collected on behalf of the Government aforesaid as transit fares.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War:—

Finding.—Guilty of the first charge,

Guilty of the second charge,

but the Court finds that the exact amount of transit fares embezzled and fraudulently misapplied by the prisoner was two hundred and thirty-one Rupees and fourteen annas (Rs. 231-14-0 and not Rs. 231-6-0) as laid in the 2nd charge.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty of both charges, as above specified, sentences him, the prisoner James Davidson, late inspector of the transport train, to undergo imprisonment with hard labour for the space of 2 years, and further the Court directs that the prisoner shall make good at his own expense, the full sum of Rs. 770 and 14 annas, being the amount proved to have been embezzled and fraudulently misapplied by the prisoner.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) H. SOMERSET,  
 Lieut. general C. in C.

Head Quarters, Poona, Dec. 27.

The imprisonment awarded by the foregoing sentence is to be carried into execution in the House of Correction at Bombay, and is to have effect from the 27th instant.

#### BIRTHS.

ATKINSON, wife of W. S., son, at Bengal, Dec. 22.

BEAN, wife of L. B., son, at Rawul Pindee, Jan. 11.

BODDAM, wife of Lieut. W., daughter, at Meerut, Dec. 20.

BOILEAU, wife of Major G. W., son, at Seetapore.

BRADISH, the wife of W., H.M.'s 15th regiment, Madras N.I., of a son, at Philadelphia, United States of America.

CARGIN, wife of J. F., daughter, at Agra, Dec. 23.

CHAPPLE, wife of R. N., daughter, at Baroda, Dec. 21.

CLARKE, wife of Captain C., son, at Bombay, Dec. 23.

COLLEGE, wife of G. W., son, at Boolundshuhar, Dec. 18.

COLLINS, Mrs. M., daughter, at Erimpoorah, Dec. 25.

COTGRAVE, wife of Lieut., son (still-born), at Bombay, Dec. 21.

COUNCIL, wife of D., son, at Kurrachee, Dec. 16.

CUMMING, wife of R. G., daughter, at Dharwar, Dec. 30.

EGERTON, wife of P., son, at Shalimar, Dec. 26.

FITZGERALD, wife of J., son, at Parell, Dec. 26.

GONNE, wife of C., son, at Mazagon, Dec. 31.

GORDON, wife of Maj. R., son, at Madras, Dec. 22.

HALL, wife of Maj. G. W. M., daughter, at Lucknow, Dec. 23.

HARRISON, Mrs. J. C., daughter, at Colaba, Jan. 6.

JOHANS, wife of R. S., son, at Lahore, Dec. 16.

KEILEY, wife of E. W., daughter, at Poona, Dec. 21.

KENNEDY, wife of J. G., son, at Mattra, Dec. 23.

LESON, wife of H. C., son, at Muttra, Dec. 28.

LEMARCHAND, wife of Capt. C. S., son, at Loodianah, Jan. 1.

MORGAN, Mrs. J. H., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 19.

MULL, wife of M., son, at Bombay, Dec. 30.

JOHANS, wife of R. S., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 30.

MURRAY, wife of D., son, at Ajmere, Dec. 28.

MYLNE, wife of Capt. W. C. K., daughter, at Umballa, Dec. 25.

PASKE, wife of C. T., son, at Jounpore, Dec. 30.

PEREIRA, wife of Louis, son, at Calcutta, Dec. 30.

RETCHIE, wife of A. M., daughter, at Madras, Dec. 25.

SADLER, wife of D., son, at Bombay, Jan. 4.

SHORT, wife of J., son, at Madras, Dec. 28.

SHOULDHAM, wife of Capt. J. A., daughter, at Nungumbakum, Dec. 30.

THORNHILL, wife of C., son, at Allahabad, Dec. 27.

WHEELER, wife of O. C., daughter, at Bombay, Jan. 6.

WRIGHT, wife of Rev. S., daughter, at Madras, Dec. 25.

YATES, wife of J., son, at Omerghur, Dec. 30.

#### MARRIAGES.

BOND, Capt. H. A., H.M.'s 81st regt., to Mary A., daughter of R. Merry, at Kamptee, Dec. 22.

CARNEY, Capt. A., 31st Bombay N.I., to Augusta, daughter of R. D. Ker, at Bynulla, Dec. 29.

DUNDAS, D. W., to Harriet S., daughter of W. Woollen, at Serampore, Dec. 15.

GEORGE, A., to Frances A., daughter of J. Beale, at Chunar, Dec. 22.

GURLING, G., to Jane S., daughter of H. Steel, at Bengal, Dec. 16.

JOSEPH, A., to Susan, daughter of the late N. M. Vardon, at Calcutta, Dec. 19.

MACLEOD, G. W., to Miss Alice M. Galloway, Dec. 20.

MCLEOD, Lieut. M., 42nd Highlanders, to Victoria A., daughter of H. J. F. Berkeley, at Bareilly, Dec. 21.

MILES, W. A., to Elizabeth S., daughter of G. B. Wells, at Bombay, Dec. 29.

PEACOCK, W. G., to Ellen, daughter of J. Campion, at Jaulnah, Dec. 29.

POOLE, C., to Louisa, daughter of W. Bertie, at Poona, Dec. 22.

SAUNDERS, Lieut. H. G., H.M.'s 3rd regt., to Alice J., daughter of the late J. B. Jones, at Allahabad, Dec. 17.

VIEZRA, Quinton J., to Mrs. Sarah Collins, at Poona.

#### DEATHS.

BLACKWELL, Frank M., at Bombay, aged 20, Dec. 23.

BLUNT, Edward S., son of H., at Allahabad, aged 5, Dec. 26.

CAUNTER, Lieut. John E., of the late 15th Bengal N.I., at Bewur, Dec. 28.

CHRISTIANA, Henry L., at Calcutta, aged 52, Dec. 22.

D'SELLAS, Mary, inf. daughter of T., at Madras, Dec. 24.

GRAHAM, Ens. Thomas, at Wassinel, Dec. 26.

MARRIOTT, Amy A. B. C., wife of B., at Azimghurb, aged 25, Dec. 22.

MITCHELL, Agnes, inf. daughter of Rev. J., at Poona, Dec. 27.

MULLER, Mrs. G., at Cochin, aged 40, Dec. 23.

NICHOLSON, Jane, wife of J., at Mazagon, aged 47, Dec. 31.

PAGSON, wife of Capt. J., at Rajkote, Dec. 17.

SMITH, Emma, wife of Lieut. C. M., 82nd Madras N.I., at Beizorah, Dec. 26.

THOMPSON, George, at Bombay, aged 26, Dec. 22.

TURNER, James, at Bassein, aged 43, Nov. 28.

VINCENT, A., drowned at Woosung, Dec.

WADE, Lieut. Mark F., H.M.'s 28th regt., at Jawar-gaum, Jan. 4.

#### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
 IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

January 31.

*Royal Artillery.*—Acting Vet. surg. E. T. Chees man to be vet. surg., v. Harpley.

*Military Train.*—Lieut. T. Fletcher to be capt., without purch.; Ensign R. W. Stone to be lieut., without purch.; v. Fletcher; Ensign A. Munro to be lieut., without purch.

*3rd Foot.*—Asst. surg. G. F. Adams, from the staff, to be asst. surg., v. Dolan, app. to staff.

*8th Foot.*—Capt. L. J. F. Jones, fr. 88th foot, to be capt., v. A. R. Bayly, who exch.

*13th Foot.*—Ensign A. Brooks to be lieut., by purch., v. Everett, prom.

*20th Foot.*—H. Humphreys, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Webster, prom.; Asst. surg. T. Ramsay, fr. the staff, to be asst. surg., v. Shortt.

*23rd Foot.*—Ens. W. R. Murray has been permitted to resign his commission.

*31st Foot.*—Capt. W. W. Senhouse, fr. h.p. unatt., to be capt., v. Law, who exch.; Lieut. J. W. T. Fyler to be capt., by purch., v. Senhouse, who ret.; Ensign A. G. S. Maynard to be lieut., by purch., v. Fyler.

*34th Foot.*—Sergt. D. O'Neill to be qmr., v. Rowan, app. paymr.

*38th Foot.*—Ens. G. J. Skinner, fr. 100th foot, to be ensign, v. Bailey, prom.

*43rd Foot.*—Capt. W. T. Waldy, fr. 46th foot, to be capt., v. Richardson, who exch.

*46th Foot.*—Capt. W. S. Richardson, fr. 43rd foot, to be capt., v. W. T. Waldy, who exch.

*54th Foot.*—Capt. T. S. Robin, fr. 22nd foot, to be capt., v. Swann, who exch.

*75th Foot.*—Lieut. E. Le Pelley to be capt., without purch., v. Brev. lieut. col. Mollan, c.n., prom.

*77th Foot.*—Asst. surg. F. E. McFarland, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Adams.

*88th Foot.*—Capt. A. R. Bayly, fr. 8th foot, to be capt., v. Jones, who exch.

*90th Foot.*—Ensign H. J. Edgell to be lieut., without purch., v. Bingham, dec.; Ensign J. F. Haig to be lieut., by purch., v. Edgell; B. I. Ward, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Edgell, prom.

#### BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent upon the death of Maj. gen. H. E. Robinson, on the 14th Jan., 1860:—

Maj. gen. Sir T. H. Franks, K.C.B., the senior officer prom. to the rank of maj. gen. for distinguished service, to be placed upon the fixed establishment of gen. officers, in accordance with the 6th clause of the Royal Warrant of the 14th Oct., 1858.

**MILITARY MOVEMENTS.**—Ensigns Hudson and Rutherford, and Assistant Surgeon Sharp, with the Depot of H. M.'s 83rd Foot, consisting of 49 men, 38 women, 11 children, and 2 men of H. M.'s 56th Foot; 4 men of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Dickinson, embarked on the 3rd Jan. on board H. M.'s steamer *Zenobia* for Vingorla, en route to Belgaum. The *Zenobia* will touch at Vingorla, and thence proceed to Penang. Lieut. DeCarteret, 79th Highlanders, Dr. Mullan, 81st Foot, 155 men, 57 women, 60 children, and 10 followers of H. M.'s various regiments, under the command of Captain Houghton, arrived at Bombay on the 28th Dec., from Kurrachee, by the ship *Perekop*, which port she left on the 24th.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, Feb. 4, 1860.

### FEMALE ARTISTS.

It is, we believe, a common complaint of English ladies in India that their early accomplishments, acquired frequently after a considerable outlay of money and a lavish expenditure of time, are of little, if any, use to them in their eastern homes. There is no inducement to indulge in the industrious idleness of fancy-work, where there are so few to envy or admire. Besides, how cold and lifeless is the most elaborate embroidery to which they could aspire when compared with the priceless shawls of Cashmere, or the gorgeous scarves of Delhi? And who would care to display her spaniels and peonies in Berlin wool to the trenchant criticism of the white ant? As to muslin or lace, neither Honiton nor Valenciennes can compete with Benares or Dacca; with what hope of distinction, then, can the most cunning needlework of the languid dame or damsel venture to entertain in entering the lists against such competitors? True, there is music, "the only sensual gratification," according to Addison, "which mankind may indulge in to excess, without injury to their moral or religious feelings." But in the absence of good instruments, it is no easy task to keep up one's musical taste and skill, and still less easy to make any progress. Again, music is a gregarious amusement, except in the case of genuine artists, and even they thirst for public expression and public applause. There remains, however, the delightful recreation of painting. Not drawing merely, but "painting," whether in oils or in water-colours. We would ask our readers to visit the Gallery of Female Artists now open in Pall Mall, and judge for themselves of the boundless and ever-changing recreation to be obtained by a tolerable proficiency in this graceful and peculiarly feminine art. It may be that only here and there one may rival Mrs. Elizabeth Murray in her powerful delineations of Moorish life, but very many may follow in her steps, and commit to canvas the picturesque forms of native life in Hindostan. And where can be found a greater variety of scenery, of trees and flowers, of Turner-esque lights and shadows, and even of quaint or beautiful ideas to be worked out into real creations? Earnestly, then, do we entreat "parents and guardians" to cultivate the slightest trace of artistic talent in preference to confusing the brains, and overcharging the memories of their children or wards with a mixed farrago of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German, French, and Italian grammars. The pencil is a far more general resource than the harp or the piano, and infinitely better than French novels or German mysteries. A genuine love of art will teach a due appreciation of the beauties of nature, and admiration of created things will surely engender a humble and grateful veneration of Him who created them, and saw that they were good.

### FIBROUS SUBSTANCES OF MADRAS.

OPPOSED to the late Russian war upon principle, we have now to deplore it from the experience of personal sufferings. We have this moment completed the melancholy task of wading through upwards of one hundred and sixty pages of the driest possible reports on the subject of fibrous substances grown within the limits of the Madras Presidency. If the said fibres are only one-half as tough as the notices written concerning them, there can be no doubt of their fitness for the execution of even capital punishment. The sudden stoppage of the usual supply of hemp caused by the rupture between the Courts of London and St. Petersburg compelled the manufacturers of Great Britain to seek for substitutes in all directions. The Madras Government at once responded to their cry of distress by instructing their collectors and magistrates to report upon the fibrous substances grown in their respective districts. This was natural and commendable, but we cannot compliment the gentlemen who acted upon those instructions, on the excellence or practical utility of their reports. Indeed, the same fault may be traced in all the official records of the local Government. There is a painful minuteness of detail, without any corresponding power of taking a broad comprehensive view of the subject of the inquiry. There is a clerk-like love of tabular statement, but without "pointing the moral" by drawing the obvious deductions and generalisations. There is a pedantic and ostentatious display of linguistic acquirements, but without any evidence of a familiar acquaintance with the habits, wants, and industry of the people. The reports, in short, are all pre-raphaelite miniatures, in which a speck of dust is as carefully reproduced as a characteristic feature, and the interpretation of which is left to those who delight in symbols and mysterious combinations of figures. But even assuming that in the present instance better reports could not have been obtained—and it is an assumption totally unwarranted—we are at a loss to understand what could have induced the Government to incur the expense of publishing them in their original baldness. It would have been far less expensive, and certainly far more advantageous to public interests, to have submitted them to a gentleman of moderate scientific attainments, capable also of separating the grain from the chaff, in order that the various statements might be collated and condensed into a clear, concise exposition of their results. Instead of this, the reader is wearied with endless repetitions of the same story, only that some versions are rather more tediously minute than others. The Collector of Madura, for instance, gives the Tamil names in Tamil characters of the fibrous plants and trees in his district, then the Tamil names in English characters, then the English names of such as have any, and, finally, the botanical names.

The other reports are after the same fashion, and tell of every weed used by a semi-barbarous village or tribe to furnish materials for twine. With the exception of the Sunn hemp, or *Crotalaria juncea*, the *Hibiscus cannabinus*, the *Cocos nucifera*, and the *Rhea grass*, it is evident that the Madras Presidency cannot be counted upon for the supply of fibrous substances. These, indeed, are amply sufficient, and, with a little encouragement and skilled

supervision, will answer every economical purpose. The other fibrous plants are resorted to by the natives as poor substitutes, and are not worthy of being seriously noticed by British manufacturers, whose attention is fruitlessly distracted by the pedantic minuteness and over-elaboration of such reports as those now under our notice. We trust that, for the future, some simple forms will be issued to local authorities for their guidance, in the hope of arriving more expeditiously at the object aimed at, and of avoiding a surplussage of details which embarrass and confuse rather than afford any real information.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JAN. 30.

##### EAST INDIA LOANS.

On the motion of Mr. GREGSON, a return was ordered to be produced of the amount of "en-faced" India Government Rupee Loans registered at the India House up to the 31st day of December, 1859, specifying the respective loans and their amounts.

##### INVESTMENTS BY TRUSTEES.

Mr. A. MILLS asked the Attorney-general whether any measure would be introduced in the present session to amend so much of the Act 22 and 23 Vic. c. 35 as related to investments by trustees in East India Stock?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the clause had been introduced by that House into a Bill which had come down from the House of Lords, but the construction which had been put upon it had had the effect of making it a dead letter, though it might, at the same time, be a dangerous power in the hands of fraudulent trustees. The noble and learned author of the Act (Lord St. Leonard's) had brought in another Bill, which would very probably come down to that House; and it would then afford hon. members an opportunity of discussing the subject.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—JAN. 31.

##### DELHI PRIZE MONEY.

Lord BERNERS gave notice of a question he would ask at an early day as to whether the prize roll had been sent by the Governor-general of India to enable her Majesty's warrant to issue for payment of the prize money due to the officers and men engaged in the siege of Delhi. He observed that on account of the small force which had to storm the city, it was thought prudent to order that the troops should not plunder, but a promise was given that all the property taken should be considered as prize, and regularly distributed. This had not been done; two years and four months had since elapsed, and the soldiers who were at Delhi felt very sore about it, thinking that faith had not been kept with them.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JAN. 31.

##### LAND-TAX (INDIA).

Mr. KINNAIRD asked what had been done by the Government in India to give effect to the orders contained in Lord Stanley's despatches as to the redemption of the land-tax, and the repeal of the regulation XIX. of 1810?

Sir C. WOOD had not heard whether the Government had adopted any measures with regard to the regulation in question. He was glad to state that steps had been taken in Madras for the redemption of the tax on land for building purposes.

##### LICENCING BILL (INDIA).

Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR asked the Secretary of State for India, what course the Government intended to take with regard to the Licencing Bill in India; and whether that Bill had been passed through all its stages by the Legislative Council at Calcutta?

Sir C. WOOD said the Bill, after passing a certain stage, had been postponed until the Legislative Assembly should meet again, which had not yet been the case, and he was therefore unable to say what course the Government intended to pursue.

# ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE AT ADDISCOMBE.

The following is the official list of successful candidates for admission to the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, at the examination held by the Council of Military Education at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, in January, 1860 :—

	Marks.
Order 1. Index, No. 92—Name, Andrew A. Jopp: age, 17; places of education, Edinburgh Academy, and Southland's, Battersea .. .. .	3779
2. Index 88—Henry H. Aardinge, 17, Trinity College, Dublin, and Merchant Taylors' School .. .. .	3747
3. Index 49—Kellow, C. Pye, 17, St. John's Wood Proprietary School, and King's College, London .. .. .	3561
4. Index 112—William J. R. Harrison, 18, Harrow .. .. .	3561
5. Index 64—Alfred E. Turner, 18, King's College, London, and private tuition .. .. .	3534
6. Index 89—Bindon Blood, 17, Royal School, Barraghow .. .. .	3338
7. Index 107—Ralph R. E. Brockman, 18, Rev. G. Wardlaw's, Helensburgh: Mr. Brown's, Kensington Grammar School; and Rev. W. Foy's, Hampstead .. .. .	3313
8. Index 111—James F. Brough, 17, Victoria College, Jersey .. .. .	3107
9. Index 114—Charles H. Spragge, 18, Cheltenham College, and Rev. W. Kieser's, Blackheath .. .. .	2966
10. Index 99—Robert J. McClure, 18, Queen's College, Belfast .. .. .	2758
11. Index 45—Edward Stedman, 17, City of London School .. .. .	2757
12. Index 46—William A. J. Wallace, 18, Kingstown School, Dublin .. .. .	2573
13. Index 65—Windham H. Hallett, 17, Rev. G. Ewbanks, Brighton .. .. .	2713
14. Index 44—Charles W. Long, 17, Wimbledon School .. .. .	2634

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**PERSIA.**—Some interesting news has been received in Paris from Persia. The Shah, since his return from his journey through the provinces of his empire, has determined to appoint a cabinet council, likewise an inferior council, to be composed of twenty-four persons, who will not interfere in political questions. Issa Khan will preside over the latter council, and Aga Ismail will submit the resolutions of the council to the Shah for his approval. The members appointed are Mirza Mousia (late Vizier at Teheran), Iskendar Khan, Choussein Khan, Mirza Ali, Mirza Moustapha Khan, Reschim Khan, Choussein Khan Sartep (Postmaster-general), Riza Chouli Khan (Director of the School of Teheran), Mirza Riza, (General of Engineers), Mohamet Ibrahim Khan, Mirza Mohamet Ali (Secretary).

**RESOURCES OF INDIA.**—The prospectus of the *India and Colonial Cotton, Flax, and Fibres Company* (Limited) is issued. The proposed capital is £100,000, in shares of £25 each. It is mentioned that "the primary object of this company is to cultivate and promote the cultivation by others of flax, hemp, and the above mentioned fibres, more especially the rehea, the very many valuable properties of which are becoming more and more appreciated every day. The directors also hope to be able in a short time to produce cotton in considerable quantities. For the growth of the latter material, as well as of the rehea fibre, the soil of the Sunderbunds, near Calcutta, where there exist vast tracts of uncultivated land, close to the New Port on the Mutlah, is known to be admirably adapted. In commencing operations the directors propose to turn their attention, in the first place, more particularly to the Punjab and North Western Provinces of India for flax and hemp, and to Assam and the Sunderbunds for rehea and cotton." The promoters further mention that they have already received offers from large landowners in India to cultivate to an enormous extent, and from English manufacturers to take almost any quantity that can be produced at remunerative prices.

**MESSRS. WHITE AND GREGORY**, Indian agents and bankers in the Haymarket, have obtained first-class certificates in the Bankruptcy Court.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 28. Harvest Home, Wright, Singapore.—30. Str. Dane, Hoffman, Cape of Good Hope; Lebanon, Flindt, Madras and Tutuoreen; Bombay, Galloway, Bombay; Lizzie Nisbett, Jacks, Maulmah; Maria Augusta, Bystrom, Batavia; Agincourt, Pashley, Rangoon.—31. Majestic, Connell, Calcutta; Semiramis, Adam, Bombay; Mirage, Roberts, Whampoa; Beaton Castle, Corney, Bombay.—Feb. 1. Lammermuir, Shevan, Macao; Assyrian, Shepherd, Shanghai; Albermarle, Merritt, Ceylon; City of Perth, Robertson, Calcutta; Balnaguth, Hayes, Manila; Congo, Dense, Hong Kong; Ulysses, Chivas, Bombay and Algoa Bay.—2. Sultan, Berry, Shanghai; Aspasia, Cloake, Rurrachee; Lucknow, Asplet, Mauritius; Foam, Innes, Penang; City of Benares, McMillan, Calcutta; Eliza Mary, Black, Calcutta; Monica, Cladder, Manila.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Indus, from SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 4, to proceed per str. Bentinck, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Master C. J. Allen, Mr. J. Fittock, Mr. G. Hill, Rev. H. C. Howard, Comr. G. H. Parker, R.N., Mr. W. B. Harvey, Mr. J. A. Allan, For SUZ.—Mr. A. Lind, For CALCUTTA.—Capt. Smith, Mrs. F. D. Brown, Mr. Biscoe, Lieut. L. C. Gordon, Capt. and Mrs. R. P. Hockin, Mr. D. Huishie, Mr. Keelan, Mr. O. Vyryan, Mrs. Ballantyne, Mr. and Mrs. Barry, Mr. E. Cudmore, Mrs. Noregate, Mrs. Fowley, Miss Elworthy, Mr. G. Barton, Mr. J. A. McCracken, Mr. G. Sorrell, Mr. J. Davies, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Woodward. For MADRAS.—Lieut. J. E. and Mrs. Baillie, Mrs. Branson, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Oswald, Mr. A. G. C. Power, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kimber, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Lieut. col. Bingham, Rev. J. Wilkinson, Mr. Dobbs, For Ceylon.—Mrs. Bailey and infant, Mr. A. Y. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morpew, Miss Morpew, Mr. W. A. Swan, Mr. R. Delatre, Mrs. C. P. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Angus, For Hong Kong.—Mrs. Fernandez, Mr. Williams, Mr. Howard, Dep. asst. com. gen. Bailey, For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Holdsworth, For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Boyd.

Per str. Vectis, from MARSEILLES, Feb. 12, to proceed per str. Bentinck, from SUZ.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Capt. Wroughton, Rev. J. R. Baldwin, Capt. G. W. Harding, Mr. T. Bell, Lieut. V. A. Butler, Capt. Heath, Mr. A. Briggs, Mr. G. Taylor, For SINGAPORE.—Mr. H. L. Von F. Waaden, Mr. Pilliet, Mrs. Van Dolder, Mr. and Mrs. Borries, For MADRAS.—Major Stewart, For Hong Kong.—Mr. T. Langley, Mr. T. De Vaux, Rev. Mr. McGhee, Mr. J. B. Hamoine, Capt. Macquart.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTH.

MONCKTON, the wife of Henry, of the Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at 1, Codrington-place, Clifton, Jan. 28.

### MARRIAGES.

GORTON, Stewart, youngest son of the late John Gorton, Esq., of Upper Clapton, to Annie Josephine, eldest daughter of Francis Toulmin, Esq., of Lower Clapton, at St. John's, Hackney, by the Rev. L. J. Bernays, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, Jan. 31.

SPENS, A. T., Lieut. H.M.'s 3rd Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry, to Maria, youngest daughter of the Rev. G. N. Wright, M.A., Coed-y-Celyn, Denbighshire, and Frome, by the Rev. W. Wright, M.A., Curate of Kensington, and brother of the bride, Feb. 2.

### DEATHS.

CURRIE, Jane, wife of Capt. M. E., H.M.'s Bengal Horse Artillery, and eldest daughter of the Rev. T. J. Upwood, at the residence of her father, Lovell's-hall, Terrington, Norfolk, Jan. 28.

HAY, Caroline, daughter of Lieut. col. W. H., at Warley-barracks, Essex, Jan. 30.

## East-India House,

February 1, 1860.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw; Mr. H. W. Hammond.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. M. B. Burlton, 5th Eur.; Lieut. F. Cardew, 50th N.I.; Capt. H. Melvill, 2nd Cav.; Lieut. J. R. G. Sweeney, 2nd Cav.; Lieut. H. Spalding, 2nd Eur.; Lieut. F. Trench, 2nd Cav.; Capt. C. H. E. Grame, 5th Eur.; Capt. W. D. Couchman, Art.; Lieut. H. M. Caulfield, 4th Cav.; Lieut. C. F. Wells, 2nd Cav.; Asst. surg. G. M. Govan.

Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. W. J. Bustead; Capt. E. A. B. Travers, 2nd N.I.; Lieut. C. P. T. Luxmoore, 1st Eur.; Lieut. H. L. Higginson, 2nd Eur.; Lieut. J. W. Watkins, Art.; Lieut. H. J. Bell, 2nd Eur.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. P. Roberts, Art.; Lieut. A. T. Spens, 3rd Cav.; Lieut. E. S. Jervis, 2nd Eur.; Lieut. E. C. Ross, 3rd Eur.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. Wilson, Art., 6 mo.; Capt. C. Clark, 2nd Eur., 6 mo.; Capt. G. Gaynor, 2nd

Eur., 6 mo.; Capt. C. S. Fowle, 22nd N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. W. B. Girdlestone, 67th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. P. P. Nash, 25th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. C. Lowdell, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. F. W. Clagett, 3rd Cav., 2 mo.; Col. G. C. Hughes, 6 mo.; Lieut. B. T. Ashe, 10th N.I., 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. Martin, 1st Cav.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. T. Spens, 3rd Cav.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. Smith, 1st Cav., Nov. 11, 1857.

### PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. A. Battine, 53rd N.I., Feb. 1, 1860.

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### NAVAL.

Bengal Estab.—Volunteers Pilot Service: George Burn, William Thompson, Newby Z. Wawn, James Christie.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Antony G. Murray, Captain's Clerk.

## BOOKS.

*The Universal Review.* No. XII. W. H. Allen and Co.

He must, indeed, be a fastidious reader who cannot find in the current number of the *Universal Review* at least one article to please his taste. If he be interested in the mechanical arts and engineering, he will alight upon abundant matter for reflection in the carefully-elaborated comparison of the works of Isambard Brunel and Robert Stephenson, great sons of greater sires. Does he take thought for the internal prosperity of the myriad inhabitants of Hindostan? Then let him peruse the paper on the "Monetary System and Financial Condition of India," and deplore the timidity, infatuation, or ignorance which delays the introduction of a portable and easily convertible currency as a medium of barter, a stimulant to industry, and the key of commerce. If literary and critical recreations be more in his line, has he not the *embarras des richesses* in making his choice between the earnest and graceful appreciation of the labours of Charles Kingsley, the sprightly and humorous eulogy of Father Prout's Reliques, and the grave and scholarly dissertation on Lord Macaulay as a litterateur, an historian, and a politician. Does he prefer fiction? Is there not the tale of Lucy Adenbroke's "long engagement," and the dire results that thence ensued? Or, finally, does he cling to the old-fashioned essay and love to listen to a "talk" about things? Then let him turn to the paper on "Philosophical Romance," or to the lighter remarks on "Verbal Landscape-Painting." Should none of these be in his vein, he is indeed hard to please.

**THE WUZEREER EXPEDITION.**—The following telegram to the *Lahore Chronicle* intimates that the "Koorum Field Force," under the command of Brigadier-general Chamberlain, was successfully engaged with the Wuzerees on the 21st Dec.:—"Camp in the Wuzereer Hills, 22nd Dec., 8 p.m.—The Koorum Field Force has just returned from a successful attack on the Wuzerees, who were driven for several miles over their crags and away from their winter settlements. Four of their largest encampments were completely destroyed, with all their winter stores, and much cattle was also seized. Many of the tribe behaved with daring gallantry. The enemy lost twenty killed, and more than that number wounded. Our loss was one killed and about six wounded. General Chamberlain may probably follow them up to-morrow, unless the rain continues, which has fallen all the afternoon."

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	2 0½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1864 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	—
4 per Cent. East-India } Sica Rs. ....	—	—	1 9
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 11½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1855-56 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1842-43 .....	—	—	1 7

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	India Bonds, Enfd. Paper, 5½ .....	102½ 103½	—
	per cent. ....	98½ 99½	—
	India Loan Debentures, 1858 .....	97½ 98½	—
	India Debentures, 1859 .....	103½	—
	India Scrip .....	5s. dis.	—
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....	10s. to 8s. pm.	—
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....	—	—
	RAILWAYS.	—	—
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central .....	100 96½ to 97½	—
	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	17½ to 18	—
18	Ditto B .....	18½ to 19	—
18	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	1½ par to ½ pm.	—
5	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7½ to 8	—
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5 to 5½	—
Stock	East Indian .....	100 100½ to 101	—
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs. .....	100½ to 100½	—
20	Ditto F Ext. .....	10 to 10½	—
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. debentures .....	100 100 101	—
20	Jubbulpore .....	10 to 10½	—
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (gu. .....	100 97½ 98½	—
	5 per ct.) .....	6 to 6½	—
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	1 to 1½	—
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip .....	87 90	—
	(guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100 96½ 97½	—
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	100 90 92	—
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ....	—	—
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ .....	—	—
	per cent.) .....	—	—
Stock	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. .....	—	—
	5 per ct.) .....	—	—
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	5 per ct.) .....	—	—
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	10 1½ to 1 dis.	—
20	Scinde 5 per cent. ....	19½ 19½	—
20	Ditto (New) .....	15 2 to 2½	—
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20	(guar. 5 per ct.) .....	5 ½ to 6 dis.	—
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100	Agra and United Service lim. .....	50 73 75	—
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25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	—
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China .....	all	—
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., .....	all	—
	and China .....	all	—
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	—
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	—
	MISCELLANEOUS.	—	—
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1 1½ to 2 pm.	—
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Mr. McLACHLAN, of 35, St. James's-street and Clapham-common, is instructed to LET THREE HOUSES in the GROVE, adjoining that beautiful spot, Clapham-common. They consist of dining, breakfast, and double drawing-rooms, and five bed-rooms, with the usual domestic offices, coach-house, stable, &c. The houses have just been put into thorough substantial and ornamental repair, and are fit for immediate occupation. The locality is highly respectable; and as the rents are moderate, and several Indian families reside in the neighbourhood, Mr. McLachlan begs to recommend the houses to the attention of families recently arrived from India. The drainage is warrantable. Omnibuses to West-end and City pass constantly. One mile to the Balham Station, for Pimlico, Crystal Palace, Brighton, &c.

**OUTFITS TO INDIA.**—Families requiring PLATE, CUTLERY, &c., will find SLACK'S ELECTRO-PLATE the most durable. It is generally used by the principal Officers in H.M.S., also by his Excellency Lord CLYDE, Commander-in-Chief.

### SLACK'S NICKEL ELECTRO-PLATE.

Manufactured solely by RICHARD and JOHN SLACK. It has stood twenty years' test, and still retains its superiority over all others for durability and silvery appearance. Cruet Frames, from 18s.; Corner Dishes, £8. 8s. per set, forming eight dishes; Tea and Coffee Sets, £8. 0s.; and every article as in Silver.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Thread.	King's and Thread with Shell.
Table Forks ...	£. s. d. 1 10 0	£. s. d. 1 18 0	£. s. d. 1 10 0
Dessert ditto ...	1 0 0	1 10 15	1 2 0
Table-spoons ...	1 0 0	1 18 0	1 2 0
Dessert ditto ...	1 0 0	1 10 15	1 2 0
Tea-spoons ...	0 13 0	0 18 0	0 8 10

Made into every article for the Table, as in Silver.  
The greatest variety of Cruet Frames in London, from 18s. 6d. each.

### SLACK'S TABLE CUTLERY

Has been celebrated for nearly Fifty Years for Quality and Cheapness.

Balance-handle Ivory Table Knives, 14s., 18s., and 20s. per dozen. Ditto Desserts, 11s., 14s., and 15s. 6d. per dozen. Carvers, 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 6s. 6d.

Catalogues with 350 Drawings and Prices, gratis, or post free.

Canteens and Plate Chests fitted up on the shortest notice. Every Requisite in the Culinary Department for Clubs, Regimental Messes, &c.

**RICHARD and JOHN SLACK,**

336, STRAND (OPPOSITE SOMERSET-HOUSE).  
ESTABLISHED FIFTY YEARS.

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**TRUE MADRAS CURRY and MULLIGATAWNEY PASTE and CHUTNIES.**—Messrs. BARRIE and Co., Vepery, Madras, to enable their old correspondents returning from India to continue the use of the celebrated Condiments, have made arrangements to forward regular supplies of the above, packed in glass jars for family use, at 1s. 9d. and upwards, which may be had of CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to Her Majesty, 21, Soho-square; FORTNUM, MASON, & Co., Piccadilly; and of the Principal Sauce Vendors throughout the Kingdom. Each bottle is labelled, and BARRIE and Co., Madras, stamped on the glass.

### THE REAL INDIAN CURRY POWDER.

Unequalled for its delicious flavour and stimulating qualities. 1lb. bottles, 3s. 6d.; ½lbs. 2s. 3d.; ¼lbs. 1s. 6d.; or 7lbs. for 21s. Curry and Mulligatawney Paste.—1lb. jars, 3s. 6d.; ½lbs. 2s. 3d. Payne's New Curry Sauce and Oriental Relish, bottles 1s. 6d. Bengal Club and Mango Chutnee, bottles 1s. 6d. and 2s. each. The Royal Combination Pickle, highly recommended, bottles 2s. Bombay Pickled Mangoes, Tap Sauce, Nepaul Pepper, Preserved Ginger, and all Indian delicacies, may be had at PAYNE and CO.'S FOREIGN WAREHOUSE, 329, Regent street.

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52, EUSTON-ROAD, N.W.—These Rooms have been opened, under the superintendence of registered qualified medical men, for the legitimate application of Galvanism in the treatment of Nervous Diseases, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Asthma, Indigestion, &c. Hours of attendance, Twelve to Five (Sundays excepted). Patients attended at their residence if required, in town or country.

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Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age. These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

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**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.** for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each. Postage, 6d.

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"We have examined a specimen of gingerbread made by Messrs. Newberry—each cake containing a teaspoonful of Cod Liver Oil. The gingerbread is extremely light and pleasant, the flavour of the oil being completely covered. This seems likely to prove a very useful mode of administering Cod Liver Oil to children, and to others who are nauseated by the offensive odour and flavour of the Oil as generally taken."—Medical Times, 12th Feb., 1859. Eight Cakes, 1s. 9d.; Sixteen (about 1lb.), 3s.—F. NEWBERRY and SONS, 45, St. Paul's-churchyard. Established A.D. 1746.

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**INFUENZA.**—This disease, now so prevalent, and often fatal, is an epidemic form of fever, attended by irritation of the windpipe, inflammation of the throat, and constant cough. When erroneously treated by the ordinary medicines adopted for colds the most serious consequences ensue, and too often the mistake is mortal. This mischance can never happen when reliance is placed on Holloway's medicines, for whether the symptoms arise from inflammation, colds, or irritation (influenza), these remedies relieve, in the first, by lowering the circulation; in the latter, by soothing the excited nerves. At this season no family is safe without Holloway's preparations, which do not contain a grain of noxious ingredients to injure the constitution.

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the most agreeable and effective remedy in all cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Acidity, Heartburn, Indigestion, and Biliary Affection, Nausea, Fever, Thirst, and Sea-sickness. It is highly recommended by the profession, and will be found especially valuable to those going to India or travelling in warm climates; as a mild and efficacious saline aperient it stands unequalled, and will be found peculiarly adapted for delicate females and children. To be obtained through all respectable chemists, and wholesale from Messrs. BAWCAY, Farringdon-street (put up in stoppered bottles at 4s. 6d. for India), and smaller size at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

Prepared only by EDWARD FRICHARD, Chemist, 10, Vigo-street, Regent-street, W.

### LENTUM, A NEW COMPOSITION

for Artificial TEETH and GUMS, recommended to Invalids and all who suffer from Indigestion. Its flexibility and lightness give the greatest power in mastication, avoiding all pain or pressure on the gums, without springs, wires, or any unsightly gold. It supports all loose and tender teeth, and does not require the extraction of stumps. Prepared only by

MR. ALFRED JONES, SURGEON-DENTIST to

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At Home from Eleven till Five.

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**BUNIONS.**—Ask for a Box of YOUNG'S CORN and BUNION PLASTER, which will eradicate corns or bunions in a very short time. Be careful that you have YOUNG'S—the name is printed on the label; all others are imitations. Price 6d. and 1s. per box, or by post for thirteen postage stamps. Address H. YOUNG, 31, Shaftesbury-place, Aldersgate-street, E.C. May be had at most chemists throughout the world. Agents wanted abroad. N.B.—A Liberal Allowance to Wholesale Dealers.

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**EAMES'S PATENT TROUSERS**, a perfect and elegant fit, falling gracefully over the instep, with or without straps, giving that freedom and comfort so necessary in walking or riding. If you try them once, you will soon change your tailor. The texture and pattern are the best the market can produce. The price, 17s. 6d. to 25s. What a luxury to have perfection in a Coat—to fit easy, and without a crease! Try EAMES'S, Practical Tailor, 10, VERNON-PLACE, Bloomsbury-square, W.C. You will be pleased with the fit, style, and price.

[ESTABLISHED 1841.]  
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At the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on the 24th November, 1859, it was shown that on the 30th June last—

The Number of Policies in force was ..... 6,110  
 The Amount Insured was ..... £2,801,925. 10s. 8d.  
 The Annual Income was ..... £121,263. 7s. 7d.

The new business transacted during the last five years amounts to £2,482,798. 16s. 11d., showing an average yearly amount of new business of nearly

## HALF-A-MILLION STERLING.

The Society has paid for claims by death, since its establishment in 1841, no less a sum than £503,619.

Assurances are effected at home or abroad on healthy lives at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow.

**ARMY AND NAVY.**—No extra premium is required on healthy lives in the Army or Navy unless in actual service.

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**RESIDENCE ABROAD.**—The Policies issued by this Society give greater facilities to parties going to or residing in Foreign Climates than those of most other companies.

**MASTER MARINERS** are assured for life or for a voyage at equitable rates.

**INDIA.**—Officers in the Army and civilians proceeding to India may insure their lives on the most favourable terms, and every possible facility is afforded for the transaction of business in India.

Premiums for India have been computed on the actual results of European life in that colony, extending over the whole period of the East India Company's experience, and will be found generally lower than those of other companies, and especially favourable for military men.

Civil rates charged on lives of military officers holding civil appointments for the term of such appointments.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the assured returning to Europe permanently to reside.

Policies may be made payable either in London or in India, at the rate of Two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

**INVALID LIVES** assured on scientifically constructed tables based on extensive data, and a reduction in the premium is made when the causes for an increased rate of premium have ceased.

**STAMP DUTY.**—Policies issued free of every charge but the premiums.

**DAYS OF GRACE.**—In the event of death during the days of grace, the risk binding on the Society if premium paid before the days of grace expire.

Every information may be obtained at the chief office, or on application to any of the Society's agents.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

**PERSONS proceeding to INDIA** can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the **COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is upwards of £100,000 per annum.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000 sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.

LONDON ..... 81, Lombard-street, E.C.

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DUBLIN ..... 65, Upper Sackville-street.

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**THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK**  
 (LIMITED): ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, JULY, 1853.  
 INCORPORATED BY LETTERS PATENT, 1857.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£1,000,000 STERLING.

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Current and floating accounts opened on same terms as by other London Bankers.

Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in Indian Government paper, &c.; and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised at the India house.

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**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—Under the Provisions of an Act of Parliament, this Company now offers to future Insurers Eighty per Cent. of the Profits, with Quinquennial Division, or a Low Rate of Premium without Participation of Profits. The next Division of Profits will be declared in June, 1860, when all Participating Policies which shall have subsisted at least one year at Christmas, 1859, will be allowed to share in the Profits.

At the Five Divisions of Profits made by this Company, the total Reversionary Bonuses added to the Policies have exceeded £213,000.

At the last valuation, at Christmas, 1854, the Assurances in force amounted to upwards of £4,240,000, the Income from the Life Branch in 1854 was more than £200,000, and the Life Assurance Fund, after division of profits (independent of the Guarantee Capital), exceeded £1,540,000.

**LOCAL MILITIA and VOLUNTEER CORPS.**—No Extra Premium is required for service therein.

**INVALID LIVES.**—Persons who are not in such sound health as would enable them to insure their Lives at the Tabular Premiums, may have their Lives insured at Extra Premiums.

**LOANS** granted on Life Policies to the extent of their values, provided such Policies shall have been effected a sufficient time to have attained in each case a value not under £50.

**ASSIGNMENTS OF POLICIES.**—Written Notices of, received and registered.

**MEDICAL FEES** paid by the Company, and no charge will be made for Policy Stamps.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—Insurances are effected upon every description of property at Moderate Rates.

Losses caused by Explosion of Gas are admitted by this Company.

## BURROWS and Co., WHOLESALE WINE MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL.

Stores ... .. Lime-street.  
 Offices ... .. 54, Duke-street.

The Proprietors beg most respectfully to call the attention of the Trade, Noblemen, Clergy, and the Public to their extensive stock of CHOICE WINES of rare vintages.

B. and Co. are not disposed to comment upon the purity of their Wines, which is daily most laudably acknowledged by the public and eminent medical men of all countries, as the increasing patronage of the highest families in the land is a sufficient guarantee.

They beg to call attention in particular to their Pure Tonic Wines as being so valuable to invalids and persons of weak stomachs.

A sample case, containing full-sized sample cases, will be forwarded to any address on receipt of 6s. 6d., or a dozen for 24s.

It is a well-known fact that impure and adulterated Wines are the greatest foes to health, producing acidity in the stomach, and debilitating the digestive organs, while pure Wines will accelerate the digestive powers, invigorating, strengthening, and bracing the nervous system.

Their Tonic Wine is admitted to be most essential to invalids, both old and young, and should never be absent from the homes of the weak and sickly. Its properties are duly acknowledged by the leading men of the Faculty both at home and abroad.

To prevent imposition each bottle is sealed with the name of the firm.

All orders to be made payable to HENRY BURROWS.

## NOTICE.

TO INDUCE A TRIAL OF

## SOUTH AFRICAN WINES,

At 20s. and 24s. per doz., bottles included,  
 The consumption of which has now reached 420,000 doz. per annum (Fide Board of Trade Returns.)

A CASE containing four samples, sealed and labelled, will be forwarded on receipt of Thirty Postage-stamps, viz. :—

Half-pint bottle of best South African Sherry.

Half-pint bottle of best South African Port.

Half-pint bottle of best South African Madeira.

Half-pint bottle of best South African Amontillado.

Bottles and Case included.

COLONIAL BRANDY, very superior, 15s. per gallon.

BEST GIN, full strength, 11s. 3d. per gallon.

Price Lists free on application.

Address—ANTHONY BROUGH, Wine and Spirit Importer, 29, Strand, London, W.C.

**PUNJAB RAILWAY.**—Payments in Anticipation of Calls.—Interest at 5 per cent. guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Directors are prepared to receive, until further notice, payments in anticipation of Calls upon any number of Shares at the option of the holders.

Payments made to the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, No. 1, Lombard-street, on or before the 28th of any month, will bear Interest at 5 per cent. from the 1st of the following month. The necessary forms to be obtained at the Offices of the Company.

W. P. ANDREW, Chairman.

THOS. BURNELL, Secretary.

Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, Feb. 2nd, 1860.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

## MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

EDITED BY DAVID MASSON.

No. IV. FOR FEBRUARY, 1860.

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 Sold by all Booksellers, Newsmen, and at all the Railway Stations.

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and ENVELOPES with ARMS, CREST, or INITIALS.—RODRIGUES'S Cream-laid Adhesive ENVELOPES, 4d. per 100. Cream-laid Note, full size, Five Quires for 6d. Thick do., 5 Quires for 1s. Superfine Foolscap, 9s. per Ream Sermon Paper, 4s. 6d. All kinds of STATIONERY equally cheap.

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A guaranteed saving to large consumers of 10s. to 14s. in the pound; thus every customer for 7s. 6d. realises the nett worth of one sovereign.

In Bankruptcy.—Positive and unreserved Sale of the valuable Stock in Trade of Messrs. Ellis, Sandeman, and Rogiere, Merchants and Silk Manufacturers, of Tower-street, Lyons, and Crefeld, on Monday and during the week, at 61 and 62, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Messrs. AMOTT, BROTHERS, and Co. beg to announce that they have been the successful competitors for the entire stock of the above bankrupts, amounting to many thousand pounds sterling, which they have purchased from the assignees, at a discount of 54½ per cent. from cost prices, and which consists of Mantles, Silks, Dresses, Shawls, Linens, Prints, Petticoats, Flannels, Longcloths, Sheetings, Furs, Ball and Evening Dresses, Court Trains, Dinner Silks, Mohairs, Wines, Ribands, Gloves, Hosiery, Lace; Blotting Cases, Bijouterie, Articles of Vertu, Chains, Brooches, Watches, Ancient Sevres China, and other important effects too numerous to mention. The whole of the above genuine, new, and unprecedented stock, bearing the most perfect impress of good taste, will be submitted for Sale without reserve on Monday and during the week, at their warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's Churchyard.

To assist materially the speedy disposal of this stock, and for the advantage of purchasers, every article has been marked in plain figures, from which no deviation will be made.

## SILK CATALOGUE.

A considerable parcel of check glaze silks, suitable for evening wear, bright and glossy, 1s. 0½d. per yard; 500 garment silks, in checked, striped, and diagonal patterns (cost bankrupts 45s.), for one sovereign the robe; 300 pieces, 1s. 11½d. per yard, wide width, worth £2 the robe; 94 pieces of handsome silk reps, treble-shaded glaze Levantine silks, all at 2s. 6½d. per yard, estimated value, 5s. 2d.; 140 dresses in the new rife stripes, £1. 3s. 6d. the robe, worth £2. 5s.; 54 pieces of rich silk droguets, 1½ guineas the long robe of twelve ells, really worth 70s.; 216 diagonal gros d'Afrique, 2 guineas, worth at least 90s.; 200 dresses small fancy checked silks, 19s. 11d. the robe, original cost, £2; 30 pieces superior Piccolomini bars, all at £1. 4s. 6d., worth 60s.; 1,500 plain glaze, broche, chene, French, reps, and other silks, various, have been marked £2 the full robe; these goods could not be bought in the usual course of business under £5; a grand selection in Paris fancy silk, such as poul de soies, gros de Naples, glaze chene, boucled silks, moire antiques, and other robes, the newest styles and colours, rich qualities in excellent taste and condition, cost £6, may be picked from at £2. 15s. 6d.; 400 evening and dinner silks, various, estimated at £3. 10s., reduced to £1. 15s. 6d. for twelve ells; a large lot of rich reps, taffetas, in bright colours, marked £1. 18s. 6d., are worth double; superb Lyons brocaded silk robes, all colours, in the purest and most graceful arrangements, down in the catalogue at £7, may be had at 3½ guineas; real Irish poplins, in the richest tartan and fancy plaids, original price £4, reduced to £2. 5s.; 100 rich moire antique, of best quality, the water magnificently defined, colours perfection, 3½ guineas the full robe. These superb productions are only occasionally to be obtained even at the highest prices.

## CATALOGUE POST FREE.

## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

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Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

LONDON: Printed by RICHARD KINDER, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES FRASER ALLEN, 7, Leadenhall-street, both in the County of Middlesex.—February 4, 1860.





## BENGAL.

## THE EXTRA SHILLING ON SALT.

From the moment when new taxes became inevitable, we have pleaded for a moderate increase of the salt duty. That impost, however offensive to European ears, is almost the only tax of which no native complains. It has never been mentioned in a petition, never quoted by rebels ransacking their brains for a telling grievance. The mass of the people do not know of its existence, and it is more than probable that the educated classes would regard its abolition as a wilful dilapidation of the public means. The tax thus acceptable to the people is in itself probably the lightest poll-tax ever imposed. On the twelve pounds of salt which every human being ought to eat per annum, it amounts to seven annas, or say two days' labour. The English beer-tax alone, which is almost as universal in its incidence, amounts to more. Moreover, the old relation of the tax to prices has of late years gradually disappeared. While wages have increased some seventy-five per cent., and the price of rice has doubled, that of salt has remained stationary. The consumption last year in Bengal was unprecedented, even if we suppose that some ten lakhs of maunds were exported to supply a deficiency in the North-West.

The Government of India, which always legislates in fear of European economists, has for months resisted all persuasion to attack the salt. Orders from home, however, appear to have removed the theoretical difficulty, and on the 21st Decr. the duty in Bengal was raised a shilling a maund. No Act is necessary to justify this increase, as the statute-tax is Rs. 3.4 a maund, and the increase only brings the highest or Bengalee duty up to Rs. 3. A Bill is necessary only for the North-West, and it is already introduced.

Had the tax been universal throughout India the relief to the revenue would have been very large. The consumption, taking Mr. Plowden's figures in the rough, is

	Maunds.
Bengal .. .. .	70,00,000
Bombay .. .. .	29,00,000
Madras .. .. .	50,00,000
N.W.P. .. .. .	22,60,000
Punjab .. .. .	10,00,000
Total .. .. .	1,81,60,000

The extra tax, if equally inflicted, would therefore yield upwards of £900,000. Unfortunately it is not to be so imposed. The smaller Presidencies irresponsible for the revenue have, of course, protested angrily against taxation. In deference to their remonstrances the additional tax is reduced in Bombay to 4 annas, and in Madras to half that amount. The North-West Provinces and the Punjab will, however, not be treated as independent monarchies; and the tax, therefore, ought to produce

Bengal .. .. .	Rs. 35,00,000
Bombay .. .. .	7,25,000
Madras .. .. .	6,25,000
N.W. Provs. .. .. .	11,00,000
Punjab .. .. .	5,00,000
Total .. .. .	Rs. 64,50,000

This amount, be it remembered, is a real gain to the State. There is no addition to the expenses of collection, no excuse for creating new departments. A reduction of consumption is the only danger, and unless all evidence as to the rise of wages in India is delusive, the new impost will not affect the average quantity consumed.—*Friend of India.*

## RUSSIAN SETTLEMENTS ON THE AMOOR.

In the north-east of Asia, between the wall of China and the snows of Siberia, there is a country hitherto, perhaps, less known to Europeans than any other region of the world—namely, the territory watered by the River Amoor and its tributaries.

The maps tell us that this territory is extensive; Major Collins informs us that it is capable of supporting a population of fifty millions, and likely in future times to become the seat of an empire. Major Collins is an enterprising American, who has conceived and executed the bold project of exploring this region, and has since established himself there in the capacity of commercial agent to the Government of the United States. As an enterprise, this exploit is hardly inferior to that of Dr. Livingstone in the south of Africa. We are indebted to the *Bombay Standard* for three interesting notices of Mr. Collins' report.

In February, 1856, he addressed to the President of the United States a proposal to explore this country, with the object of setting up a telegraphic communication between Moscow and St. Louis, and in April of the same year left New York, backed by the authority of his Government, but depending on his own pecuniary resources. He proceeded first to St. Petersburg, and thence through Moscow and Novgorod, and the western provinces of Siberia, to Irkutsk. This place, one of the principal Russian settlements in the interior of Asia, is situated near the southern boundary of their territory and the borders of Chinese Tartary. Here he dined with General Mouravieff, the Governor of Eastern Siberia, whom he had previously met at St. Petersburg. A year had passed before all that was to be seen at this place and on the journey to it had been surveyed, and the approach of the termination of winter made it possible to proceed. Mr. Collins left Irkutsk on the 9th of March, 1857, and proceeded to Chetah, a town situated on a small river which falls into the Ingodah, which again is one of the tributaries of the Amoor. He had now, therefore, reached the water communication which connected him with the Pacific Ocean.

At Chetah Mr. Collins had to wait until the ice broke up, which was not until the 18th of May. He amused the interval by going to see a silver mine at a place called Zarentonsky, which has the reputation of being the richest in the world. He descended a vertical shaft 240 feet, and proceeding along some echoing passages into an immense chamber, found himself surrounded by walls of solid silver. The superintendent said that this mineral wealth extended through the whole mountain, as far it had been explored.

The distance from Cronstadt to Chetah is 4,565 miles. The conveyance of merchandise for this distance occupies at least six months, by the shortest and most expensive mode of conveyance; by the longest and cheapest, part of two years. The Americans may, therefore, fairly hope that when the stream of the Amoor is opened to commercial enterprise the greater part of the trade of this country will fall into their hands. The voyage from San Francisco in California to the mouth of the Amoor occupies forty days; from the mouth of the Amoor to Chetah, supposing steamers ready to make the voyage, twenty days. The saving of expense would be very nearly in proportion to the saving of time. At the same time Mr. Collins calculates that the productive capabilities of the country would be greatly stimulated by the opening of a market, the absence of which prevents its exporting anything as yet, except furs and precious metals; while the consumption of foreign merchandise would increase 100 per cent.

The voyage down the river from Chetah to Nicolavsky, twenty miles from its mouth, was performed by Mr. Collins in a barge belonging to a Russian merchant at Irkutsk, and occupied fifty-two days. The distance is 2,667 miles, and can be navigated by steamboats all the way. On the other hand, it must be observed that the upper part of the stream and its smaller tributaries are closed by ice for six months in the year, from November 15 to May 15, and the stream of the large river itself for a somewhat shorter period. The inhabitants of the neighbouring country are Tartar tribes, partly settled and partly migratory, the country to the south being nominally subject to China, that to the north to Russia. The trade is at present limited to the supply of the wants of the officers and troops, and

some settlers connected with the Russian establishments on the Amoor. The supplies for the troops come down the river from Siberia, although Nicolavsky is, as we have seen, only six weeks' voyage from the American continent:—

"At this port must concentrate for the present," says Mr. Collins, "the whole trade of the seacoast of Siberia, with the incidental trade with Kamshatka, America, Japan, China, and such other coasts, territories, and islands as may be hereafter annexed to its Government. The northern overland route will be abandoned so soon as steam and post stations can be established on the river, and the whole trade of Siberia must fall into its lap. Somewhere upon this coast, near or upon the Amoor, must be built the St. Petersburg of the Pacific."

"The best entrance, as yet discovered or surveyed, into the Amoor is from the south, through the Straits of Tartary, stopping at De Castries for a pilot. The greatest depth of water possible at the most favourable state of tide is seventeen feet; but for a sailing vessel, without the assistance of lighters, or any means in case of grounding, except her own crew, more than thirteen feet is not safe; and square-rigged vessels of that draft, from the narrowness of the channel and its tortuousness, with the prevalence of adverse winds, will frequently be detained many days. The best vessels to navigate the straits and ascend the river, in the absence of steam tugs, will be schooners drawing not more than ten feet."

In April, 1858, Mr. Collins first heard of the establishment of a Russian company to open the trade of the Amoor. It had received the sanction of the Emperor in the previous January. The objects of this company are to establish commercial relations with the native inhabitants; to keep up steamboats and sailing vessels on the River Amoor and its tributaries, and open the trade of the country through which it flows to the ports of the Pacific Ocean.

## THE WUZEEREE EXPEDITION.

Although the murderers of the late Captain Meham are yet at large, some retribution has already overtaken the tribe which protects them. We need not recapitulate the circumstances of the murder, which are already before the public, but will briefly record the measures which have since been adopted. The murder is ascertained to have been committed by a party of five men, chiefly of the Hutti-Khey! Wuzerees, but attached to a marauding band under the leadership of a notorious robber named "Zungee," who is himself a Khabul-Khey! Wuzereee. All inquiries tend to show that the crime was not premeditated, and that the robbers had not been warned of the approach of the travellers. Their falling in with Captain Meham was purely accidental. Their act was greatly disapproved of by the Wuzereee tribes, and even "Zungee" himself is known to have declared that it would prove their ruin. But this general disapproval of the deed on the part of the tribes did not lead the frontier authorities to anticipate that the criminals would be given up; and the only course to be adopted was to hold those sections of the tribe, to whom the murderers belong, or who might be protected by them, responsible for their deed. If this were not done, every outlawed vagrant might commit such crimes and find an asylum in the hills, where capture is impossible.

It seemed imperative that such a lesson should be read as would force the tribe, from motives of self-interest, to overawe such characters, and it has been found from long experience that this "tribe" influence over individuals is our only security for peace on the border: it accords with their own ideas of their responsibilities, and is the one institution which binds their rude societies together, and to some extent supplies the place of a more civilised code. Deprived of this single check, the hill tribes around us would be plunged into constant strife and bloodshed, and its maintenance therefore recommended itself as much on the score of humanity as of policy.

The two sections of the tribe, then, who were found to be implicated in the murder were the "Kahyl Khey!," to which the leader of the robbers belongs, and the "Hutti-Khey!," which furnishes the greater number of its members. The latter

it would be necessary to arrange for at Bunnoo, and the former (in the present instance the most guilty) at Kohat. The several sub-divisions of this tribe are located, in winter, on both banks of the "Koorum" river below "Billund Kheyl," to about where the "Heyti" river joins it from the West. To that point the country is tolerably open, and the cultivation of the tribe is chiefly in the bed and on the banks of the stream. There are two seasons when the tribe is peculiarly open to punishment, viz., the present time and in the spring. More real injury can be inflicted now, and more visible injury in the spring.

A force proceeding against them at this season would carry off their winter stores, and compel them to retreat to their higher hills, which would be virtually driving them almost to starvation.

In the spring the crops would be destroyed, upon which the tribe is dependent in the summer. It was accordingly determined that immediate measures should be adopted to obtain retribution, and to avenge the murder of a British officer. Orders were issued for the assembly of a force at Kohat, and in the meantime the deputy commissioner was instructed to proceed to one of the frontier posts, to summon the Wuzerees chiefs, and to demand the surrender of the murderers. As was anticipated, they declared their inability to comply with our demands, and after fully and clearly explaining to the assembled chiefs that the sole and only object of Government was to obtain retribution for the foul outrage committed, Captain Henderson declared the "Kabyl Kheyl" to be the enemies of the British Government, and that they would be proceeded against accordingly. Captain Henderson at the same time carefully explained to the chiefs of other divisions of the tribe that so long as they abstained from interference in the matter, and in no way aided the "Kabyl Kheyl," they would be looked upon as the friends of Government, and would be treated as such. Hostages for their non-interference and good conduct were readily given by them.

The force which had been directed to assemble at Kohat consists of head quarters of the following regiments:—The Guides, 2nd Punjab Infantry, 1st Punjab Infantry, 3rd ditto, 4th ditto, 4th Sikh Infantry, 4 guns, 2 mountain ditto.

The Peshawur mountain train and a company of Sappers broke ground on the 14th of Dec., and were joined at Thull on the 21st idem by the 6th Punjab Infantry, who marched from Dera Ishmael Khan via Buhadyor Kheyl. 1,000 Khut-tuck Irregulars also accompany the force. Owing to recent reductions the regiments are weak, so that the whole force, exclusive of the 1,000 Khut-tucks, does not exceed 2,500 soldiers of all ranks. Brigadier-general Chamberlain commands, and is accompanied by Captain James, the Commissioner of Peshawur, and Captain Henderson, the deputy-commissioner of Kohat. The Wuzerees were reported to have mustered about 2,500 strong in one of their strongholds, some four coss from Trans-Koorum, where it was said they intended to make a stand.

The Meranzaie valley is described as being in a most satisfactory state. Peace and order reigns where, but three years ago, all was rebellion and rapine. To such expeditions as the present is this change attributable. The villages against which an expedition was undertaken in 1856 are now all sending their quotas of stalwart youths to fight under our standard.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE DALHOUSIE SANATORIUM.**—The project for the formation of the Dalhousie Sanatorium seems to have originated with Colonel, now (Sir Robert) Napier, who in 1850-51 was Civil Engineer in the Punjab; and who taking advantage of the deputation of Major Longden to Chumba in search of building materials, requested him to report on the fitness of any peculiar locality adapted for a sanatorium. Colonel Napier con-

sidered that the elevation should not be less than 5,500 feet above sea level, and after various sites had been examined, and some correspondence taken place on the subject, a committee was appointed, consisting of—President: Col. Napier; Members: R. Montgomery, Esq., Major Longden, R. H. Davies, Esq., Dr. White; who selected a site on the hill called Kutu-Clugh, situated in latitude 32 deg. 32 min. north, and longitude 70 deg. east; its situation was open, and its elevation 5,700 feet above sea level. The supply of water was abundant and accessible, excellent roofing slate abounded in quantities, and large supplies of building timber were available. The want of facilities for procuring limestone was the only objection. It was also reported easy of access, and the committee considered that a good line of road might be made from the foot of the hills without any serious deviation from a regular incline, at a gradient of three or four in the hundred, and of a length of twenty to twenty-four miles, and the whole length of the road to the sanatorium would be as follows:—

	Miles.
From sanatorium to foot of hills . . .	24
From foot of hills to Pallankote . . .	20
	<hr/> 44
Pallankote is distant from Lahore . . .	95
" " Jullundur . . .	75
" " Sealkote . . .	75
" " Goograh . . .	109
" " Amritsur . . .	80

so that the proposed sanatorium is within easy distance of the principal stations about Lahore. The committee having decided that the above-mentioned locality was the most eligible for the establishment of a convalescent depot, submitted the following proposals:—

1st. That the sanction of the Supreme Government might be obtained for the transfer of the requisite extent of land.

2nd. That a road for laden camels might be constructed to connect the proposed sanatorium with the foot of the hills.

3rd. That a committee be formed to mark out boundaries, &c.

4th. That a medical officer be directed to reside at the sanatorium for a certain period, to report on the climate and keep meteorological registers, &c.

The whole of the proceedings were submitted to the Supreme Government, and the Governor General sanctioned such preliminary steps as were deemed necessary, and the deputation of a medical officer to record the necessary observations on climate, &c.; all the other matters in connection with the proposed sanatorium were to be submitted to the late Board of Directors. Dr. Clemenger, of the 49th Native Infantry, was the officer deputed to the proposed site, with instructions to submit a full and complete report on the climate, resources, &c., of the site selected. Dr. Clemenger's final report was submitted in 1852, and forwarded to the Supreme Government, and the required sanction for establishing the sanatorium was received in 1853. A fair road has since been constructed, and Captain Fagan, then ex-engineer of Anarkullee, was appointed ex-officer for carrying on the construction of the proposed barracks and other buildings. Captain Fagan resided in Dalhousie some three years, and also Captain Nightingale, the officer who surveyed and constructed the road leading from the foot of the hills. There are at present but six houses erected, three very good ones, and three small ones, much out of repair. Both Captains Fagan and Nightingale spoke very highly of the sanatorium. The climate is good, water abundant, building materials plentiful, and it is within an easy distance of all the important stations of the Punjab. For European settlers the situation is an admirable one, and in the event of a small number of Europeans making it a residence, the Hon. the Lieutenant Governor has promised every assistance, and intimated that a doctor will be appointed, as at other hill stations.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**HER MAJESTY'S 75TH REGIMENT OF FOOT**, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Radcliff, marched out of the cantonment of Meerut this morning (Dec. 27), en route to Allahabad, from

whence, very probably, it will embark for Calcutta, for service in China. On the 10th May, 1857, the first act was played of the great tragedy, entitled the Indian Rebellion, the scene being laid at Meerut. On the 11th, the 75th marched out of Kussowlie, after twelve hours' notice, and reached Umballa in thirty-six hours. On the 8th of the next month the regiment was in action at Badlee ke Serai, where it stormed a battery of six guns, flanked by other powerful batteries. Major-general Barnard gave the highest praise to the regiment for its services on this occasion, and the character for promptitude, resolution, and courage it then acquired has ever since been maintained. The regiment was present before Delhi during the entire siege. It fought twenty-six actions under its walls, besides innumerable skirmishes. Two days after the storm it marched from Delhi, only 150 strong, forming part of Colonel Greathed's moveable column designed to reopen the communication with Cawnpore. The regiment distinguished itself in the brilliant actions of Bolundshahur and Agra, and at the latter place was reinforced by 90 recruits, after which it continued its march, and having been engaged at Alaiunge, reached Lucknow in November, the right wing, about 130 bayonets, remaining at Alumbagh, the left wing, 115 strong (or rather we ought to say 115 weak), proceeding to Dil Koosha. On the relief of Lucknow the left wing joined head quarters at Alumbagh, and formed part of the gallant Outram's force quartered at that place, where it remained until February. It then marched to Cawnpore and thence to Meerut. Nearly every officer present at Kussowlie on the breaking out of the mutiny was either killed or wounded in assisting to effect its suppression.

**MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.**—The 1st E. B. Fusiliers march from Umballa immediately, to relieve H. M.'s 46th regt., at Mooltan. The 46th will relieve H. M.'s 87th R. I. Fusiliers at Jullundur, and the 87th proceed towards Allahabad and Calcutta, embarking there for China. The 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade are expected shortly to pass through Delhi en route up-country, and rumour has it that they will perhaps halt at Delhi, and relieve the 88th, but this is as yet only rumour.

**RETRIBUTION.**—The marble belonging to the Palace of the Nana at Bithoor, confiscated by Government, is now being worked up for forming the pavements for the aisles of the Cawnpore church.

**LAWRENCE HALL, LAHORE.**—"TO THE FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS OF SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—GENTLEMEN,—A proposal having for some time existed for the erection at Lahore of a building to be known as the 'Lawrence Hall,' to perpetuate the eminent services rendered by the late Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, subscriptions are now invited for the purpose. It is needless here to enlarge on Sir John Lawrence's claims to our gratitude and admiration, they are acknowledged with pride by Englishmen of all classes and in all climes, and we owe it to ourselves not to allow him to pass from amongst us without securing some enduring memorial of our sentiments towards him whose name is indissolubly connected with the best interests of the Punjab. So soon as an adequate amount has been subscribed, a meeting will be held at Lahore, with a view of ascertaining in what manner this project can best be carried out.—Yours faithfully, R. Temple."

**THE WUZEREES EXPEDITION.**—The following is from camp in the Wuzerees Hills, dated 24th December, 9 P.M.:—The force under General Chamberlain returned this afternoon from a pursuit of the Cabool-Khail, which commenced yesterday morning, and which enabled Captain Henderson, with his mounted levies, to capture five thousand sheep and three hundred head of cattle and some camels. The tribe has been signally punished and humiliated. The effect on the other tribes has been good. The number of our wounded on the 22nd was fourteen.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

**A DESCRIPTION OF A SUBALTERN'S ROOM.**

A small iron sofa, without any head,  
By day made a couch, by night made a bed;  
A chair with three legs, propped up with a stick,  
An allowance of candle, no tallow, all wick;  
A miniature portrait of some pretty face,  
A small chest of drawers, that pack in a case;  
A carpet that doesn't half cover the floor,  
A target, chalked out on the back of the door;  
An old tiger skin, placed by way of a rug,  
Whereon sat a greyhound, a mastiff, a pug;  
Apparatus for washing, a foot-tub, a pan,  
Part of an Army List—half of a fan;  
A fawn-coloured glove, a lock of pale hair,  
Both highly-prized gifts of some lady fair;  
A case of blunt razors, a shako, a plume,  
A fishing-rod, rifle, a shot-belt, a broom;  
A broken-down candle-stick, smelling of brass,  
The *Mutiny Act*, and a cracked looking-glass;  
A mould to cast bullets, the top of a flute,  
The end of a pipe, and the half of a boot;  
A regimental sword-knot, a treatise on drill,  
And some lighters, made out of the last received bill;  
A musical snuff-box, a bottle of port,  
An unstrung guitar, an unfinished report;  
An invite to dinner, the card of the priest,  
A sketch of the Colonel, described as *The Beast*;  
Two swords and an ore scabbard, a box of cigars,  
Some snuff and tobacco in two broken jars;  
A letter from home, the "Troop's Orderly Book,"  
An old hat and sabretache hung on a hook;  
A map of the country, a mane comb, a spur,  
An opera cloak all bedizened with fur;  
An old pair of boots, the smock-frock of a cad,  
A desk without lock, and the roll of the squad;  
A pair of tin-snuffers, but wanting a tray,  
The last printed contract of oats, straw, and hay;  
"Hints to Young Officers," part of a novel,  
One-half of the tongs, and a bit of the shovel;  
"The Sword and Lance Exercise," half-bound in red;  
A chaos of things spread over the bed;  
A large meerschaum pipe, the Rules of the Mess,  
And his toilet laid out on the coal-box to dress;  
Boxes—parcels—so heaped on each other,  
'Twould puzzle a saint to tell one from the other;  
A lot of loose furniture, piled in a heap,  
With "Paradise Lost" and "The Life of a Sweep."  
Two puppies wrapped up in a cholera belt,  
A new Albert cap, and a shocking bad felt;  
An easy arm-chair, only wanting a back,  
A sketch, in burnt cork, of my wonderful hack.  
A gun case, a money bag wanting a lock,  
A large pistol, loaded with ball, and full cock;  
A powder flask lying close under the candle,  
A ponderous lock on the door without handle;  
A large book of prints—a foreign costume,  
And towels and slippers strewn over the room;  
An empty canteen, an old leather stock,  
A Bible, a Prayer-book; the face of a clock;  
A red hunting coat with whip in the pocket,  
A tea-caddy open, containing a locket;  
Some eau-de-Cologne, an account of a fight.  
In the midst of this chaos, as gay as you please,  
On the rickety chair perched quite at his ease,  
A pipe in his mouth, and his feet in the grate,  
His thought ever bent upon changing his state,  
He puffs and he puffs, while the volumes of smoke  
Are enough e'en the throat of a German to choke;  
Till puffing and dozing he falls half asleep,  
While visions of field days around him will creep,  
Till wearied of watching he turns to his lair—  
How like you my subaltern?—say, lady fair.  
—*Mofussilite.*

**INDIAN UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.**—A memorial of the Uncovenanted Service, of all the Presidencies, to the Secretary of State, has been published in the Calcutta journals; it is signed by upwards of four thousand persons, and its prayer is as follows:—"I. That the bar, which at present excludes uncovenanted servants, whatever their merits or special qualifications, from holding offices heretofore reserved for covenanted officers, be removed, and that it be left to the discretion of the Supreme and Local Governments to promote meritorious uncovenanted

servants to such officers, under such regulations as may be deemed necessary. II. That on the production of a medical certificate of incapacity for further service, a pension equal to one third and one half of average salary or authorized official emoluments for the last five years be granted to all uncovenanted servants after fifteen and twenty-two years' actual service respectively, such service being reckoned from the age of twenty-one years, and excluding all periods of absence from duty, except casual and privilege leave. III. That all uncovenanted servants be allowed the option of retiring, without production of a medical certificate, on half of the average salary, or authorised official emoluments drawn by them for the last five years' actual service, reckoned from the age of twenty-one years, and excluding all periods of absence from duty, except privilege and casual leave. IV. That sick leave during the entire period of service be limited to three years, as at present, but to be taken continuously, or by instalments, as may be desired. If leave be obtained for more than one year continuously, the absentee to be subjected for the first twelve months to a deduction of one-half of his salary, and during the remaining period of absence to a deduction of two-thirds salary, provided that in no case shall a larger sum than £600 per annum be drawn. V. That uncovenanted servants, after ten years' service, be allowed furlough for one year on one-third salary, and without loss of appointment; that a second furlough of one year be allowed on the same terms after an interval of five years from date of return from previous furlough; and that furlough for two years continuously be allowed after fifteen years' service, on one third pay. VI. That uncovenanted servants proceeding to any part of the United Kingdom as pensioners, on sick leave, or on private affairs, be allowed to draw their pensions, or absentee pay, at the India House, in like manner as members of the other Indian services."

**A FRACAS.**—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* describes a fracas at Umballa. An officer of H. M.'s 27th was living in the lines of the 7th Hussars. His house was required, and he was ordered to quit. He did so, but left his wife until he could obtain other quarters. The General in command threatened to place sentries round the house, and allow no one to come in. The same threat was addressed to the Postmaster, Mr. Houghton. These disputes are of constant occurrence in cantonments. The houses ought to be purchased by Government under an Act, and assigned as quarters. There could then be no question about the right of occupancy.

**FIRE AT UMBALLA.**—The splendid mess house of H. M.'s 7th Hussars at Umballa has been accidentally destroyed by fire.

**SHIPPING.****ARRIVALS.**

Dec. 24 St. Bernard, Browne, Mauritius; W. F. Schmidt, Sears, Liverpool.—25. Vanhan, Cardy, Bourbon; Clemence and Leonie, Bictet, Bourbon and Mauritius; Nor Wester, Almy, San Francisco.—26. Dashing Wave, LeCraw, San Francisco; Ghazee-pore, Greig, Liverpool; Saracen, Osgood, Melbourne; Napoleon, Currier, Melbourne.—31. Thos. Ann Cole, Lowe, Melbourne.—Jan. 1. Ocean Rover, Briand, Sydney; str. Candia, Carling, Suez; Walmer Castle, Daniell, London.—4. King Philip, Cary, Cork; Thomas Franklin, Cowans, London; str. Lancefield, D'Olliver, Hong Kong.—8. Toffenbush, Cordinen, Liverpool; str. Burmah, Way, Moulinein, Rangoon, and Akyab; Moores Fort, Coulthurst, Liverpool; Ganjam, Tickle, London; Burlington, Howes, Madras and Cocanada; Napoleon III., Bourgain, Dunkard.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED.**

Per str. Candia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. and Mrs. Forster and child, Mrs. Tronson and two children, Mrs. Lushington, Miss Prothy, two Misses Thompsons, Mr. and Mrs. Balfour and two infants, Mrs. Browne, Capt. and Mrs. McFarlain, Mrs. Chesney and child, Miss McKieck, Miss Wilson, Miss Medlicott, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. P. Oehlrich, Mr. Preston, Capt. and Mrs. Arvine, Miss Shwan, Miss Tolars, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Jones, Mr. Keefe, Miss Hart, Miss Dancy, Miss Hilliar, Mrs. Swinton, Mr. Jackson, Miss Young, Mrs. Bellairs, Col. and Mrs. Maling, Mr. Ranken, Mr. Brotherhood, Mr. Lloyd, Mrs. Turner, Miss Awbert, Col. Day, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Allee, Mrs. Patten, Mrs. Nicholas. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Melville, Messrs. Petersen, Brooke, Kettlewell, Jones, Stewart, Wilkins, Elphinstone, Mrs. and Miss Reay and infant. From ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Hitchens. From SUZ.—Mr. T. Ballie. From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Sconce, Mrs. Fitzmaurice, Mr. and

Mrs. Owen. From GALLE.—Capt. Piercy, Mr. Cockburn. From MADRAS.—Mr. Vally, Capt. Dimer, Capt. Ripley, Mr. Brookes.

Per King Philip.—Lieut. col. Wells, 23rd fusiliers, Mrs. Wells, Capt. Cummin, 48th regt., Ens. Tudor, 4th regt., Ens. Storey, 87th regt., Ens. Vowell, 89th regt., Ens. Elliott, 99th regt., Ens. Fagan, 99th regt., Ens. Someract, 99th regt., Staff asst. King, 48th regt.

Per Lancefield.—Mr. and Mrs. Avetoom, Mr. and Mrs. Neville, Mrs. Stamer and child, Mr. Acheson, Mr. Kenny, Master Anthony.

Per Surrey.—H. Campbell, c.n., R.A., lady, and child, A. Paterson, R.A., lady, and two children, M. Chaudette and lady, Miss Whitlock, Maj. T. Terton, 35th regt., Capt. R. Unwin, 6th regt., Lieut. P. B. Simpson, 6th regt., Lieut. Geo. Gandy, 6th regt., Lieut. John Trull, R.A., Lieut. A. F. Campbell, R.A., Ens. C. J. Stone, 35th regt., Ens. A. Crookshank, 35th regt., Ens. G. Brewin, 34th regt., Staff asst. surg. W. Miller.

Per Thomas Ann Cole.—Messrs. Devere and Bailey. Per Ocean Rover.—Mrs. and Miss Stanley, Mrs. Wilkerson, Miss Smith, Messrs. Black and Wicaton.

Per Moor's Fort.—Mrs. Coulthurst and two children. Per Burnish.—Maj. and Mrs. Sankey, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Hough, Mr. Wallace, J. P. Jordan, two Masters Owen, Maj. and Mrs. Anguill.

Per St. Bernard.—Mrs. Browne and infant.

Per Vauban.—M. M. Rene Orre, M. M. Frederick Barrabe, M. M. Ferdinand Barrabe, Madames B. Orre, E. Bidier, Boyce, Mademoiselle H. Bonanne.

Per Napoleon III.—J. Tym. Esq.

**DEPARTURES.**

Dec. 23. Boyne, Morwick, Bombay; str. Fiery Cross, White, Penang Sing and Hong Kong; str. Lightning, Taylor, Penang Sing and Hong Kong.—24. Guiding Star, Crowell, Boston; New Castle, Crawford, London; City of Canton, Blair, London; Canata, Hire, London; Bellairs, Swinson.—25. Mary Harrison, Homer, Mauritius; Nemesis, Farquhar.—26. Palmerston, Wilson, London; Warrior Queen, Thomas, London; Arachne, Sharp, Liverpool; H.M.I.N. str. Afghan, Colebank, Madras and Bombay.—27. Punjab, Foulerton, I.N., Liverpool; Uriel, Walker, Boston; Angelo, Barran, Bourbon.—28. Coroga, Wilson, London; Tubal Cain, Wells; Hind-stan, Velliet, Bordeaux; Alice, Gadd, Australia; str. Gov. Hugginson, Madras.—29. Ida Ziegler, Reynolds, London; Willichsburg, Miller, Boston.—31. Jeremiah Garnett, Storks, Mauritius; Agamemnon, Horan, London.—Jan. 1. Shaw Allum, Grant, Bombay; Blanche Moore, Nickels, London; H.M.I.N. str. Egie Feroze, Tronson, Port Blair; Walter Morrice, Kains, Port Blair.—3. Orion, Labbey, New York.—3. Eastern Empire, Magie, Mauritius; Gloriosa, Doyle, London; Queen of Marthban, Atkins, Cocanada; Madge Wildfire, Tate, London; Selene, Jacobson, Madras.—5. Lord Hungerford, —, London; str. Baltic, McVill, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulinein.—9. P. and O. str. Ben-tineck, —, Suez.

**PASSENGERS DEPARTED.**

Per str. Ben-tineck.—For MADRAS.—Capt. G. R. Pinder and Mr. A. T. Maclean. For GALLE.—Mr. J. P. Mackilligan and Mr. Hancock. For SUZ.—Mr. Woodcock. For MARSEILLES.—Lieut. Lewin, Mr. J. P. Ward, Mr. R. G. Carnegie, Capt. De Voex, Mr. T. Boycott, Mrs. Donzelle and son, Dr. D. Scott, Mr. D. Morrice. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Jay and family, Mr. F. M. Halliday, Mrs. Holmes and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott and family, Col. Matthie, Lieut. Savory, Mr. Edwards, Dr. A. White, Lieut. Col. Maynard, Col. Hale, Capt. Mosse.

**COMMERCIAL.**

Calcutta, Jan. 9, 1860.

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.....	8 0 to 7 12	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.....	22 4 to 22 0	
Dit 6, 5 do.....	8 0 to 7 12	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.....	24 8 to 24 0	
Transfer 4 do.....	Nominal.	
New 5½ do.....	4 0 to 3 12	

**BANK OF BENGAL.**

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months).....	4 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.).....	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper.....	5 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts.....	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.....	7 per ct.

**EXCHANGES.**

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight.....	8 0½
Do. with documents, do.....	2 1 to 2 1½
American Bills under credit, do.....	2 0½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight.....	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight.....	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight.....	Nominal.

**RATES OF ADVANCE.**

4 per cent. Stock Receipts.....	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper.....	Sa. Rs. 100	70
4 ditto ditto.....	Co.'s Rs. 100	70
5 ditto ditto.....	100	85
5½ ditto ditto.....	100	92
New Treasury Bills.....	100	95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

**JOINT STOCK SHARES.**

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal.....	4000 each	6150 div.
Agra Bank.....	500	660 to 665
North-Western Bank (winding up).....	400	Winding up.
Delhi Bank.....	500	nominal.
India General Steam.....	1000	1750 to 1775
Ganges Company.....	1500	1650 to 1700
Bengal Coal Company (Limited).....	1000	1750 to 1775
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited).....	1000	625 to 650
East-India Coal Company (Limited).....	70	nominal.
Bonded Warehouse Association.....	445	350 to 360
Calcutta Docking Company.....	700	800 to 825
Oriental Gas Company (Limited).....	10	9 to 12
Assam Company.....	200	340 to 350
East-India Railway Company.....	420	Rs. 8 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited).....	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited).....	60	nominal.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Doubloons.....	" 32 8	to 32 14
Madras Gold Mohurs.....	" 15 2	to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs.....	" 23 6	
New Gold Mohurs.....	" 15 4	
China Gold Bars.....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16 0	
Gold Dust (Australia) none.....	" 14 13	
Sycee Silver none, Co.'s Rs. 100.....	" 104 12	
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100, Rs. 221 4	
Mexican do. ....	" 221 0	to 223

FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 17s. 6d. to £2.  
To Liverpool, £1. 12s. 6d. to £1. 15s.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Jan. 9).—The Piece Goods Market has steadily improved, especially for *Light Grey Cottons*, and we are now enabled to report a fair advance on the following descriptions. A great excitement has prevailed, dealers being eager to purchase at prices which importers had not expected to realize before the departure of the last mail. 39 to 40 inches 5 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. *Grey Shirtings* have gone up 3 to 5 annas per piece, 7 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  anna. *Grey Madras* 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 annas. *Grey Jaconets* 6 pie to 1 anna. *Grey Mulls* 6 pie per piece. Advices from Mirzapore received on Sunday last, and subsequently represent the market there very favourable. Sales of *Light Shirtings* were being made at well maintained prices; but heavy goods had advanced in price 4 to 5 annas. We do not expect this rise to affect our market, as it is a temporary one caused by a demand there for the cold season. Accounts from Furruckabad report no rise; and from Behannah a slight fall in price. On the whole, we are inclined to think the present rise in our market is not of long duration. As regards bleached Cottons, white Shirtings of low qualities are in fair request, but without any improvement in price. White Jaconets have commenced engaging inquiry (the season for operation is approaching), and sales have been made 1 to 2 annas per piece higher. White Mulls are also engaging inquiry, this being the season for demand, and sales are being effected 6 pie to 1 anna per piece higher. Lappets, Spots, Scarfs are in good demand at improved prices. Prints and Chintz are selling very moderately at scarcely paying prices. Turkey Reds have engaged a little inquiry for up-country, and have all slightly improved in price. Male Twist continues dull, as is generally the case at this time of the year. Woollens are also dull, having gone out of season. Metals generally dull, and rather lower in price. Since writing the above, advices from Mirzapore report a fall of 1 to 2 annas per piece on *Grey Shirtings*, caused by the arrivals of two steamers there from Calcutta. This confirms our remarks as made above.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, Jan. 9).—There has been a better feeling manifested in our produce market, influenced by advices from home of firmness in prices, and in some instances a fair advance. Prices of several principal articles of produce here which had been firm have advanced, and stocks being light, the native dealers have been rather unreasonable in their demands. *Raw Silk* continues at extreme prices. *Corahs* are very firmly held, and buyers are not disposed to increase their offers. *Sugar*, *Benares* kind, is freely engaged by the Bombay and Gulf shippers at firm prices. *Saltpetre* is in limited operation, with very light stocks and firm prices. *Linseed* is in fair demand, at rather better prices. *Rapeseed* is almost without stock. *Jute* is in fair request, but good qualities very light in stock, and price has advanced.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANNANORE, Dec. 29.—Since my last no news of any moment has transpired. Cholera is making fearful ravages all along the coast. During last month the number of cases reported was 1,920; of these 1,757 proved fatal. This epidemic prevailed in 12 out of the 17 talooks of the Malabar district. It is still raging fearfully at Calicut. Very few cases at Cannanore, but none in the cantonment; this is owing to great improvements made for its sanitary condition. Troops all healthy. I regret to say that cholera broke out last week among the detachment of H.M.'s 66th regiment at Calicut; immediate measures were adopted to prevent its spread, by removing the men from the barracks into tents pitched on the north beach. Calicut is a very crowded town, and the jail (in which this direful scourge first broke out) is in the centre of it. The removal of this building from its present site has been strongly recommended, but whether the present embarrassed state of the Indian Exchequer will allow it seems unlikely. The office of Fort Adjutant at Cannanore closes on the last day of this year; the appointment being abolished and the duties of that functionary carried on by the Brigade-major in addition to his own, without any increase in allowances. Captain C. E. Taylor, the Brigade-major of Cannanore who has just returned to India from sick leave, has been appointed Brigade-major at Trichinopoly, and Captain R. H. Bolton, now Brigade-major at Tonghoo, in Burmah (which appointment has been abolished), to Cannanore; Captain W. T. Snow, of the 20th Regiment N.I., who has been acting at Cannanore during the absence of Captain Taylor on sick leave in Europe, will

continue to perform the duties of Brigade-major until the arrival of Captain Bolton from Burmah, when he will join his corps, the 20th Regiment M.N.I., now under orders to march from Bangalore to Vellore. Order by telegram was received on Saturday last for the 11th Regiment M.N.I. to hold in readiness to embark from Cannanore to Burmah. The 18th Regiment M.N.I., on being relieved by the 20th from Bangalore, proceed by rail to Madras, and from thence brought round here by sea, the same vessel being also ordered to convey the relieved regiment to Burmah. The 11th regiment is a strong corps, the strength of native commissioned, non-commissioned, and rank and file being 983, with 14 officers present, viz., Lieutenant-colonel C. Ireland (commanding), Major G. Sturrock, Captains C. J. Fullerton, C. F. F. Halsted, G. Girdlestone, and J. C. West, Lieutenants E. M. Norie (Adjutant), E. F. H. Armstrong, S. W. B. Sherman, J. Sampen (quarter-master), and C. J. Elliott, Ensigns M. H. S. Harris, E. A. Campbell, and A. T. Woodhouse. The medical officer present with the corps (Surgeon A. Shewan) is about to retire from the service; another doctor will, in consequence, be appointed to join and proceed with the regiment to Burmah. There is a rumour still that H. M.'s 66th Regiment will be ordered to China, but I do not believe this. The families of this regiment now on their way from Europe expect shortly to land at Madras. A non-commissioned officer and six privates of the corps, under the command of Lieut. J. B. Short, left Cannanore on the 2nd inst., by bullock transit to Madras, to escort the families to Cannanore.—*Englishman*.

A SAD MISCHANCE.—The *Madras Spectator* relates a fatal accident that happened on Mr. Ochterlony's coffee estates near Godalower, in Ootacamund. That gentleman had gone out, accompanied by a surveyor, to take observations from some hills. They were attended by a horsekeeper, who carried instruments, &c., as also a loaded rifle, because elks abounded on a particular hill, and a large tiger had been seen in the neighbourhood, which had destroyed many cattle. One face of the hill was covered with short grass, whilst the other slope was covered with long grass and led to a neighbouring forest. Shortly after ascending the hill, Mr. Ochterlony, observing an elk, took his rifle, and stationed himself in a spot where he could see any animal that approached him in that direction. Mr. Ochterlony's attention was directed to something moving below him in the long grass, and, concluding it was a wild beast, raised his rifle and fired. His horror may be easily conceived when, approaching the spot, he found that he had shot his poor horsekeeper, the bullet having penetrated his brain.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—We understand that the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot, proceeds to Europe on leave, a few weeks hence, and that his successor in that office will be E. B. Powell, Esq., M.A., the learned Principal of the Presidency College, and present Sheriff of Madras. This intelligence affords us the liveliest satisfaction, and we feel sure that we do but anticipate the general voice of the public, when we say that his appointment is the best that could be made, the common consent of his colleagues in the educational department, and the universal opinion of all competent judges of his merit out of doors, having long designated him as the fittest person in the Presidency to fill that highly important situation, whenever a vacancy should occur. Had any other than himself been chosen, we feel convinced that the dissatisfaction both within and without the college walls would have been as great as the pleasure will be when his appointment becomes known. Sir C. Trevelyan is emphatically going to put "the right man in the right place" on this occasion, and we congratulate his Excellency on his unexceptionable choice.—*Athenæum*.

REDUCTION OF THE NATIVE ARMY.—Economy in matters military is still the order of the day in this presidency. It has been notified that all the native regiments which compose the coast army

are to be reduced to 50 Havildars, 50 Naigues, and 700 privates. All men in excess of this number are to be borne as supernumeraries, until absorbed or otherwise disposed of, but those of three years' service or under are to be discharged with one month's pay and half batta for each year of service as a gratuity. The Pegu Police battalion, the Madras Sapper Militia, and corps on or warned for foreign service, are exempted from the operation of this order.

THE BANK OF MADRAS has notified that a dividend at the rate of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum will be paid to shareholders on the 10th January.

DEATH OF MR. A. COLE.—Tidings of the death of A. Cole, Esq., Professor of Fine Arts in the School of Industrial Arts, reached the Presidency by telegraph on the 4th of January. The melancholy event took place at Coonoor on Tuesday, the 3rd. Mr. Cole was a man of great ability and taste in his profession, and a general favourite in the social circles of Madras, on account of his amiability and accomplishments. He will be much regretted by many, and his place at the School of Industrial Arts will not, we fear, be easily supplied with a professor equally competent to fill it.

COCHIN, Dec. 24.—The Dewan of Cochin, it would appear, is resolved to show his veneration for the memory of General Cullen in a permanent manner. He has projected the erection of a Rest-house at Velan Thavalan, in the Chittoor district, by public subscription, for supplying refreshments to travellers free of charge. The Dewan has headed the list with a donation of Rs. 1,000; but it seems to be a matter of general complaint that public servants are compelled, *volens volens*, to contribute to the memorial fund in honour of the great benefactor of Travancore and Cochin. The scheme is put forth in the true suppliant style—"the smallest contributions thankfully received"—and the tassildars, under instructions from the Dewan, are said to be actively canvassing even the poor coolies for a few annas out of their miserable earnings.—*Courier*.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.—Holders of staff appointments have been in a considerable state of trepidation for some time past in consequence of an order of the late Court of Directors to the effect that they must return to regimental duty, after a five years' tenure of office. A despatch from Sir Charles Wood on this subject has been published in the official gazette, which explains that the order "is intended to apply to all appointments on the general staff of the army, but not to officers on the civil staff department, connected with the army, or to civil or political situations." Those who are thus entitled to retain their appointments are enumerated as follows in a general order of 1831, dated 7th October:—"Officers employed permanently as residents or political agents, or assistants to residents or political agents, officers employed in civil charge of districts, audit department, commissariat department, ordnance commissariat, judge advocate general's department, secretary to the military board, paymasters, agent for army clothing, secretary to the clothing board, superintendent of the gun-carriage manufactory, superintendent of the gunpowder manufactory, superintendent of family certificates and pensions, surveyor-general's department, barrack master at the presidency."—*Athenæum*.

H. E. SIR C. TREVELYAN left Madras on a tour through the southern portion of the presidency on the 5th Dec. He embarked on board H.M. Indian steamer *Punjab*, and will first proceed to Pondicherry, Cuddalore, and Porto Novo. Afterwards his journey will be extended to Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Madurai, Palamcottah, Dindigul, and the Pulney Hills. This having been accomplished, he will embark again at Tuticorin, and make Ceylon his next brief resting place; going thither to meet the governor, Sir Henry Ward. From that island he designs proceeding in the *Punjab* to the western coast as far up as Sedashegurr, the extremity of our presidency in that direction, and will honour with his presence the stations lying along the coast,





## CHINA.

HONG KONG, Dec. 30.—The London Mail of the 10th November arrived here on the 27th inst.

The most important intelligence of the fortnight comes not from China but from Japan, where trade has been suspended by the native authorities, but with the approval of the British Consul-General, on account of the improper conduct of some of the British residents there, and because of outrages committed on Japanese by drunken sailors. The Consul-General says that British merchants at Yokohama have made "insane demands" on the Japanese authorities, "often with menace and violence," while there has been procrastination and want of system on the part of the Japanese. In the desire to purchase gold coins, on which there is a profit of nearly 100 per cent., demands have been made on the Japanese treasury, in violation of the treaty regulations, under fictitious, often indecent, names, and for fabulous sums which no language can express. In addition to all this there appears to have been smuggling going on. It is not possible that the interests of legitimate trade in Japan (which can only be slowly developed), and the honour of England in the East, should be suffered to be periled by such proceedings as these.

The personal relationships of foreigners in Eastern Asia is a subject on which little has yet been said, but it is one of great and increasing importance—for personal insults are rarely forgiven until they are avenged in blood. They often exercise a very wide influence on the progress of public affairs. The conduct of the French at Tientsin, last year, both towards women and respectable Chinamen, had, no doubt, a great deal to do with the determination of the Chinese Government to close the Peiho against foreign ships of war; and when, as happened the other day at Macao, some of the crew of an American ship of war entered a respectable merchant's house, and caused the ladies to flee, we can easily understand what ongoings there are in more distant places, where there is hardly any appeal to the public opinion of the civilized world.

The deficiency in the rice crop is now telling on the price of that necessary of life, and much suffering, if not even famine, is anticipated.

From Shanghai there is no news of any interest, except an ominous interdiction of (Roman Catholic) Missionaries travelling in disguise. This is grounded by the Chinese on there being "a crisis in military operations," which should not be laid open to spies. Faint rumours of hostile preparations are still heard.

The first ship with emigrant coolies for the West Indies has already been despatched, containing a fair proportion of women and children; and another will soon be sent, almost entirely filled with families. A very fair idea of the knowledge which many old English residents here (who never mingle with the natives) have of China, is that they at first ridiculed this scheme, and declared that not a single Chinese family could be got to emigrate.

On the evening of the 27th and yesterday morning there were fires in this town, but neither of any importance. The work of cutting an easy path up to Victoria Peak and erecting a Sanatorium and flag-staff up there continues to be carried briskly on. His Excellency the Governor proposes also to have a summer bungalow upon it for his own use, and if the experiment turns out successful, as there are many reasons to hope it will, next cold season may see the erection of a small town on and about the Peak. We regret to hear that the sisters of charity propose to remove from this and locate in Macao. They have been of much use here in administering both to sick foreigners and Chinese, and in training up infant children. Some annoyance has been caused in Victoria by house property being assessed at enormously high rates, much beyond its value or the actual rent paid.—*Overland China Mail.*



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.  
MURRAY'S JAT HORSE.

*Military Dept., Camp Sasnee, Dec. 12.—No. 45.*—The designation of the corps known as the Jat Yeomanry Cavalry, raised and commanded by Maj. J. J. Murray, is henceforward to be "Murray's Jat Horse."

*Camp Agra, Nov. 28.*—Lieut. A. Johnson to be 2nd in com. of 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, v. Dun. *Public Works Dep., Head Quarters, Camp Khoorja, Dec. 15.*—Leave for 10 weeks, prep. to furl. to Eur., fr. 1st Jan. next, is granted to Major W. H. Greathead, engs., sec. to Govt. N.W. Provs., in the railway dep.

*Dec. 22.*—The Rev. J. Rofe, app. an asst. chaplain on Bengal estab., reported his arrival on 12th inst., per steamship *Simla*.

2. Mr. Rofe's servs. are placed at disposal of Govt. N.W. Provs.

The leave to Lieut. A. H. Eckford, in G.O. dated 22nd Nov. last, No. 6,614, is cane, and that officer has in lieu thereof obtained 8 weeks' leave to presy., prep. to leave on m.c. to Europe.

In addition to the above, Lieut. A. H. Eckford has obtained 9 days' leave, until the sailing of the stmr. *Nemesis*.

*Dec. 23.*—The following is a list of the officers of the Hyderabad commission who have passed a successful examination:—

For the Highest Standard.—Lieut. J. G. Bell, asst. comr., 2nd class, East Berar.

Lieut. J. T. Bushby, offic. asst. comr., 3rd class, West Berar.

Mr. C. Davies, extra asst. comr., 3rd class, West Berar.

*Foreign Dep., Camp Golowtee, Dec. 17.—No. 698.*—Capt. W. H. Beynon, asst. to the Gov. gen.'s agent for the States of Rajpootana, to offic. as polit. agent for Harowtee and superint. of the Meena districts.

*Camp Meerut, Dec. 21.—No. 713.*—A. st. surg. T. Wright, I.M.'s 38th regt., to med. charge of the civil station of Sultanpore, in addition to his other duties.

No. 753.—Capt. C. Elliot, dep. comr. of the Raepore district, resumed charge of the treasury at that station from Mr. J. H. Master on 15th Oct. last.

The Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appts. in the Nagpore commission:—

Mr. J. H. Master, asst. comr., 1st class, to offic. as dep. comr. of Chindwarra. Mr. Master received charge of district from Capt. Robertson on 31st Oct. last.

Lieut. A. B. Cumberlege to be personal asst. to the comr. from 10th ult.

Lieuts. G. A. A. Warner, 32nd Madras N.I., and T. Wakefield, 35th Madras N.I., to offic. as asst. comrs., 3rd class.

*Dec. 22.—No. 761.*—Asst. surg. J. Mackenzie arr. at Mundlaiser, and assumed med. charge of civil hospital and jail on 2nd inst.

No. 762.—The Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Lieut. col. L. Macqueen, 3rd Madras L.C., judge adv. gen. of the Madras army, to offic. as judicial comr. in Mysore, dur. abs. on leave of Hon. Mr. Devereux.

*Dec. 23.—No. 768.*—Capt. Nixon, political agent, Joudpore, has priv. leave for 60 days, from 10th inst., or such date as he may avail himself of, making over charge of his office to Major Hall, comdg. the regt. at Erinporeah.

*Revenue Dep., Camp Jellalabad, Dec. 13.—No. 148a.*—Mr. J. Carne, dep. coll. of Mahoba, do. du. at Kirwee, in Banda, has 3 mos.' indulgence leave from Jan. 1.

## PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATION OF RANK.

*Camp Agra, Dec. 22.—No. 1,717.*—The following promotions and alteration of rank are made:—

## PROMOTIONS.

Infantry.—Major J. Sleeman to be lieut. col. from Oct. 25, 1859, v. Lieut. col. and Brev. col. W. M. Ramsay, prom.

73rd N.I.—Capt. W. Richardson to be maj. Lieut. E. Dandridge to be capt. from Oct. 25, 1859, v. Lieut. col. W. M. Ramsay, prom.; and Ensign H. G. Beecher to be lieut. from Dec. 12, 1859, v. Lieut. J. P. Jervois, dec.

Infantry.—Major J. Liptrott to be lieut. col. from Dec. 12, 1859, v. Lieut. col. T. Martin, ret.

2nd Eur. Bl. Fus.—Capt. H. Mackenzie (ret.) to be maj.; Lieut. C. Clark to be capt.; and Ensign H. Spalding to be lieut., fr. Dec. 12, 1859, v. Lieut. col. T. Martin, ret.

35th N.I.—Capt. R. A. Ramsay to be maj.; Lieut. T. G. Hamilton to be capt.; and Ens. G. T. Jones to be lieut., from Sept. 14, 1859, v. Maj. and Brev. col. A. G. E. J. Younghusband, ret.

2nd Eur. Bl. Fus.—Capt. F. R. D. Atkinson to be maj.; and Lieut. W. C. Hamilton to be capt., from Dec. 16, 1859, v. Maj. H. Mackenzie, ret.

63rd N.I.—Lieut. T. E. Webster to be capt.; and Ens. A. F. Lindsay to be lieut., fr. Aug. 19, 1859, v. Capt. J. C. Brooke, prom.

5th Eur. L.C.—Lieut. G. A. Prendergast to be capt. fr. July 30, 1859, v. Capt. A. P. C. Elliot, ret.

Med. Dep.—Asst. surg. D. McDonald to be surg. fr. Nov. 2, 1859, v. Surg. W. Brydon, C.R., ret.

## ALTERATION OF RANK.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. H. Milne to rank from Aug. 25, 1859, v. Lieut. col. and Brev. col. H. Templer, ret.

21st N.I.—Maj. J. Chambers, Capt. G. A. Brown, and Lieut. McN. Rind, to rank fr. Aug. 25, 1859, v. Lieut. col. and Brev. col. H. Templer, ret.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. A. R. J. Swinton, ret., to rank fr. Aug. 29, 1859, v. Lieut. col. and Brev. col. G. Farquharson, prom.

32nd N.I.—Major W. W. Davidson, Capt. H. L. Gleig, and Lieut. A. B. Hopburn, to rank fr. Aug. 29, 1859, v. Lieut. col. G. Farquharson, prom.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. J. M. Drake to rank from Sept. 11, 1859, v. Lieut. col. and Brev. col. H. Troup, prom.

46th N.I.—Maj. H. S. Grimes, Capt. C. L. Brown, and Lieut. H. U. Smith, to rank fr. Sept. 11, 1859, v. Lieut. col. H. Troup, prom.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. W. A. J. Mayhew to rank fr. Oct. 10, 1859, v. Lieut. col. J. Butler, ret.

6th Eur. Regt.—Maj. F. T. Wroughton, Capt. J. A. Grant, and Lieut. E. Newbery, to rank from Oct. 10, 1859, v. Lieut. col. J. Butler, ret.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. J. Smith to rank fr. Oct. 11, 1859, v. Lieut. col. A. R. J. Swinton, ret.

49th N.I.—Major H. J. Piercy, Capt. C. C. Dandridge, and Lieut. J. H. Blunt, to rank from Oct. 11, 1859, v. Lieut. col. A. R. J. Swinton, ret.

63rd N.I.—Capt. B. W. Ryall and Lieut. H. Rowband to rank fr. Sept. 17, 1858 (in the army), v. Capt. G. Sinclair, ret. Lieut. C. K. Mackinnon to rank fr. Dec. 23, 1858, v. Lieut. Harington, transf. to 12th N.I.

73rd N.I.—Lieut. G. W. Eaton to rank fr. Oct. 23, 1859, v. Lieut. E. Dandridge, prom.

Med. Dep.—Surg. J. K. Walter to rank fr. Sept. 2, 1859, v. Surg. G. C. Wallich, ret.; Surg. H. Baillie to rank fr. Sept. 16, 1859, v. Sen. surg. J. Barber, dec.; Surg. maj. Ainger to rank fr. Sept. 23, 1859, v. Surg. W. Pitt, ret.

No. 1,718.—Mr. F. Tweddell, whose app. as a cadet of inf. on this estab. was announced in G.O. No. 1,372 of Oct. 4, 1859, is admitted to the serv. as a cadet of inf. fr. 13th inst., and prom. to rank of ens., leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

No. 1,720.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on furl.:—

Capt. H. J. Stannus, 5th Europe L.C., for 2 yrs., under new regs.

## BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Military Dep., Fort William, Dec. 23.—No. 1,687.*—Returned to duty.—Lieut. J. B. Chatterton, 41st N.I., date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 12.

No. 1,688.—Capt. W. H. Lowther, 52nd N.I., is perm. to proc. to Cape and New Zealand, on m.c., with leave for 2 years, under old regs.

No. 1,689.—With reference to G.O. No. 1,647, of 13th inst., the following prom. is made:—

Brev. maj. W. W. Davidson, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col. fr. Nov. 28, 1854.

To be Col. in the Army.—Lieut. col. W. W. Davidson, Bengal inf., fr. Nov. 28, 1857.

No. 1,691.—The following alteration of rank is made:—

56th N.I.—Maj. W. C. Gott and Capt. H. D. Batty, fr. June 27, 1857, v. Maj. W. R. Prout, dec.

## SIR H. BARTLE FRERE.

No. 1,692.—The following Notification from the Home Dep., is published in G.O.:—

No. 2,519.—Dated Dec. 21.—The rt. hon. the Sec. of State for India in Council having app. Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-general of India, and the said Sir H. B. E. Frere having this day arrived at the presidency, he has accordingly taken the oaths and his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-general of India, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

No. 1,693.—Lieut. col. J. Glasford, corps of engs., superint. engr. dep. public works, 1st circle, N.W.P., is perm. to retire from the serv. on the pension of a col., from Jan. 1, 1860.

No. 1,694.—The following Garrison Order, dated Fort William, June 14, 1859, is confirmed:—

Dated June 14, 1859.—App. Garr. asst. surg. A. G. Duff to offic. as garr. surg. fr. this date, consequent on Asst. Surg. Sutherland having proc. to the Upper Provinces.

No. 1,695.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe:—

2nd Capt. E. Davidson, corps of engrs., dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India, railway dep., 6 mo. without pay.

No. 1,696.—Capt. W. C. Alexander, 4th Eur. L.C., is perm. to retire from the serv. on the pension of a major, fr. Jan. 1, 1860.

No. 1,697.—Mr. G. Anding is app. a 3rd class sub-asst., Bombay trigonometrical survey party, to fill a vacancy, fr. Oct. 13, 1859.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Dec. 19.—Mr. J. B. Shadwell, in charge of office of principal asst. to comr. of Assam, Cossiah and Jynteah Hills, is vested with full powers of a princ. asst. to comr. of Assam.

Dec. 21.—Mr. W. C. Costley, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Mudhyppoorah, is transf. to Behar, where he will exercise the full powers of a mag.

Dec. 12.—Leave of absence.—Mr. Muspratt, mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore, for 4 weeks, fr. 15th Feb. next, prep. to proc. to Europe, on furl.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

Judicial Dep., Camp Jellalabad, Dec. 13.—No. 141a.—Mr. H. Le P. Wynne to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Gorruckpore.

No. 150a.—Mr. W. R. Benson, joint mag. at Allahabad, is posted to Kirwee, in Banda district.

No. 154a.—Mr. H. Unwin, a judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanny, &c., having resumed his seat on 7th inst., Mr. M. R. Gubbins is app. to offic. as an extra judge of the said court.

General Dep., Dec. 16.—No. 2,230.—Leave for 7 mo. is granted to Mr. F. E. Hall, inspector of schools at Sangor, fr. Sept. 1, 1859, to March 31, 1860, m.c., to England.

Camp Shahjehanpore, Dec. 17.—No. 103a.—Lieut. A. G. Remington, late 12th N.I., to be com. of district mil. pol. batt. at Banda, v. Lieut. Metdige, 8th foot.

No. 99a.—Capt. G. Swiney, com. Jaloun mil. police, has leave for 1 mo.

During Capt. Swiney's abs., Mr. F. F. Catina, adj., will have charge of the batt.

No. 156a.—Hon. R. A. J. Drummond, civ. and sess. judge of Banda, is invested with powers of a special comr. in Banda.

Dec. 15.—No. 173a.—Lieut. Mayne, asst. comr. of Nursingpore, has 2 mo. priv. leave.

Dec. 17.—Lieut. C. V. Gordon, asst. comr. of Hoshungabad, to offic. (temp.) as dep. comr. of Dumoh, v. Hamilton, m.c.

No. 187a.—Capt. Corbett, asst. comr. of Jaloun, is vested with special powers conditionally on his passing the next examination.

Camp Futehghung, Dec. 20.—No. 205a.—The hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased, upon the report of the Central Examination Committee, to declare the following officers to have passed the first and second standards of examination respectively:—

By the 2nd or Higher Standard.—Mr. C. Grant, with credit; Lieut. C. T. O. Mayne; Mr. W. Munton, dep. coll.; Lieut. C. V. Gordon; Lieut. F. J. M. Hog; Messrs. W. M. Alexander; R. Wall; W. B. Joyce, dep. coll.; C. Temple; F. B. Peacock; H. B. Goodall, dep. coll.; P. J. White, dep. coll.; Mr. H. Wilson; Mr. H. Ross; Capt. J. Davidson; Mr. A. Lawrence; Gungapershad, dep. coll.; Capt. W. G. B. Tyler.

By the 1st or Lower Standard.—Mr. G. Billings, dep. coll.; Mr. Fuller, Tehseeldar, Jhansi div.

Cantonment Joint Magistrate and Abkarry.—Capt. R. Unwin; Capt. G. Wheeler; Lieut. C. E. Orman; Capt. Gill; Maj. Warje; Capt. Gibbs.

Military Police.—Capt. G. Moxon; Capt. H. D. Manning; Lieut. H. T. Oldfield; Lieut. E. R. H. Twyford; Capt. J. J. Eckford; Lieut. G. F. Pearson; Capt. T. Dennehy; Capt. G. Swiney; Capt. W. Davis; Lieut. F. A. C. Knyvett; Capt. W. H. Binny; Capt. J. Cockerell.

The following officers are vested with the full powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll.:—

Mr. W. M. Alexander; Mr. H. B. Goodall; Mr. H. Wilson; Gungapershad; Mr. A. M. Monteath; Lieut. F. J. M. Hog.

The undermentioned officers are invested with the special powers of asst. mag.:—

Lieut. C. T. O. Mayne; Mr. W. B. Joyce; Mr. P. J. White; Mungul Seiu; Mr. Fuller, Tehseeldar, Jhansi div.

Camp Khera Bughera, Dec. 21.—No. 209a.—Maj. F. W. Pinkney, commissur. of Jhansi div., is granted priv. leave for 1 mo.

No. 185a.—Lieut. H. T. Newmarch, dep. commissur. of Zillah Saugor, is vested with special powers, conditionally on his passing the next examination.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Camp Agra, Dec. 7.—The C. in C. is pleased to remove the undermentioned officers from their present appts., and to dispose of them as specified:—

Brev. maj. St. J. Hovenden, comdt. of 24th Punjab inf., to join head qrs. of the corps of sappers and mers.

Lieut. J. Stevenson, dg. du. with 24th Punjab inf., to rejoin his own corps., 33rd N.I.

Brev. maj. W. D. Morgan, late 22nd N.I. Brigade maj. Gorruckpore dist., is appd. comdt. of 24th Punjab inf., v. Brev. maj. Hovenden.

Dec. 8.—Maj. gen. J. Eckford, col. of the late 56th N.I., is perm. to proc. to Presy., and reside and draw his pay there prep. to furl. to Eur.

#### PAY OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ON LEAVE.

With the sanction of H. E. the Gov. gen., the C. in C., in continuation of G. O. C. C. of Sept. 9 last, is pleased to announce that the pay of European non-commissioned officers of H.M.'s Indian army, who may obtain furl. to Eur., shall be restricted to the amount drawn by men of the same grades in H.M.'s British army; and that passages shall be provided for their families.

Capt. C. S. J. Terrot, late 29th N.I., is directed to do general duty at Meerut, on the expiration of his present leave.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on the 15th ult.

Lieut. G. C. B. Taylor, 1st Eur. Bengal fus.

Ens. A. C. Anderson, late 36th N.I.

Ens. T. F. Bruce, late 24th N.I.

Unposted Ens. C. H. Garbett is appd. to do du. with 1st Eur. Bengal fus.

#### Orders confirmed:—

Pres. div. orders issued on 19th ult., the first with the sanction of the Hon. the Dep. gov. of Fort William:—

Directing Capt. J. Tickell, 73rd N.I., lately returned from furl., to relieve Capt. E. W. Hicks, late 67th N.I., from comd. of detach. of former corps, and native reserve guards in garrison of Fort William.

Appg. Capt. E. W. Hicks, late 67th N.I., to do duty with regt. of Lucknow.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Khundowlee, Dec. 9.—Unatt. Lieut. J. Hopkins, adj. of convalescent and invalid depot at Allahabad, is appd. 1st class barrack master at that station, v. unatt. Ens. T. McCarthy, res.

#### Leave of absence:—

5th Eur. L.C.—Capt. W. F. Stephens from July 29 to Dec. 9, prep. to furl. to Australia.

Late 54th N.I.—Lieut. C. T. Hitchins (adjt. of regt. of Loodianah), from Nov. 21 to Dec. 21, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, on m.c.

Late 56th N.I.—Capt. F. V. R. Jervis, from Nov. 18 to Feb. 18, 1860, in ext., to remain at Simla, on m.c.

3rd Madras Eur. Regt.—Lieut. W. H. K. Bradford, from Nov. 19 to Feb. 18, 1860, to Madras.

Med. Dept.—Surg. A. White, from Nov. 10 to Dec. 10, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur.

Head Qrs., Camp Hattrass, Dec. 11.—The following removals and appts. in the regt. of Bengal art. are directed:—

Capt. H. R. Courtenay, fr. 3rd co. 4th to 2nd co. 3rd batt.; and to comd. No. 12 lt. field batt. dur. abs. of Capt. H. Le G. Bruce.

Capt. E. W. E. Walker, fr. 3rd co. 7th to 2nd co. 2nd batt.

2nd Capt. C. S. Lemarchand, of 2nd co. 3rd., to be adjt. of 4th batt.

2nd Capt. H. M. Smith, fr. 2nd co. 2nd. to 2nd co. 5th batt.

2nd Capt. A. H. Lindsay, returning fr. furl., fr. 1st co. 9th batt. to 1st trp. 1st brig.

Lieut. G. R. Manderson, fr. 1st trp. 1st brig. to 3rd co. 5th batt., and to be adjt. of Cawnpore art. div., v. Capt. Lemarchand.

Lieut. J. Hills, on staff employ, fr. 2nd trp. 1st brig. to 3rd co. 4th batt.

Lieut. D. MacFarlan, returning from furl., fr. 1st co. 4th batt. to 5th trp. 1st brig.

Lieut. G. G. Gordon, fr. 1st co. 6th batt. to 5th trp. 1st brig.

Lieut. R. S. Robinson, fr. 2nd co. 5th batt. to 5th trp. 1st brig.

Lieut. E. H. Rynn, fr. 3rd co. 6th to 2nd co. 5th batt.

Lieut. C. A. Baylay, fr. 3rd co. 1st batt. to 1st trp. 1st brig.

Lieut. E. D. Elliott, fr. 2nd co. 5th batt. to 2nd trp. 1st brig.

Lieut. C. A. M. Warde, from 4th c mp 2nd batt. to 4th troop 2nd brig.

Lieut. G. A. Russell, from 3rd comp. 6th batt. to 3rd troop 2nd brig.

Lieut. G. F. Hamilton, from 4th comp. 5th batt. to 1st troop 1st brig.

Lieut. M. W. Ommanney, from 2nd comp. 1st batt. to 1st troop 2nd brig.

Lieut. J. A. Low, from 4th comp. 1st batt. to 1st troop 3rd brig.

Lieut. T. J. C. A. Studdy, from 1st comp. 2nd batt. to 2nd troop 3rd brig.

Lieut. H. Latham, from 3rd to 2nd comp. 5th batt.

Lieut. C. P. Elderton, from 5th comp. 8th to 2nd comp. 1st batt.

Lieut. F. Lindsay, from 4th comp. 4th to 2nd comp. 6th batt.

Head Qrs., Camp Samsee, Dec. 12.—The services of Lieut. F. D. Hawkins, of the 32nd regt. N.I., 2nd in com. of 4th Punjab cav., having been placed temp. at disposal of the C. in C. for regimental duty, H. E. directs that that officer will proceed forthwith to Dorundah and join former corps.

Lieut. H. L. Hawkins, late 30th N.I., is directed to join and do duty with regt. of Kelat-i-Ghilzie.

Head Qrs., Camp Golowtee, Dec. 17.—The servs. of Lieut. C. R. Pennington, N.I., attached to Oude police, having been placed temp. at disposal of C. in C. for regt. du., by G. O. No. 29 of 1859, H. E. directs that officer to proc. forthwith to Dorundah, and join the corps to which he belongs.

The leave granted to Lieut. J. J. Muir, of the Madras rifles, in G.O. of 1st inst., is to be held as taken under the new regs.

#### Leave of absence:—

General Staff.—Maj. R. H. Sale, officg. dep. asst. gr. mr. gen., fr. Jan. 1 to Feb. 1, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., under old rules.

#### Orders confirmed:—

Nowgong station orders, dated April 1 and Aug. 22 last, the former apptg. Lieut. F. M. Raynsford, Madras sappers and miners, to charge of mily. treasure chest, and the latter apptg. Capt. W. J. Morris, station staff, to take charge of the treasure chest and accounts fr. Lieut. Raynsford, app. to public works dept.

Lucknow brig. ord., dated July 26 last, directing Lieut. C. O'Donel, late 48th N.I., to proc. to Allahabad, for the purpose of taking charge of the time-expired men of Oude div. proc. to pres.

By Lieut. col. J. M. Primrose, comdg. a column of Bundelcund f. f., dated Oct. 7 last, apptg. Lieut. A. Cory, 2nd in comm. 3rd irreg. cav., to be staff officer to the column.

Dum Dum station ord., dated 9th ult., apptg. Lieut. G. R. Fenwick, H.M.'s 93rd highlanders, adjt. of the provisional batt., to be station staff officer, in add. to his other du., and in succ. to 2nd Capt. A. W. Pixley.

By Lieut. col. F. Gaitskell, comdt. 8th batt. art., dated Sept. 30, appg. Lieut. G. F. Blackwood, acting adjt., to offic. as gr. mr. of the batt., v. Lieut. C. Hunter.

Agra garr. and station ord., dated Oct. 29, appg. Asst. surg. W. E. Allen to the med. ch. of a detach. of invalids to Cawnpore.

Gwalior div. ord., dated 5th inst., directing Asst. surg. A. P. Glass, Bombay estab., att. to 2nd Gwalior inf., to ass. med. ch. of 9th Bombay N.I., under ords. for its own pres.

Peshawur div. ord., dated 9th inst., directing Asst. surg. R. Parker, 17th irreg. cav., to afford med. aid to 58th N.I., in room of Asst. surg. J. L. Stewart, and Asst. surg. Baillie Cureton, Mooltance horse, to afford med. aid to 14th Punjab inf.

Lieut. F. A. Stubbs has leave fr. Dec. 12 to Feb. 9 to Calcutta, prep. to Eur.

Late 74th N.I.—Lieut. R. W. Elton, fr. Dec. 12 to March 15, to Calcutta, prep. to Eur., on m.c.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Allygurh, Dec. 18.—The G.O. of Nov. 30, appg. Lieut. Newbery to do du. with 7th Punjab inf., is cancelled, and that officer is now directed to join his own regt.

#### Orders confirmed:—

By Brigdr. M. Smith, comdg. in Fort William, dated 9th and 25th Nov., appg. undermentioned young officers to do duty with corps specified:—

Unp. Corn. E. Wells, 2nd Eur. L.C.; Unp. Ensigns Shoubridge, R. Norton, 8th foot; Woodcock, 4th Eur. regt.; Ens. Marriott, 65th N.I., with 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.; Ens. N. F. Parker, 11th N.I., with 85th foot; Cornets Campbell, unposted, and Lang, unposted, with 2nd drag. gds.; Unposted Ensigns J. Campbell and Cumberlege, with 77th foot; Homfray, with 53rd foot; Perreau, with 3rd Eur. regt., Reade, with 48th foot; Nisbet, with 2nd battn. rifle brigade.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Sonmargunge, Dec. 14.—The leave to Capt. Hawkey, 74th N.I., is to terminate on Feb. 23.

Lieut. Drummond, att. to Oude mily. police, is appd. adjt. to 9th irreg. cav., to join when relieved.

Asst. surg. R. Cockburn has leave to England, in med. charge of discharged men, per ship *Conflict*.

Pres. div. order, dated 22nd ult., directing Asst. surgs. Johnson, Henderson, and Perreau, rec. arr. from England, to do du. in general hospital.

Surg. T. C. Hutchinson to resume med. charge of regt. at Lucknow. This cancels the div. order of 19th ult.

Directing Capt. Lambert, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., returned from furl., to join Eur. recruit depot at Barrackpore, in view to proc. to upper provinces.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Meerut, Dec. 21.—To do duty, Lieut. Chalmers, late 51st N.I., with 33rd N.I., to 15th Punjab inf.; Lieut. Blathwayt, late 54th N.I., doing duty with H.M.'s 79th highlanders, to 11th Punjab inf.

Peshawur brig. order, 19th ult., confirmed:—Capt. Scheberras, 98th foot, to assume comd. of Peshawur Fort.

Field force order, 22nd ult., by Brigdr. Wheeler, comd. field operations in Bundelcund, confirmed:—Asst. surg. Henry, 43rd foot, to assume med. charge

of hd. qrs. wing Bijnore levy, in add. to his other du., v. Heard.

Pres. div. order, dated 12th ult., confirmed:—Lieut. Mackeson, late 74th N.I., to do du. with Eur. cav. and inf. recruit depot at Barrackpore.

Dec. 20.—Lieut. col. F. Peyton, 98th foot, is app. comdt. of the fort at Attock, in succ. to Major J. E. Verner, to Eur.

Capt. F. H. Crawford, 98th foot, is app. to succeed Lieut. col. R. Troup as comdt. of Landour depot on the latter officer's tour expiring on March 24.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. E. R. Festing, 21st co. royal eng., dated 10th ult., assuming com. of the station of Dughaie; and appg. Lieut. J. C. Partridge, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., to act as station staff.

By Lieut. col. J. M. Primrose, comg. a column of Bundelcund field force, dated Oct. 12, appg. Asst. surg. G. D. Madden, H.M.'s 43rd L.I., to med. ch. of wing 1st Madras N.I.

By Brig. F. Wheler, comg. a field force in Bundelcund, dated Oct. 15, directing Asst. surg. J. Brake, 2nd Sikh irreg. cav., to receive med. ch. of a detach. of H.M.'s 34th regt. proc. on field service, in add. to his other duties.

By Capt. F. H. Smith, comg. a column on serv., dated Oct. 24, directing Asst. surg. A. Eteson, 2nd Mahratta horse, to assume med. ch. of a detach. 1st Gwalior inf.

By Col. W. W. Turner, comg. a column of Bundelcund field force, dated 14th ult., appg. Ena. R. Gray, H.M.'s 97th regt., to be staff officer to the column, with effect fr. 3rd idem.

By Major J. I. Murray, comg. a field detach., dated 16th ult., directing Asst. surg. P. W. Sutherland, Jat horse, to afford med. aid to detachments of 3rd Sikh inf. at Jurwah and Meteria Bazar.

By Major C. C. G. Ross, comg. a wing of 66th or Goorka L.I., dated 17th ult., appg. Capt. J. A. Tytler to offic. as adjt.

The underment. officers have leave of absence:—3rd Brig. Bengal H.A.—Capt. F. H. McLeod, to Feb. 24, prep. to Eur.

Orders confirmed:—

Art. regtal. order dated 5th inst., directing Lieut. G. Gordon, arrived at Meerat in charge of a detach. of recruits, to join and do du. with the 5th troop 1st brig. horse art.; and undermentioned unposted officers to do du. with 4th com. 4th batt. and heavy battery attached:—

Lieuts. J. W. Taylor, J. A. S. Colquhoun, W. E. Forbes, and J. F. Meiklejohn.

Leave of absence:—

Late 39th N.I.—Capt. L. P. Faddy, from Dec. 20 to Feb. 20, 1860, to pres. prep. to furl. to Eur. for two years, under new rules.

Late 41st N.I.—Lieut. G. C. Rowcroft (2nd in com. Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt.), from Dec. 1st to Jan. 31st, 1860, to pro. to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., under new rules.

Madras Horse Artillery.—Lieut. J. C. Taylor, from Oct. 28th to Dec. 31st, to Calcutta, and pro. to Madras, on m.c.

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. W. J. Haig (Alexander's horse), for 3 mo., from date of return of his corps in to quarters, to pro. to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur. for 1 year, without pay.

Head Quarters, Camp Khooria, Dec. 15.—Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment.—Lieut. J. C. Miller, late 52nd N.I., to act as adjt.

Capt. E. Bradford, late 23rd N.I., is directed to do gen. du. at Umballah.

Orders confirmed:—

Pres. div. order dated Aug. 30, directing Capt. W. Q. Pogson, 43rd N.I., offic. dep. judge adv. gen., to return to divisional hd. qrs. by the first gov. str. which may pass Berhampore.

Dinapore div. order, dated Oct. 19, directing Maj. H. Kent, H.M.'s 77th foot, to proc. to and from Shergotty, for the purpose of superintending the volunteering of 29th foot.

Umballah station order dated 9th ult., directing Asst. surg. L. H. Lees to pro. and join 8th Punjab inf.

By Maj. C. M. Hamilton, com. a field force, dated 18th ult., appg. Lieut. E. S. Tritton, H.M.'s 92nd highlanders, to act as detach. staff.

Dinapore station order, dated 20th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. R. Hooper, do. du. in depot hospital, to proc. to Monghyr, with a view of relieving civil Asst. surg. T. Duka.

By Capt. C. R. Baugh, com. at Seepree, dated 21st ult., directing Asst. surg. W. F. Dalzel to afford, in add. to his other duties, med. aid to detach. H.M.'s 89th regt., arrived for du. at that station.

By Lieut. J. A. H. Moore, com. 1st Sikh irreg. cav., dated 1st inst., appg. Lieut. and adj. A. A. Dick to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties, during such time as Lieut. Moore may remain in com. of the regt.

Detach. ord. by Lieut. E. Dandridge, dated 23rd ult., directing Asst. surg. F. Odervaine, of Shahjehanpore levy, to afford med. aid to detach. Roberts' horse, in add. to his other du.

Rae Bareilly station ord., dated 28th ult., appg. Lieut. J. H. Pope, H.M.'s 88th foot, to offic. as station staff, v. Lieut. P. H. Eyre, res.

Fatehgarh station ord., dated 30th ult., appg. Lieut. H. Edmeades, 6th batt. 11th brig. royal art., to act as station staff, v. Lieut. W. E. Whelan, proc. with 8th foot to Cawnpore.

Oude div. ord., dated 6th inst., appg. Lieut. W. F. Badgley, late 20th N.I., to do du. with 34th foot.

Morar station ord., dated 6th inst., appg. Maj. H. T. Macpherson, 1st Gwalior inf., to act as interp. to H.M.'s 17th lancers, in add. to his other du., and in the absence of any other qualified officer.

Peshawur div. ord., dated 7th inst., directing Asst. surg. J. L. Stewart, 14th Punjab inf., to proc. to Kohat and report himself to Brig. gen. N. B. Chamberlain for du. with expeditionary force.

By Brigdr. M. Smith, comdg. in Fort William, dated 8th inst., directing the undermentioned unposted cornets and ens. to do du. with corps specified opposite their respective names:—

Cornet G. H. Heaviside and M. J. Moore, H.M.'s 2nd drag. gds.

Cornet G. W. Willock, 2nd Eur. lt. cav.

Cornet E. H. Curtis, 4th Eur. lt. cav.

Ena. F. W. Simpson, H.M.'s 75th regt.

Head Qrs. Camp Kurkoodah, Dec. 19.—The appt. of Maj. E. D. Watson, of the late 44th N.I., to be comdt. of 14th Punjab inf., of 20th ult., is cancl.

Capt. G. W. Fraser, who was directed in G.O. of 9th July to act as comdt. of 14th Punjab inf., v. Maj. J. T. Shakespear, is confirmed in that appt.; the latter officer having proc. to Eur., under old regt.

The serv. of Brev. maj. J. St. J. Hovenden, of Bengal engra., are placed at disposal of the govt. of India in public works dept.

Capt. Hon. C. J. D. Arbuthnott, of the invalid establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his pay in the Sirhind circle.

The serv. of Lieut. C. W. Fletcher, of the late 48th N.I., are placed at disposal of the Lieut. gov., N.W. prov., with a view to his appt. as A.D.C. to his honour's personal staff.

Lieut. J. F. F. Cologan, late 22nd N.I., is apptd. to do du. with corps of sappers and miners at Roorkee, and dir. to proc. and join.

Lieut. C. G. Thorp, late 69th N.I., apptd. to do general duty at Agra, to proc. and join.

Asst. surg. G. O. Baillie, returned from furl., is apptd. to med. charge of 21st N.I., in room of Asst. surg. J. McD. Stokes, dec.

Asst. surg. A. J. Dale, returned from furl., is apptd. temp. to med. charge of 12th irreg. cav., during abs. of Asst. surg. R. Cockburn, proceedg. to England with discharged men.

Unposted Ena. H. Grimes is apptd. to do duty with H.M.'s 8th regt. at Cawnpore.

Unposted Ensign G. E. Reade, recently apptd. to do duty with 48th foot, is, at his own request, perm. to do du. with 8th foot at Cawnpore.

Ena. C. W. Hume, H.M.'s 48th foot, is permitted to do duty with 2nd Gwalior inf., and directed to join forthwith.

By Maj. J. E. Verner, comdg. at Attock, dated 15th ult., directing Capt. A. Scheberras, 98th foot, to make over charge of office of fort adjt. to Capt. E. S. Mercer, 94th foot, who will act in that capacity during the absence of Capt. F. M. Cameron, late 55th N.I.

By Lieut. A. S. Cooper, comdg. invalid detach., dated 19th ult., appg. Lieut. R. Throckmorton, H.M.'s 87th fus., to comd. of 1st section of invalids of the Sirhind div.

Gwalior div. order, dated 22nd ult., directing the following medical arrangements, as a temporary measure:—

Appg. Surg. C. M. Henderson, 3rd Bengal Eur. regt., to assume charge of the medical depot at Morar, in addn. to his other duties, v. Surg. H. S. Thornton.

Directing Asst. surg. P. M. Crosbie, 3rd Bengal Eur. regt., to afford med. aid to the staff and details of 1st brigade, in the room of Surg. C. M. Henderson, and in add. to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—

5th Eur. L.C.—Capt. W. F. Stephens, fr. July 29 to Dec. 9, prep. to furl. to Australia.

Late 54th N.I.—Lieut. C. T. Hitchins (regt. of Lodiansh) from Nov. 21 to Dec. 21 to visit Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Late 56th N.I.—Capt. F. V. R. Jervis, from Nov. 18 to Feb. 18, 1860, in ext., to remain at Simla, on m.c.

3rd Madras Eur. Regt.—Lieut. W. H. K. Bradford, from Nov. 19 to Feb. 18, 1860, to Madras.

Med. Dept.—Surg. A. White, from Nov. 10 to Dec. 10, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe.

Allahabad station order, dated 29th ult., appg. Asst. surg. W. J. Thomson to do duty at general depot hospital.

Peshawur div. order, dated 9th inst., appg. Lieut. J. Chalmers, 2nd in comd., to temp. comd. of 24th Punjab inf.

Artillery regtl. order, dated 12th inst., directing Lieut. E. H. Ryan, of 8rd comp. 6th, to join and do duty with 2nd comp. 4th battn.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Dec. 22.—Head Qrs., Camp Agra, Dec. 8.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

6th Foot.—Capt. J. J. Kendall, from 44th foot, to be capt., v. Mansergh, who exch.; Dec. 7, 1859.

44th Foot.—Capt. J. L. O. Mansergh, fr. 6th foot, to be capt., v. Kendall, who exch.; Dec. 7, 1859.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Dec. 9.—Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officer has been posted as follows:—

60th Foot.—Maj. Fraser to 3rd batt.

Order confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir C. Grant, granting leave to Capt. T. W. Still, 1st drag. gds., to England, under new rules, on m.c.

Leave of absence:—

7th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. G. R. Caldwell, to Calcutta, for 3 mo., fr. Nov. 26, on m.c.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Dec. 23.—Head Quarters, Camp, Alighur, Dec. 13.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appts. until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

24th Foot.—Capt. G. L. Hedley, fr. 94th foot, to be capt., v. Tovey, who exch.; Dec. 10, 1859.

94th foot.—Capt. J. T. Tovey, from 24th foot, to be capt., v. Hedley, who exch.; Dec. 10, 1859.

The undermentioned officers have passed in the vernacular:—

Lieut. M. McLeod, 42nd foot.

Lieut. A. J. Ceely, 42nd foot.

Lieut. A. Saunders, 6th foot.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Dec. 13.—Lieut. col. K. D. Mackenzie, offic. dep. adjt. gen. H.M.'s forces in India, having been ordered to embark 21st inst., and proc. on special duty to China, Capt. J. R. Evans, dep. asst. qr. mr. gen., will, in add. to his other du., act as dep. adjt. gen.

With reference to the above, Capt. Evans will be good enough to act as hon. sec. to the Queen's Military Widows' Fund.

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—

Directing Col. C. H. Somerset, 72nd Highlanders, to take over charge of the duties of Dep. adjt. gen.'s office, H.M.'s forces, Bombay, from Major R. L. Ross, 93rd Highlanders.

Leave of absence:—

14th Lt. Drag.—Major R. B. Prettejohn, to England, via the Overland route, after embarkation of his corps.

33rd Foot.—Brev. Lieut. col. E. W. Donovan, till March 31, 1860.

95th Foot.—Lieut. H. W. Wilkinson, to England, for 4 mo. fr. date of embarkation; Lieut. J. H. Waterfall, to England, fr. Dec. 1 till May 30, 1860.

By the officer comg. 2nd batt. rifle brigade:—

Dated Dec. 5.—Appg. Lieut. C. D. Broadbent to act as adjt. to the batt.

Directing Lieut. W. C. Purdon to take over duties of musk. instruc. from Ena. Johnston.

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—

Granting leave to Cornet Baillie, 1st drag. gds., to England, reporting himself to the Adjt. gen., Horse Guards, on arrival.

By the officer comg. 20th foot:—

Dated Nov. 8.—Directing Asst. surg. J. Munday to proc. in med. ch. of hd. qr. wing of his corps, proc. on field service.

By the brigadier comg. at Allahabad:—

Dated Dec. 1.—Appg. Lieut. J. Y. Allau, 71st foot, to proc. to Calcutta in com. of detachments.

Dated Dec. 2.—Appg. Capt. C. W. Gaynor, 38th foot, to com. detach. of invalids to Calcutta.

Leave of absence:—

6th Foot.—Ena. W. Smith, to Calcutta, fr. Nov. 28 to Jan. 27, 1860, m.c.

37th Foot.—Lieut. R. Bunn, to Calcutta, fr. Dec. 10 to Feb. 10, 1860, m.c.

80th Foot.—Lieut. H. B. B. L. Gower, to Calcutta, m.c.

Asst. surg. Corbett, 68th L.I., do. du. at Dum Dum, will, on being relieved, proc. to join his regt. in Burmah.

Staff asst. surg. O'Brien will proc. immediately to Dum Dum, and report himself to the comg. officer and to Staff surg. Bone for du. at that station.

Asst. surg. Gibson, 12th royal lancers, will report himself to Staff surg. Hardie for temp. du. at the lower orphan school hospital.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Golowtee, Dec. 17.—No. 157.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

33rd Foot.—Lieut. C. W. Willis to be capt., by purch., v. Rogers, ret., Nov. 20, 1859.

Ena. W. H. Gore to be lieut., by purch., v. Willis, Nov. 20, 1859.

Camp Kurkoodah, Dec. 19.—The serv. of Lieut. J. W. W. Costley, 1st batt. 23rd fus., are placed at disp. of Gov. N.W. Provs.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset, granting leave to Capt. E. Borrowes, 80th foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.



By the officer com. 52nd foot, dated Nov. 5, appg. Lieut. S. Murphy to act as gr. mr.

By the gen. officer com. Lahore div., dated Dec. 7, directing Staff asst. surg. W. Venour to proc. to Seal-kote for du. with 7th drag. gds. on being relieved.

Leaves of absence:—

6th Drag. Gds.—Capt. Curtis, to England, fr. Dec. 1 to June 30, 1860. 12th Lancers.—Capt. Horne, to England, for 18 mos. Royal Art.—Capt. Hastings, com. at Peshawur, fr. Dec. 12 to Feb. 11, 1860. 42nd Foot.—Lieut. McLeod, to Nynee Tal, to March 20. 48th Foot.—Capt. Beddingfield, fr. Dec. 15 to Jan. 1860. 54th Foot.—L. K. Edwards, to England, for 18 mos. 80th Foot.—Lieut. Gower, to England, under new rules, m.c. 87th Foot.—Lieut. col. Murray, to England, for 18 mo.; Lieut. Dowdeswell, to Calcutta, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 29. 92nd Foot.—Col. M. K. Atherley, fr. Dec. 9 to Jan. 9. 94th Foot.—Maj. S. Lyster, for 2 mos. Rifle Brigade.—Brev. maj. A. J. Nixon, to England, for 18 mos.

Asst. surg. Tanner, R.A., will proc. immediately to Dum Dum, and res. med. ch. of 7th batt. 14th brig., roy. art.

Asst. surg. D. T. Hodgson, R.A., on being rel. from med. ch. of battery of roy. art. at Dum Dum, will rep. himself to the insp. gen. H.M.'s hospitals at Calcutta, for instructions.

Staff asst. surg. Woods will proc. immediately to Shergotty, for the purpose of taking med. ch. of hospital at that station.

### Return Home of H.M.'s 12th Lancers.

Head Qrs., Camp Meerut, Dec. 21.—No. 158.—With the sanction of govt. H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the 12th lancers be held in readiness to return to England, and that the soldiers of this corps desirous of extending their service in India be allowed to volunteer under the following rules and regulations:—

The 12th lancers are permitted to volunteer for the 1st drag. gds., 2nd ditto ditto, 6th ditto ditto, 7th ditto ditto, 7th hussars, 17th lancers, and the regts. of Bengal lt. cav.

The volunteering from the 12th lancers will be conducted in the manner laid down in G.O. dated Jan. 20, 1859, No. 16, viz., of the left wing at Mirzapore, and of the right wing at Secunderabad, under the orders of H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir Patrick Grant, K.C.B.

By order of H.E. the C. in C.

W. L. PAKENHAM, Col.,  
Adj. gen. H.M.'s forces in India.

### Reduction of Civilians' Salaries.

Financial Dept., Dec. 16.—No. 105.—Read the following despatch, from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India to the Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council:—

Financial Dept., No. 110.—Dated Nov. 4, 1859.—My Lord,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the several despatches in this department specified in the margin,\* forwarding representations from certain members of the Bengal Civil Service relative to the reductions of civil salaries recommended in the report of Mr. Ricketts, and referred to in your financial despatch, dated June 30 last, No. 90.

2. The report in question and the recommendations of your Government in relation thereto, are at present under my consideration in Council, and the decision thereon will be communicated to you at as early a period as possible.

3. In the meantime, I am desirous that the memorialists, as well as the members of the Civil Service generally, should be informed that the representations forwarded by them will receive careful consideration; that her Majesty's Government are fully impressed with the zeal, ability, and self-devotion which have always distinguished the civil as well as the military service of India, and that any measure which may be adopted in regard to the important question of civil salaries, will be framed not only with a due regard to the interests to the State, but also to the just claims of the servants of Government.

### Service Boons to Warrant Officers.

Dec. 7.—No. 36.—With reference to G.O. by H.E. the Gov. gen., dated Oct. 12, 1859, it is hereby notified for general information, that the boon of two years' service conferred on those men of H.M.'s Eur. local forces, who did not take their discharge under the G.O. No. 883, of June 20 last, is applicable to all warrant officers, non commissioned officers, and soldiers of the local forces, without exception. But the boon is to be applied solely in calculating the length of service of any man as a soldier, and is not to be reckoned towards the completion of fixed periods for promotion in departments or for enhancement of retiring pensions, or towards good conduct pay, or

claim to gratuity and medal, or any other advantage for the obtainment of which actual service is necessary.

Illustration.—Warrant officers of departments are admitted to retiring pension after the undermentioned periods of service, viz.:—

Twenty-seven years' effective service in India, including 12 years' as warrant officer; 25 years' effective service in India, including 14 years' as officiating warrant officer, or soldier in the department to which they belong, counting from date of transfer from corps to department; 22 years' effective service in India, including 17 years' as officiating warrant officer, or soldier in the department to which they belong, counting from date of transfer from corps to department.

A warrant officer who has served twenty-five years in the army, and twelve in a department, may claim the pension, because the boon gives him the two years deficient in his army service, but a warrant officer who has served twenty-seven years in the army, and ten years in a department, cannot claim the pension, by adding the boon to the latter, because the addition of the boon of two years is not applicable to service in a department, but in the army exclusively.

### The New Judge in the Rohilkand Division.

Camp Datagunge, Dec. 22, 1859.

No. 219 a.—With reference to the resolution of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen., No. 1426, dated 14th May, 1858, creating an additional Judgeship in the Rohilkand Division, the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. is pleased to resolve that the newly appointed Judge shall be located at Shahjehanpore, and that his jurisdiction, both as Civil and as Sessions Judge, shall comprise the Moonsiffes of Shahjehanpore.

Powayn,  
Tilhur,  
Jullalabad,

in the district of Shahjehanpore, and the Moonsiffes of East Budaon, West Budaon, and Datagunge, in the Budaon District.

The Moonsiffes of Subeswan and Islamnugger, of the Budaon District, will be added to the jurisdiction of the Civil and Sessions Judge, Bareilly.

The above distribution of territorial jurisdiction will have effect from the 1st January, 1860.

### Grade of Ordnance Officials.

No. 1,698.—The following para. of a mily. letter from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, No. 374, of Oct. 20, 1859, is published for general information:—

2. The phrase "Superintendent of the Ordnance Manufactory Department," and "Military Superintendents of the Manufacturing Departments of the Army," in the 8th clause of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 31, 1859, are intended to include

Superintendent of Gun Foundry,  
Agent for Manufacture of Gunpowder,  
Agent for Gun Carriages,  
and any other similar appointments, except Superintendent of Army Clothing.

F. D. ATKINSON, Major,  
Offg. Secy. to the govt. of India.

### The Lahore Light Horse.

The following revised establishment and scale of allowances for the "Lahore Light Horse," has been ordered.

The Lahore Light Horse will be divided into two troops, and consist of:—

1 commandant, consolidated salary, rupees (800) eight hundred per mensem.

1 adjutant and quarter master, consolidated salary, rupees (500) five hundred per mensem.

2 commandants of troops, pay and allowances of their regimental commiss-ion, with the troop command and contract allowances authorised in regiments of European light cavalry, and (if infantry officers) double horse allowance.

2 subalterns, pay and allowances of their regimental commiss-ion, and (if infantry officers) double horse allowance.

1 assistant surgeon, pay and allowances as a lieutenant of cavalry, with a medical staff salary of rupees (500) three hundred, or (165) one hundred and sixty-five per mensem, according as his service exceeds or falls short of ten years.

1 riding master, 1 regimental sergeant major, 1 quarter master sergeant, 2 troop sergeant majors, 1 farrier sergeant, pay and dry batta as in European cavalry regiments.

Arms and accoutrements the same as those of European light cavalry regiments.

Uniform the same as in regiments of European light cavalry.

All soldiers enlisted to be of European or Eurasian parentage.

\* Letter dated June 24, 1859, No. 92, requesting instructions on certain points connected with new warrant regarding promotion, dated Jan. 31, 1859.

Camp equipment to be of the same description, and in the same proportion as that in use with European light cavalry regiments.

Allowance of quarter master in lieu of petty stores, to be in the same proportion as in European light cavalry corps.

Allowance for butts and targets in the same proportion.

### Horses for the Artillery.

Head Quarters, Camp Saidabad, Dec. 10.

The C. in C. having recently observed, from personal inspection, that horses have been allotted from remount depots to field batteries which, from want of size and stoutness, are evidently unfit for that branch of the service, desires that future allotment committees will exercise the utmost care and attention in the very important duty of selecting horses for artillery purposes.

H.E. further directs that officers commanding troops and field batteries, when they have reason to be dissatisfied with a batch of remounts, will not in future neglect to apply for station committees to examine the horses to which they may take objection; and, at the same time, his lordship warns the original committees of selection of the responsibility they are liable to incur in the case of very unfavourable reports being made to army head-quarters on the horses specially assigned by them.

Lord Clyde apprehends that, although there may have been some difficulty during the last two years in selecting for the artillery an adequate number of good and serviceable horses, that difficulty has now altogether ceased.

If, however, at any time a remount depot should be unable to furnish a troop or field battery with a sufficient number of suitable horses, his lordship directs that, instead of meeting the requisition with a supply of remounts utterly useless for the work required of them, a report of this inability be promptly made to the proper authorities.

### Distribution of Batteries—Royal Artillery.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, Dec. 22.

Head Qrs., Camp Agra, Dec. 8.—The following alterations in the distribution of batteries among the brigades of royal artillery serving in India, as suggested by Col. Sir G. Barker, comdg. royal art. in Bengal, having received the sanction of H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C., will take place from Jan. 1, 1860:—

Lieut. col. Maude, Capt. Jones, Maj. Campbell, and Maj. Mowbray to be transferred from 11th to 14th brigade.

Maj. Henry and Maj. Singleton to be transferred from 14th to 11th brigade.

Capt. Connell and Maj. Ommanney to be transferred from 13th to 11th brigade.

Maj. Godby, Capt. Desborough, and Capt. Wright to be transferred from 14th to 13th brigade.

The brigades will then stand as follows:—

Names.	Brigades.	Batteries.	Stations.
Maj. Henry ..	11	1	Fyzabad.
Capt. Griffin ..	11	2	Lucknow.
Maj. Soady ..	11	3	Lucknow.
Maj. Singleton ..	11	4	Mooltan.
Maj. Ommanney ..	11	5	Gwalior.
Maj. Smith ..	11	6	Futtehghurh.
Maj. Hastings ..	11	7	Peshawur.
Capt. Connell ..	11	8	Jhansi.
Capt. Cleaveland ..	13	1	Bombay.
Maj. Godby ..	13	2	Madras.
Capt. Govan ..	13	3	Bombay.
Capt. Desborough ..	13	4	Madras.
Capt. Bayly ..	13	5	Aden.
Maj. Grant ..	13	6	Bombay.
Maj. Crauford ..	13	7	Bombay.
Capt. Wright ..	13	8	Madras.
Maj. Thring ..	14	1	Benares.
Capt. Calvert ..	14	2	Benares.
Lieut. col. Maude ..	14	3	Calcutta.
Capt. Jones ..	14	4	Allahabad.
Maj. Johnson ..	14	5	Goruckpore.
Maj. Campbell ..	14	6	Roy Bareilly.
Maj. Mowbray ..	14	7	Dum Dum.
Maj. Pennyquick ..	14	8	Saugor.

The ast. surgs. and veterinary surgs. are to be posted to the brigades to which the batteries where they are now serving are transferred in the above distribution.

The officers comdg. the royal art. in each presidency will make the necessary arrangements for the transfer of records and other documents immediately after the arrival of the brigade head-quarters in this country.

### Serge Frocks for the Infantry.

The following letter from the Horse Guards regarding the issue of serge frocks, is published:—

Horse Guards, S.W., 22nd Oct., 1859.

My Lord,—Her Majesty having been pleased to sanction the issue of serge frocks as an article of clothing to her infantry serving in India, I am directed by the General Commanding in Chief to

\* Financial letters from the Government of India, dated June 14, 1859, No. 92; July 13, 1859, No. 126; July 23, 1859, No. 135. Financial letters from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated Aug. 9, 1859, No. 161; Aug. 31, 1859, No. 194; Sept. 8, 1859, No. 168.

acquaint your lordship that these frocks will be supplied to the troops in alternate years in the same manner as the shell jacket hitherto worn by regiments serving under your command, which they supersede.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) T. TROUBRIDGE,  
Deputy Adj. General.

P.S.—I am to add that men proceeding to England invalided or otherwise should be permitted to bring home their serge frocks, or to dispose of them at the discretion of officers commanding regiments.

General Lord Clyde, G.C.B., C. in C. in India.

## MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.  
Fort St. George, Dec. 30.

### Appointments:—

Mr. W. H. Rose to offic. as 2nd judge of the Court of Small Causes, dur. abs. of Mr. Fullerton on m.c.

Mr. G. E. Cower to offic. as 3rd judge, v. Mr. Rose.

Jan. 3.—Hon. W. A. Morehead to be vice chancellor of the Madras University.

Mr. F. C. Puckle to be an ass. superint. of rev. survey, of 1st grade.

Col. A. Macleod, 6th Lt. cav., to be a lay trustee of Saint John's Church, Bangalore.

Jan. 3.—Mr. J. J. Cotton, civil and sess. judge of Masulipatam, res. ch. of Zila Court and gaols on 26th ult.

Mr. W. M. Molle, civil and sess. judge of Honore, delivered over charge of Zila Court and gaol to the Principal Sadr Amin on 24th ult.

Mr. W. H. Rose, 3rd judge of the Court of Small Causes, reported his return to the pres. on the 27th ult., by the str. *Candia*.

### Public Works Department, Jan. 3.

#### Appointments:—

Lieut. G. M. Payne, to act as district eng. of Tinnevely, v. Capt. Francis, on m.c.

Lieut. J. O. Hasted, to act as 1st asst. district eng., v. Lieut. Payne.

Lieut. J. Makgill to act as 2nd asst. district eng., v. Lieut. Hasted.

The above apps. to have retrospective effect from 28th Oct., 1859.

### Military Department, Fort St. George, Jan. 3.

No. 1.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to pro. to Eur.:—

Maj. and brev. col. F. Dudgeon, 44th N.I., on m.c. for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Returned to duty:—  
Maj. W. F. Hutton, 34th L.I., arr. at Madras Dec. 24th, 1859.

Lieut. E. T. W. Price, 30th N.I., arrived at Madras Dec. 27, 1859.

Capt. A. H. M. Chesney, 23rd L.I., who arrived at Madras on Dec. 24, 1859, is re-admitted on the estab., pending the receipt of the usual authority from the Secy. of State for India.

Surg. H. W. Porteous, surg. 4th district, and acting garrison surg. Fort St. George, is directed to accompany the Hon. the Gov. on his tour.

The undermentioned gentlemen, who arrived at Madras on Dec. 27, 1859, are admitted upon the estab. as cadets for the cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and prom. to the rank of cornet, lieutenant, and ensign respectively, leaving the dates of commission of Messrs. Bainsfather and Wilson to be settled hereafter:—  
Cavalry.

Mr. H. W. Cockerell.

Mr. W. S. Hebbert.

Artillery.

Infantry.

Mr. E. Moore.

Mr. R. Nelson.

Mr. G. J. van Someren.

Mr. E. J. Gunthorpe.

Mr. C. Walker.

Mr. H. E. Gower.

Mr. H. W. Bainsfather.

Mr. R. Wilson.

Jan. 5.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot, director of public instruction, for 3 mos., to England.

Jan. 6.—Mr. J. A. C. Boswell, head asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem, for 1 mo., to visit Madras.

Rev. W. W. Lutyens, chaplain of Calicut, prep. leave for 12 days, from the date of quitting his station, to enable him to proc. to Cannanur for the purpose of embarking for Europe.

Jan. 5.—Appointments:—Mr. E. B. Powell, M.A., to act as director of pub. instruction dur. abs. of Mr. Arbuthnot on leave. Mr. H. Bowers to act as princ. of presy. coll. dur. employ. of Mr. Powell on other duty.

Jan. 6.—Mr. H. Wood, coll. and mag. of South Arcot, assu. ch. of dist. from Mr. R. A. Dalyell on 26th inst.

Mr. V. H. Levinge, coll. and mag. of North Canrad, assu. ch. of dist. from Mr. C. N. Pochin on 28th ult.

Mr. A. W. Philips, actg. civ. and sess. judge of Salem, assu. ch. of court from the subordinate judge on 2nd inst.

Mr. C. N. Pochin, actg. civ. and sess. judge of Honore, assu. ch. of the court from the princ. sadr amin on 29th ult.

Jan. 10.—Leave of absence:—Mr. E. C. Caldwell, inspector of schools, for 9 mo., in ext. of the 8 mo. obtained on Nov. 10 last, to proc. to England on m.c.

Mr. J. W. Reid, actg. sub. judge of Kadapa, delivered over charge of the court to the civil and sess. judge on 6th inst.

Mr. J. Gordon, princ. sadr amin of Trichinopoly, delivered over charge of the court to the actg. civil and sess. judge on 7th inst.

Jan. 7.—No. 10 of 1860.—The servs. of the undermtd. officers are placed at the disposal of the commissr. of Mysore.

Lieut. C. J. Pearse, 47th N.I.

Lieut. R. A. Cole, 81st L.I., sub-asst. commissary gen.

Jan. 10.—No. 13.—App. and prom.:—  
Maj. J. E. Mayne, 8th L.C., dep. jud. adv. gen. of the late Saugor field div., to be dep. jud. adv. gen., to complete the estab.

10th N.I.—Sen. lieut. A. Christy to be capt., and Sen. ens. O. M. Bradshaw to be lieut., v. Adams, dec.; date of comms. Dec. 6, 1859.

Med. Dept.—1st class asst. surg. R. B. Sutcliffe to be surg. from Jan. 2, 1860, v. Geddes, ret., to complete the estab.

Jan. 6.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following proms. in the inf. volunteer gds.:—

Ens. H. Bacon to be lieut., v. Thomson, res.

Mr. W. Sharlieb to be ens., v. Bacon, prom.

Appointment:—Mr. R. Thomson, 2nd mr. in junior dept. of the Presidency College, to be an asst. mr. in the Provincial School at Bellari.

Jan. 4.—The privilege leave for 1 mo., fr. Jan. 1, 1860, granted to Capt. A. N. Scott, commy. of ordnance, Secunderabad, in the offic. gaz. of Dec. 20, 1859, is canc. at that officer's request.

No. 5.—The servs. of Col. E. H. Atkinson, of the inf., are re-placed at disposal of H.E. the C. in C., fr. the date of his delivering over charge of the office of agent for remounts at Hossur to Maj. Thompson.

Jan. 6.—No. 6.—Promotions:—  
Artillery.—Capt. & brev. maj. J. E. Mawdsley, to be lieut. col., v. Hammond, inv.; date of commission, Dec. 31, 1859.—This prom. absorbs Supernumerary capt. W. S. Mann.

Infantry.—Maj. F. Dudgeon, fr. 44th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Ricketts, inv.; date of commission, Jan. 2, 1860.

44th N.I.—Senior capt. G. S. Dobbie, to be maj., Lieut. A. J. Butt, to be capt., and Ens. W. E. Wright, to be lieut., in succ. to Dudgeon, prom.; date of commission, Jan. 2.

Returned to duty:—  
Capt. G. Paxton, 44th N.I., arr. at Madras on Dec. 27, 1859.

Capt. M. Wood, 9th N.I., is permitted to retire from the serv. on the pension of a major, from Jan. 25, 1860.

Lieut. C. Yaldwyn, 30th N.I., is permitted to resign the service at his own request, from Feb. 1, 1860.

The date of rank of the undermentioned officers is fixed as indicated against their names:—  
Cavalry.

Corn. A. Ricketts, do. du. 1st drag. gds., Aug. 27, 1859.

Corn. A. R. Kenney, do. du. 1st drag. gds., Sept. 20, 1859.

Corn. S. Bullock, do. du. 17th lancers, Oct. 12, 1859.

Corn. A. Curtois, do. du. 17th lancers, Nov. 4, 1859.

Infantry.

Ens. E. G. Blenkinsop, do. du. 2nd Eur. L.I., Sept. 20, 1859.

Ens. F. Farrer, not arr., Oct. 2.

Ens. T. S. Magan, not arr., Oct. 9, 1859.

Ens. R. G. Briggs, not arr., Oct. 9, 1859.

Ens. F. J. Lawder, do. du. 1st Madras fus., Oct. 12, 1859.

Ens. A. Anderson, do. du. 74th highlanders, Oct. 20, 1859.

Ens. T. E. Thorpe, Nov. 4, 1859.

Ens. C. Curtois, do. du. 1st battn. royal regt., Nov. 4, 1859.

Ens. R. L. N. Sturt, do. du. 74th highlanders, Nov. 4, 1859.

The date of rank of the undermentioned asst. surgs. is fixed as indicated against their names:—

Mr. B. T. Sultrein, not arr., July 27, 1859.

Mr. C. H. Livingstone, July 27, 1859.

Mr. J. F. Barter, not arr., July 27, 1859.

Mr. J. Fitzgerald, not arr., July 27, 1859.

Mr. A. Fergusson, not arr., July 27, 1859.

Mr. H. Griffith, not arr., July 27, 1859.

Mr. S. Meredith, not arr., July 27, 1859.

Admitted on the estab. as a cadet for the artillery, in conformity with his appt. by the home Govt., and prom. to the rank of lieut.:—Mr. J. G. Pollock, Dec. 22.

Jan. 6.—No. 8.—The following notification from the *Calcutta Gazette* is republished in G.O.:—

Foreign Dept., Fort William, Dec. 23.—No. 6,872.—The following is a list of the officers of the Hyderabad commission who have passed a successful examination:—

For the Highest Standard.—Lieut. J. G. Bell, asst. comr., 2nd class, East Berar.

No. 9.—The following order by the Government of Bombay is republished at this Presidency:—

Financial Dept., Bombay Castle, Dec. 27.—Dr. M. Kane, of the Madras med. serv., has been app. by the Gov. gen. of India to be dep. assay master at Bombay.

Fort St. George, Jan. 13.—Leave of absence:—  
Mr. T. A. N. Chase, act. sub. coll. and jt. mg. of the Krishna dist., Guntur, for 1 mo. fr. March 10, to Madras, prep. to leave to Eur. on furl.

Mr. J. A. C. Boswell, head asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem, for 4 weeks, to Pres., prep. to leave to Eur. on m.c., in lieu of the leave granted to him on 6th inst.

Mr. F. C. Carr, offic. sub. judge of Salem, assu. ch. of the court from Mr. W. Hodgson on the 9th inst.

Jan. 10.—No. 17.—The serv. of Lieut. col. L. Macqueen, 3rd Lt. cav., jud. adv. gen. of the army, are placed at disp. of the Govt. of India, with a view to his being appt. to offic. as jud. comr. in Mysore.

Jan. 12.—No. 18.—The undermtd. officers are per. to proc. to Europe on m.c., and to embark from Madras:—

Capt. J. G. C. Fraser, 1st Mad. fus., and Lieut. W. H. Edgecombe, engr., under old regs.

Lieut. H. G. Symons, 23rd L.I., for 18 mo. under the regs. of 1854.

Jan. 13.—No. 19.—Appointments:—Capt. W. J. Tweedie, 35th N.I., to be a dep. asst. adj. gen. on the estab. from the date of embarkation for Eur. of Capt. J. G. C. Fraser.

Capt. A. C. Grant, 5th Bengal Eur. Lt. cav., to be interp. to the C. in C., v. Clerk, and Lieut. W. Arbuthnot, rifle brig., to be A.-de-C. to the C. in C. To have effect from Jan. 13.

Maj. de R. J. Brett, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is permitted to ret. fr. the serv. on the pension of a col., fr. Jan. 31.

With reference to the appts. made in G.O. Dec. 28, 1859, No. 501, Capt. J. G. Russell, 29th N.I., is permitted to proc. to take up his appt. as acting paymr. Nagpore force, and Maj. G. Starrock, 11th N.I., is app. to offic. as dep. paymr. Malabar and Canara, without prejudice to his regimental dut., on Capt. Russell's responsibility, till arr. of Lieut. J. R. G. Magrath.

The undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the govt. of India:—  
Lieut. G. A. A. Warner, 32nd N.I.

Asst. surg. M. Kane.

Jan. 10.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proc. to Eur.:—  
Capt. J. G. Cookson, 8th L.C., on m.c., under old regs., to embark fr. Madras.

Lieut. J. W. Jones, 51st N.I., qmr. N.I. depot, on m.c., for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

Ens. J. C. Paske, 14th N.I., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, with retrospective effect fr. the date of his embarkation at Singapore.

Returned to duty:—  
Asst. surg. J. Wilkins, arr. at Madras on Dec. 27, 1859.

Capt. J. H. Wright, 1st N.I., is re-admitted estab., fr. Dec. 27, 1859, the date of his arr. at Madras, pending the receipt of the certificate of his permission to return to duty.

### EQUIPMENTS TO OFFICERS.

No. 14.—The Gov. in Council directs that para. 18 of the regulations regarding equipments to officers, published in G.O. Nov. 11, 1853, No. 231, be altered as follows:—

Para. 18.—“Subalterns' and hill tents are issuable to all officers of H.M.'s British service, and to all young officers of all branches of H.M.'s Indian army, on first arrival in India. The cost of a subaltern's tent, twelve feet square, is Rs. 200-0-0, and of a hill tent, eight feet square, Rs. 113-0-0, and is payable either at once or by five instalments. Application for them must be made to the qmr. gen., who is authorised to order the issue of the same on indent. If the cost is to be payable by instalments, the indent is to be supported by an obligation certificate on the part of the officer, binding himself to pay it by instalments.”

No. 15.—The following notification from the *Calcutta Gazette* is republished in G.O.:—

Foreign Dept., Fort William, Dec. 27.—No. 6,901.—Lieut. W. H. Edgecombe, Madras engrs., has passed a successful exam. in the Burmes lang.:—

Fort St. George, Jan. 10.—No. 16.—The foll. order by the Lieut. gov. N.W.P. is republished in G.O.:—

Camp Futehgarh, Dec. 10.—No. 118 A.—Capt. J. N. H. Maclellan, dep. comr. of Jaloun, has privilege leave for 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1, 1860, making over ch. of his office to Capt. Corbett, who will conduct th duties dur. his absence.

## ARCOI CANTONMENT.

*Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Jan. 11.—No. 5.*—The G. O., dated March 7, 1859, No. 7, directing that the cantonment of Arcot be annexed as a dependency to the command of the Vellore brigade, is cane.

Maj. gen. T. A. A. Munsey, cav., is perm. to reside and draw pay within the limits of the Madras presy. The removals of Brev. cols. W. G. White, G. Burn, and W. C. McLeod, ordered in G. O. Dec. 14, 1859, are cancelled, and the following removals are ordered:—

Lieut. col. W. G. White, fr. 48th to 32nd N.I.  
Lieut. col. G. W. Osborne, staff, from 32nd N.I. to 46th N.I.

Lieut. col. G. Burn fr. 14th N.I. to 40th N.I.; Lt. col. W. C. McLeod, staff, from 40th N.I. to 14th N.I.; to have effect from date of arr. of 40th N.I. at Singapore.

*Jan. 13.—No. 6.*—The following removal and posting are ordered, with effect from the date of embarkation for Eur. on m.c. of Capt. J. G. C. Fraser, 1st Madras fus.

Capt. J. Whistler, dep. asst. adjt. gen., from ceded districts to southern div.

Capt. W. J. Tweedie, dep. asst. adjt. gen., to ceded districts.

The undermt. officers having been reported qualified to command a company in battalion, are relieved from doing duty with 1st Madras fus.:

Ens. H. E. A. Lawford, 45th N.I., to join his regt. under orders from officer com. Mysore div.

Ens. J. D. Sandys, 48th N.I., to join his regt., now at Bangalore.

Leave of abs. from their corps and stations:—

Capt. J. Babington, art., in cont. till Dec. 31, 1859, to enable him to join.

Lieut. H. J. T. Neild, 2nd N.I., from Jan. 1, 1860, for 2 mo.—Madras.

Lieut. A. G. Symons, 23rd L.I., from date of depart. till July 31, 1860—Nilgiris, s.c.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Dec. 31, 1859.*—With reference to G.O. of 21st inst., Capt. C. D. Clementson, 14th N.I., is placed under the orders of Maj. gen. Coffin, comdg. ceded districts, with a view to taking charge of the families of the 14th N.I., proc. from Bellary to Bangalore.

The following removal is ordered in the art:—  
Lieut. W. Freeth, fr. do. du. recruit depot, to B. co. 2nd batt., to proc. to Secunderabad and await arr. of the co.

Asst. surg. J. Dougall, do. du. art. Singapore, is directed to proc. in med. charge of details about to embark in the *Pottinger* on 3rd prox.

*Jan. 2.*—With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, Ens. H. W. Bairnsfather is app. to do du. with the art. recruit depot St. Thomas Mount.

*Jan. 3.*—Capt. A. W. Drayner, 43rd N.I., is relieved from being a member of the committee for the examination of army clothing.

With reference to G.O. May 11, No. 48, Ens. R. L. N. Sturt is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 74th highlanders.

*Dec. 23.*—The serv. of Surg. H. Smith, being urgently required with the 21st N.I., he is directed to proc. and join his corps immediately.

*Jan. 6.*—Lieut. R. H. Cunliffe, 31st L.I., is appd. to charge of details proc. to Cocanada by the steamer *Oriental*.

*Jan. 7.*—Posting:—Lieut. col. F. Dudgeon, late prom., to 47th N.I.

The following extracts from G.O. by the Rt. Hon. the C. in C. in India are republished:—

*Head Qrs., Camp Agru, Dec. 1.*—Leave of absence:—Madras Rifles.—Lieut. J. J. Muir, for 2 mo., from date of departure from Jubulpore, to Calcutta, prep. to leave to Europe on m.c.

Ens. T. C. Briggs is relieved from doing duty at artillery recruit depot, St. Thomas Mount, and with reference to G.O., 11th May, 1859, No. 48, will join and do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I.

The undermentioned officers having been reported qualified to command a company in battalion are relieved from doing duty with the 44th Regiment of Foot, and appointed to do duty as indicated against their names:—

Ens. W. J. Pickance, 33rd N.I., Ens. H. Porteous, 44th N.I., Ens. E. W. Begbie, unposted; to do duty with 25th N.I.

The undermen. officers are relieved fr. do. du. with 44th foot, and app. to do du. with 43rd foot, pending arr. of which they will join and do duty with 25th N.I.:

Ensigns R. P. Blake, C. C. G. Murray, J. S. Blaxland, A. C. Mottet.

*Jan. 9.*—Capt. G. B. Roberts, 1st asst. adjt. gen. of the army, having been reported fit to return to duty, the unexpired portion of the leave on m.c. granted to him in G. O. Feb. 23, 1859, is cane. fr. Jan. 9, 1860.

Lieut. R. J. Corbett, 38th N.I., is app. to act as qr. mr. of the N.I. depot Palaveram, dur. abs. in Europe of Lieut. Jones.

With reference to G. O. dated Jan. 20, 1859, Ens.

K. W. Lake, 3rd L.I., do. du. detach. 2nd Eur. L.I., at Waltair, will proc. to rejoin his own regt.

With reference to G. O., No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, the undermentioned officers will join and do duty as indicated against their names:—

Cornet H. W. Cockerell, with 1st drag. gds.; Ensigns E. Moore, R. Nelson, E. J. Gunthorpe, with 2nd Eur. L.I.; and Ensigns C. Walker, H. E. Gower, and R. Wilson, with 1st batt. 1st royal regt.

Leave of abs.:—  
Lieut. col. W. G. White, 48th N.I., from date of departure of second steamer in Jan., 1860, for 60 days, Calcutta, priv. leave.

Capt. J. G. Cookson, 8th L.C., actg. dep. jud. adv. gen. Sn. Div. The leave on m.c. prep. to proc. to Eur. granted to this officer in G.O. dated Dec. 26, 1859, is to have effect from Jan. 1, 1860.

Capt. H. Menars, 45th N.I., for 8 mo.—Bangalore and Nilgiris.

Lieut. H. T. Harris, 36th N.I., till July 10, 1860—Madras, m.c.

Lieut. G. C. Hodding, 20th N.I., till March 31, 1860—Madras, m.c.

Cor. H. W. Cockerell, do. du. 1st drag. gds., for 60 days—Combaconum, priv. leave.

Ens. G. J. van Someren, for 60 days—Jackatalla, priv. leave.

## Civil Servants Joining.

The attention of govt. has been drawn to the rule under which a member of the Covenanted Civil Service is now required to join a new appointment. The rule allows one month where the distance does not exceed 300 miles, two months where it is above 300 but does not exceed 600 miles, and three months, where it exceeds 600 miles. This rule not only acts with great inequality, allowing the same time, for example, for a journey of 20 miles as for one of 300 miles; but it has become more unsuitable as a general rule than it was at first, in consequence of the introduction of steamers for journeys north and south, and of the railway for those to the westward.

2. The Governor in Council is of opinion that the time has come for amending the rule; and he resolves to publish the following, in place of the present rule. No precise time will be prescribed for taking up a new appointment, but the Government will trust to the right feeling of the officer concerned to join as early as he can with reference to the means of locomotion available for the journey. It will be the duty of the civil auditor to bring to the notice of Government any instance in which an officer shall have taken an unusually long time to join a new appointment.

3. This rule will apply also to the uncovenanted civil service: the present rules under which members of that service are required to join a new appointment are hereby cancelled.

(By order) J. N. BOURDILLON, Sec. to Govt.

## BOMBAY.

## CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Jan. 12.)

Mr. W. F. Arthur is appd. to act as lieut. of police at Aden.

The leave to Col. H. W. Trevelyan, under date 19th Sept. last, is extended to the end of the present month.

The leave to Lieut. col. J. R. Keily, political superint. of Pahlunpore, under date 3rd November last, is to have effect from Dec. 22.

Asst. surg. J. M. Knapp, acting civil surg. and act. superint. of vaccination in Kattywar, has leave for 1 mo., to Bombay, prep. to m.c. to Europe.

Hon. G. A. Hobart, asst. judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, resumed charge of his duties on 2nd inst.

Capt. F. T. Hewett, superint. of bazars and cantonment mag. at Sholapoor, is invested with civil jurisdiction.

Mr. H. Newton, acting puisne judge of Sudder Adawlut, assumed charge of his office on 5th inst.

The servs. of Capt. M. R. Haig, settlement officer in Kurrachee, and Lieut. G. B. Tyrwhitt, 2nd class dep. coll. and mag. in charge Meerpoor, Thurr, and Parkur, have been placed temp. at disposal of C. in C. for foreign serv. in China.

Mr. T. Ogilvy, coll. and mag. of Dharwar, has an ext. up to 5th prox. of the leave, on m.c., granted to him on 9th ult.

Mr. J. B. Peile, having completed his inquiries into the claims of the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, will continue on special du., and is placed under the orders of revenue commr., N. div.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, c.s., has leave for 1 mo.

Lieut. T. Waddington, 7th N.I., to be dep. superint. of Sattara revenue survey.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald received charge of settlement office at Hydrabad in Scinde, on Nov. 29.

Surg. W. Collum, assay mr. of Bombay mint, ass. ch. of his du. on 30th ult.

Asst. surg. W. J. Moore is app. to act as civil surg. at Bhooj.

Col. H. B. Turner received charge of the office of chief engr. in Scinde from Lieut. col. P. L. Hart, on Jan. 6.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, Jan. 7.*

*No. 5.*—Lieut. J. Gordon, 1st gren. N.I., act. comdt. 3rd regt. Scinde horse, has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

*No. 7.*—Ens. G. Mackenzie, 2nd Eur. L.I., has been app. supery. asst. to superint. rev. surv. and assess. in Hydrabad assigned districts.

*No. 9.*—The underment. officers have furl. to Eur. for 8 years, on m.c., under old rega.:—Lieut. M. J. White, 26th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. E. Chapman, 14th Bengal N.I.

The undermentioned officers have been reported to be qualified as interpreters in the languages specified opposite their respective names:—

Capt. W. D. Dickson, 3rd N.I., *Canarese*.  
Lieut. C. H. Clay, 30th N.I., *Hindoostanee*.

The following transfers are ordered:—  
Asst. surg. Pitman, fr. 30th to 26th N.I.

Asst. surg. Remington, from 2nd Belooch batt. to 30th N.I.

Asst. surg. Barnett, returned from England, to 2nd extra batt.

Asst. surg. McConnell, general duty, Poona, to 2nd Beelooch batt.

Leave of absence:—  
16th N.I.—Capt. W. T. Bowen, fr. Feb. 10 to March 10, to Bombay and Kurrachee.

*Jan. 11.—No. 25.*—Ens. J. Ducat, 17th N.I., actg. aide de camp to the maj. gen. com. the northern div. of the army, is confirmed in that appt. from June 8, 1859.

*No. 26.*—The leave to Lieut. Clements, sub-ass. comy. gen., is ext. to 31st inst., to rem. at Bombay.

*No. 27.*—The servs. of Asst. surg. W. Dymock are placed at disp. of the C. in C. of the I.N., v. Asst. surg. Scott, to Europe.

*Jan. 9.—No. 63.*—Capt. W. L. Cahusac, 11th N.I., is app. superint. of bazars and cantonment mag., Ahmedabad.

*No. 15.*—Capt. M. R. Haig and Lieut. G. B. Tyrwhitt, 5th N.I., are placed at disposal of the C. in C., for serv. with their regt.

*No. 21.*—Capt. W. Gray, 26th N.I., has been app. to act as 2nd in com. of Kolapore local infantry from date of Lieut. Bell joining his regt. under orders to China.

*No. 23.*—Asst. surg. T. A. F. Scott has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., from the date of departure from Aden, on m.c., under new regs.

*No. 24.*—Capt. R. E. F. Cotgrave, engr. corps, has a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under new regs.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Poona, Dec. 24.*

## CLAIMS OF PENSIONERS TO MEDALS.

By order of H. E. the C. in C.:—  
The pension paymr. at Bombay has brought to notice that much inconvenience and extra labour are caused to his office by the claims of pensioners to medals, clothing, batta, arrears of pay, &c., not being settled prior to the men leaving their corps.

The C. in C. therefore directs that heads of depts. and comdg. officers shall settle all such claims promptly when the units are present with their regts., as it is more easy to examine fully into the nature of such claims, the regimental records being at hand to refer to at once to substantiate or negative them.

## INDIAN NAVY STORES.

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Dec. 28.*—The C. in C. has pleasure in intimating to the service at large that H. E. the gov. in council has been pleased to extend to vessels of the I.N. the rule by which stores and provisions shipped on board vessels of the R.N. are exempted from duty under the following conditions, and subject to final confirmation at the expiration of 12 months.

Stores and provisions purchased from merchant vessels in the harbour to be allowed to be transhipped free of duty to H.M.'s I.N. vessels riding in the port of Bombay, provided, however, that only one transhipment shall take place from any one merchant vessel to any one of H.M.'s I.N. vessels.

Stores and provisions purchased from bond to be allowed to be shipped free of duty on board H.M.'s I.N. vessels.

No drawback to be allowed on items purchased from retail shop or warehouses.

No transhipment or export to be made unless under the special orders of the commr. of customs or his deputies.

All officers obtaining goods under the above rules to sign a declaration on honour that the same are actually required for use on board their ships, and that on no account whatever will any portion be landed within the limits of the continent of India.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Hd. Qrs., Poona, Dec. 27.

1. The C. in C. directs the discontinuance of the practice, hitherto observed, of forwarding to army head quarters numerous enclosures and copies of correspondence on subjects requiring H. E.'s decision.

This practice has been found to retard the despatch of business, for the enclosures must be referred to in order to acquire the information which should be supplied in the letter from the transmitting officer.

In future, all facts requisite to be known, or arguments proper to be weighed for the due consideration of the subject of a letter, are to be therein stated clearly and in full. The letter, in fact, is to be complete in itself, and to set out all the information that has been furnished to the writer on the subject, all that has been urged by subordinate officers, and every point necessary to the perfect understanding of the case, so that the C. in C. may have it thoroughly before him in one paper, on which he can pass his decision without reference to other documents.

If necessary, previous correspondence on the referred subject may be forwarded in original for reference on minor matters, and will be returned when no longer required.

It must be remembered, however, that there are certain cases in which the transmission of accompaniments cannot be avoided. This order applies only to those when they can be dispensed with, and is, moreover, not intended to interfere with the requirements of sections applications, and appeals courts martial, and other military courts separate G.O.C. pages 4 and 10.

All letters which do not henceforth conform to the above requirements will invariably be returned for revision.

Hd. Qrs., Bombay, Jan. 2.—Leave of absence:—

98th Foot.—Lieut. G. W. Smith, fr. Dec. 20 to Jan. 10, 1860, m.c.

Lieut. S. H. Heywood, fr. Dec. 20 to Jan. 10, 1860, m.c.

Jan. 4.—28th Foot.—Brev. maj. H. R. C. Godley, in ext., fr. 6th to 31st Jan., to remain at Poona.

Leave to England, on new furl. reg., is granted to Major H. Marsh, 3rd drag. gds., m.c.

The underment. officer has passed the required examination in the colloquial Hindoostanee prescribed:—Lieut. Burn, royal art.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Jan. 3.—Leave of absence:—

6th N.I.—Capt. R. E. Glasspoole, fr. 1st to 31st Jan., to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to Eur.

2nd Class asst. surg. W. J. Moore, 2nd extra batt., is app. to med. ch. of Ghizree Sanatorium, v. Mennie.

Jan. 4.—The underment. officer is reported to have acquired the colloquial proficiency contemplated:—

Ens. S. M. Hay, 14th N.I.; Nov. 20, 1859.

No. 1,022.—The serv. of Capt. C. Walker, 5th N.L.I., superint. of police, Tanua, and of Lieut. A. Bell, of the 3rd N.I., com. the Kholapore Inf., are placed temp. at disposal of C. in C. for regimental duty.

Jan. 4.—No. 3.—Lieut. D. W. G. Fairfield, 2nd comp. 2nd bat. Bengal Ar., has a furlough to Eur. for 18 mo. on m.c., under new reg.

No. 4. The undermentioned officers are allowed a furlough to Eur. on m.c., under new reg.

Lieut. col. G. Pope, 28th reg. N.I., act. com. gen., and Capt. A. Y. Sinclair, of 26th N.I., 2nd in com. 2nd extra batt., for 18 mo.

Lieut. F. Newall, 30th N.I., and Asst. surg. J. M. Knapp, for 18 mo.

Head Quarters, Poona, Jan. 3.—Adverting to G.O., No. 1,008, 24th ult., the C. in C. is pleased to make the following arrangements in compliance with para. 5 thereof:—

Brigadier Down will proceed and com. the station of Sholapore, making over that of Malliguam to the next senior officer.

Brigadiers Macan and Bayley, Col. Adams, 28th foot, and Warree, will revert to regimental duty.

The majors of brigade at Hyderabad, Baroda, and Malliguam, will continue in the performance of their duties at those stations, pending further orders.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Jan. 5.—Lieut. S. C. Crawford, regt. of art., is attached temp. to 4th comp. 1st batt. at Pres.

Orders confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 22.—By Brigdr. Hale, appg. Lieut. Tanner, H.A., to offic. as adjt. of art., Scinde div., till arr. of Capt. Napier, v. Capt. Cotes.

Dated Dec. 22.—By the same officer, directing Capt. Houghton, 1st extra batt., to take charge of detach. ordered to rejoin the 5th M.L.I. at Bombay, on completion of the duty, returning to Kurrachee.

Leave of absence:—

4th N.I.—2nd Lieut. T. H. Sangster, from Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, to remain in Bombay, on priv. affairs.

24th N.I.—Lieut. col. S. H. Partridge, from Dec. 28 to Feb. 28, 1860, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to Europe.

1st L.C.—Capt. J. H. B. Dennis, fr. Dec. 15 to date of embarkation, to Bombay, under new regs., prep. to Europe.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Jan. 6.—The leave of the

undermentioned officers is extended to 31st inst., to remain at the presy., on m.c.:—

Bt. col. D. M. Scobie, 17th N.I.

Capt. J. D. Williams, 28th N.I.

Lieut. G. C. Grant, 6th N.I.

Lieut. F. Newall, 30th N.I.

Lieut. W. Merriman, Engrs.

The undermentioned officers reported fit for duty are directed to rejoin their stations, and are allowed leave as follows:—

13th N.I.—Lieut. E. M. G. Cooper, from 1st Jan. to 10th Feb., in ext., to enable him to rejoin.

1st Troop Horse Artillery.—2nd class Asst. surg. J. Lumsdaine, from 1st to 28th Jan., in ext., to enable him to rejoin.

Leave of absence:—

15th N.I.—Lieut. J. Barras, from 5th to 20th January, to proceed to Bombay, for exam. in Hindoostanee language.

Jan. 12.—Leave of absence:—83rd Regt.—Ens. R. Fawcett, in ext., for 1 mo., from Jan. 17 to Feb. 16, 1860, to remain at Poona for the recovery of his health, at the expiration of which time he will appear before a medical board if unfit to proceed to join his regt.

Asst. surg. W. P. Partridge is appd. to med. charge of Ghizree sanatorium, v. Moore.

Returned to duty:—

Lieut. col. J. C. Heath, 31st N.I.

Capt. J. D. Woolcombe, C.B., regt. of art.

2nd class Asst. surg. W. Peach, M.D., medical estab.

Leave of absence:—

Ens. W. H. Wilson, 18th N.I., has been reported to be qualified as interpreter in the Hindoostanee language.

Jan. 9.—Capt. E. Grant, 3rd N.I., will proc. forthwith and join his corps.

Capt. Jardine, 5th N.I., to proc. to Bombay for the purpose of obtaining m.c.

Jan. 11.—Referring to G.O. No. 15 9th inst., Capt. M. R. Haig and Lieut. G. B. Tyrwhitt, 5th N.L.I., are directed to join their corps.

Capt. G. A. Leckie, 30th N.I., will act as asst. adjt. gen. of the army fr. 6th inst., v. Capt. Sinclair, proc. to England on m.c.

Lieut. Cornwall, maj. of brigade at Sholapore, will offic. as maj. of brigade at Poona dur. the time Capt. Leckie may be otherwise employed.

Leave of absence:—Unposted Ens. St. J. E. Daubeny, fr. 1st to 31st Jan., in ext., to remain at Vingorla, on m.c.

The following transfers of field officers are ordered:—Lieut. cols. A. P. LeMessurier, fr. 25th to 10th N.I.; G. LeG. Jacob, fr. 31st to 5th N.I.; J. C. Heath, fr. 5th to 31st N.I.; and J. D. Stewart, fr. 10th to 25th N.I.

## NAVAL.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Dec. 27.

The following transfers to take place from this date:—

Com. Cruttenden, from the *Zenobia*, to the shore, to await passage to the Persian Gulf.Lieut. Chitty, from the *Victoria*, to com. the *Zenobia*, v. Cruttenden, superseded.Lieut. Wood, from the *Assaye*, to the com. of the *Victoria*, v. Chitty, transf. to *Zenobia*.Dec. 30.—Asst. surg. Sexton, of the *Prince Arthur*, is to be transf. to the *Zenobia*.Mr. S. Patterson, superint. engr. on board the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to the *Prince Arthur*.Dec. 29.—Mr. A. G. Du Boulay, midshipman, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to the *Zenobia*.Jan. 3.—Mr. B. M. Holloway, 1st cl. engr., having arrived from Aden on 31st ult., was directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernumerary from that date.Lieut. Robinson, com. H. M.'s steamer *Berenice*, to perform the duties of store accountant from Sept. 16, v. Lieut. Chitty, transf. to *Victoria*.Mr. A. Robb, 1st cl. engr. of the Indus flotilla, who arrived at the pres. on the 11th ult. on m.c., is directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernumerary for duty in the factory.The asst. surg. of the *Ajdaha* will afford med. aid to the officers and crew of the *Prince Arthur*.Jan. 4.—Com. Cruttenden, from the shore, is directed to assume charge of the *Ajdaha*, v. Com. Grounds, gunnery officer, who is hereby relieved from the command only.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 5.

Mr. Midshipman J. G. Du Boulay is prom. to mate from Dec. 28, 1859, the date of his passing in the last branch of his examination.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Jan. 6.

With reference to G.O. No. 2,089, 29th ult., appg. Mr. J. G. Du Boulay, midshipman, to the *Zenobia*, that officer having been promoted to mate, is to be considered as having joined that vessel as an act. lieut. from the above date, to fill a vacancy in the complement.

No. 2.—Lieut. Lamb was permitted to proc. from Aden to Eur., on m.c., for 3 years, on Sept. 12, 1856, under old regs.

No. 3.—Mr. H. E. Hannay, midshipman of the I.N., is permitted to res. the serv.

Jan. 7.—In squadron orders No. 2,079, of 27th ult., for v. Cruttenden superseded, read v. Cruttenden discharged to the shore to await opportunity of proc. to the Persian Gulf to ass. the du. of senior officer.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 9.—No. 6.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Com. G. G. Wellesley, C. in C. of the I. N.

Mr. W. A. Bruce, mate of the *Ajdaha*, to be actg. lieut. of the *Clive*, from Dec. 10, 1859, to fill an existing vacancy.Mr. D. Milne to be actg. master of the *Berenice*, fr. Dec. 22, 1859, to fill an existing vacancy.Lieut. Chitty, com. the *Victoria*, to com. of *Zenobia*, from Dec. 27, 1859, v. com. Cruttenden.Lieut. Wood, of the *Assaye*, to com. of *Victoria*, fr. Dec. 27, 1859, v. Lieut. Chitty, transf.

## ADEN SQUADRON ORDER.

Asst. surg. T. A. F. Scott, of the *Auckland*, to reside on shore at Aden Naval Sanitarium, fr. Nov. 21, 1859, m.c.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 11.—No. 7.—The serv. of Asst. surg. W. Dymock are placed at disposal of the C. in C. of the I. N., v. Asst. surg. Scott, to Eur.

## SQUADRON ORDERS.

Commodore's Office, Bombay, Jan. 12.—Messrs. H. Barrett and C. Whiting, captain's clerks, were examined on 11th inst., and deemed fully competent to perform the duties of clerk in charge on board any of the vessels of H.M.'s I. N.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 9.

No. 5.—The Right hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. H. Atkinson, late 1st asst. mr. attendant at Bombay, to retire with a good service pension of Rupees 300 per mensem, fr. the date on which he ceased to hold office in the mr. attendant's dept.

## SERVICES OF MR. ATKINSON.

Commodore's Office, Bombay, Jan. 10.

In publishing the subjoined G.O. notifying that Mr. H. Atkinson, late 1st asst. mr. attendant, has been permitted to retire from the service, the C. in C. cannot omit alluding to the very valuable services which this officer has rendered in the naval dept. during a period of upwards of forty years. The high testimonials which he bears from every officer under whom he has served are a lasting record of the fidelity and zeal with which he has invariably fulfilled his duty, and he retires on a pension higher than that to which he is entitled, but which has been granted in consideration of his long and excellent service.

Asst. surg. H. F. McGrath, having reported himself for duty in the I.N., is directed to join the *Prince Arthur*.

## Sick Officers.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 29.—No. 1,018.—Under the authority of the Govt. of India, the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to publish the following rules, in modification of existing orders:—

1. When a Madras or Bengal sick officer has passed a station committee, the superintending surgeon, as president of the standing invaliding committee, may be applied to without the intervention of the civil or garrison surgeon, and the certificate of the standing medical committee will be accepted by the Govt. as final, without the counter-signature of the Dir. gen. med. dept.

2. The Adj. gen.'s dept. at Bombay may grant to Madras or Bengal officers, in cases of urgent sickness, leave without regard to any security bond that may be required by the pay dept.

3. When in the opinion of the Bombay medical committee immediate change of air may be imperatively necessary, sick officers may be permitted to proceed without awaiting telegraphic instructions from the Adj. gen.'s office in Calcutta.

4. The foregoing two rules only apply to really emergent cases.

5. Security bonds taken for advances made at Bombay shall be limited to the amount of such advances.

## BIRTHS.

ADAMS, wife of P., daughter, at Mutwal, Jan. 11.

ARROWSMITH, wife of Ens., son, at Kandy, Dec. 29.

BECK, wife of W. J., daughter, at Madras, Jan. 3.

BETTS, wife of C. G. D., daughter, at Midnapoor, Dec. 26.

BRAGANZA, wife of A. C., daughter, at Rajkote, Dec. 13.

BREWTEY, wife of W., daughter, at Poona, Dec. 16.

BROWN, wife of Maj. E., daughter (still-born), at Colombo, Dec. 31.

BUTTERFIELD, wife of R. A., son, at Jubbulpore, Dec. 18.

CAINE, wife of G. W., son, at Hong Kong, Dec. 19.

CUNINGHAM, wife of Dr. J. M., daughter, at Naince Tal, Jan. 4.

DAVIDSON, wife of Capt. R., son, at Agra, Jan. 8.



DAVIES, wife of R. H., son, at Anarkullee, Jan. 6.  
 DAVIES, wife of H., daughter, at Jubbulpore, Dec. 18.  
 DEALTRY, wife of Rev. T., daughter, at St. Thome.  
 DICKINSON, wife of Capt. F., son, at Poona, Jan. 8.  
 DIQUE, wife of L., daughter, at Royapettah, Jan. 1.  
 DIVER, wife of T., son, at Tardeo, Jan. 11.  
 FERDINANDS, Mrs. F. W., daughter, at Kandy, Jan. 5.  
 FORBES, wife of J., daughter, at Madras, Jan. 3.  
 GRAHAM, wife of W. R. M., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 31.  
 HARGREAVES, wife of J., daughter, at Madras, Jan. 6.  
 HAULTAIN, wife of A. F., daughter, at Colombo, Dec. 31.  
 HAY, wife of Capt. D., son, at Rawul Pindce, Jan. 8.  
 LAKE, wife of Capt. T. G. M., son, at Russelcondah, Dec. 16.  
 LATIMER, wife of W. D., daughter, at Pakour, Dec. 21.  
 LAW, wife of W. S., daughter, at Akyab, Dec. 20.  
 MACPHERSON, wife of Col. J. D., daughter, at Benares, Jan. 5.  
 MACREADY, wife of W. C., daughter, at Colombo, Jan. 5.  
 MARGARY, wife of H., daughter, at Surat, Jan. 8.  
 MARTIN, wife of J. H., son, at Coonoor, Dec. 30.  
 MUMFORD, wife of E. A., daughter, at Jhelum, Jan. 5.  
 PAYNE, Mrs. T. W., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 30.  
 PRESCOTT, wife of H., daughter, at Sonapore, Jan. 9.  
 PRICE, wife of Capt. R. H., daughter, on board the *Hindostan*, Dec. 21.  
 RADCLIFFE, wife of Capt. G. T., daughter, at Kamp-tee, Dec. 26.  
 ROBERTS, wife of Capt. G. B., son, at Madras, Jan. 4.  
 ROBERTS, the wife of W., H.M.B.C.S., son, at Cawnpore, Dec. 19.  
 SEVENOAKS, wife of W., daughter, at Rangoon, Dec. 10.  
 SILVA, wife of Rev. J., daughter, at Grands Pass, Jan. 11.  
 TIERY, Mrs. L., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 24.  
 WHISH, wife of Capt. M. B., daughter, at Jullandhur, Jan. 7.  
 WOODS, wife of J. S., son, at Saharanpoor, Jan. 7.

## MARRIAGES.

BARNES, Rev. H., to Charlotte, daughter of Rev. T. Kitson, at Madras, Jan. 2.  
 BELL, R. J., to Mary P., daughter of W. B. Whitmarsh, at Calcutta, Dec. 24.  
 BRONCHE, W. J., to Miss Letitia Whiffen, at Shahabad, Dec. 30.  
 CHEEK, Lieut. W. A., 13th Madras N.I., to Louisa M., daughter of O. Cheek, at Calcutta, Dec. 14.  
 CORY, Lieut. A., to Elizabeth F., daughter of A. Griffin, at Calcutta, Jan. 4.  
 COXEN, F. U., to Rose E., daughter of W. Kelly, at Dehra Dhoon, Dec. 27.  
 ELLIS, Dr. W. J., to Mary, daughter of the late J. Baker, at Calcutta, Dec. 16.  
 FERGUSON, Lieut. E. F. T., to Cecilia A., daughter of the late J. Dallas, at Bombay, Jan. 10.  
 FITZGERALD, J., to Miss Jane M. Spratt, at Chica-cale, Jan. 5.  
 FOUNTAIN, W. H. De, to Mary A., daughter of the late Lieut. E. Chandler, at Cawnpore, Dec. 30.  
 FRENCH, R. J., to Celina, daughter of R. Drane, at Madras, Dec. 31.  
 GRANT, C., to Ellen, daughter of G. Copp, at Madras, Dec. 29.  
 HOPE, Capt. F. H., H.M.'s 1st Regt., to Anna M. E., daughter of Col. H. C. Gosling, at Secunderabad, Jan. 4.  
 JONES, A. K., to Miss Letitia M. A. Scott, at Dinapore, Jan. 2.  
 NISBET, A. G., to Mary U., daughter of the late M. Chaplin, at Calcutta, Dec. 26.  
 PLATES, W. J., to Mary, daughter of J. Plowright, at Calcutta, Dec. 14.  
 PLAYFAIR, Lieut. W., 4th Bengal N.I., to Henrietta, daughter of W. S. Cracroft, at Jounpore, Jan. 4.  
 PLOWDEN, Lieut. G. W. C., 3rd Bengal Eur. L.C., to Henrietta, daughter of E. Plowden, at Lahore, Jan. 4.  
 ROBERTSON, Henry D., Bengal Civil Service, to Nina W., daughter of the late A. C. Dunlop, Esq., at St. Andrew's Church, Brighton, Victoria, Dec. 8.  
 THOMAS, J., to Miss Jane Knox, at Bynulla, Jan. 10.  
 THOMPSON, A. K., to Mary, daughter of the late R. Lindsay, at Madras, Dec. 30.

## DEATHS.

BURRELL, Simon N., at Chittagong, aged 65, Dec. 26.  
 CARTWRIGHT, William, at Bombay, aged 34, Jan. 11.  
 COLE, Archibald, at Coonoor, Jan. 2.  
 COLEMAN, John S. F., at Hong Kong, aged 29, Dec. 16.  
 CRAIG, Robert, at Dinapore, aged 31, Dec. 21.  
 D'MONTE, Cecilia, wife of G., at Madras, aged 19, Jan. 11.  
 EBERT, Mrs. J. G., at Colombo, aged 53, Dec. 31.  
 FONSEKA, Alfred A., inf. son of J. A., at Colombo, Jan. 2.

GRIFFIN, Thomas, at Buxar, aged 52, Dec. 18.  
 HART, William, at Manila, Dec. 13.  
 HEATON, Margaret, wife of Capt. G. H., at Hong Kong, Dec. 22.  
 LAWLER, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Calcutta, aged 45, Jan. 8.  
 MCNAIR, Daniel C., inf. son of D., at Palamcotta, Dec. 30.  
 MCNAMARA, Julia A., wife of J., at Madras, Jan. 9.  
 MILNER, Maj. Joaquim M., at Macao, aged 68, Dec. 25.  
 RAVENSCROFT, Julia, daughter of the late Lieut. E. W., at Kidderpore, aged 10, Dec. 25.  
 ROSTAN, William J., son of J. H., at Calcutta, aged 7, Dec. 27.  
 SILKE, John M., at sea, aged 15, Dec. 16.  
 SINGER, Barnett, at Hong Kong, aged 21, Dec. 17.  
 SOUTH, Edith F., Jan. 6.  
 SPERLING, Maj., late H.M.'s 16th Lancers, at Ishapore, aged 61, Dec. 16.  
 STANLEY, Emily A. M., infant daughter of W. H., at Horsingabad.  
 THOMAS, Louisa, wife of K. B., at Negapatam, Dec. 26.  
 TRIPP, B. C., at Purneah, aged 29, Dec. 7.  
 TUTING, Thomas C., inf. son of Rev. T., at Peshawur, Dec. 8.  
 WALLER, Isabella, widow of the late T. P., at Madras, Jan. 5.  
 WELLS, Charlotte M., wife of Sir M., at Calcutta, aged 42, Jan. 5.  
 WHITE, George G., at Black Town, aged 54, Jan. 7.  
 WICKHAM, Elizabeth, inf. daughter of H., at Rangoon, Dec. 7.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

February 3.

7th Drag. Guards.—Lieut. C. Barton to be capt., by purch., v. Dowbiggin, ret.; Feb. 3. Cornet W. M. Erskine to be lieut., without purch., v. Caldwell, dec.; Dec. 12. Cornet E. H. O'Dowd to be lieut., by purch., v. Barton; Feb. 3.  
 8th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. G. Hanbury to be capt., by purch., v. Wirgman, prom.; by purch., to an unatt. majority; Cornet A. Tonnochy to be lieut., by purch., v. Hanbury; Feb. 3.  
 Royal Artillery.—Brev. maj. H. Clerk, on the supernum. list, to be lieut. col.; Brev. maj. F. B. Ward to be lieut. col., v. W. J. Smyth, placed on supernum. list; Brev. maj. H. Rogers, from h.p., to be capt., v. Ward; Nov. 28. Paymr. T. H. Ratcliff, fr. h.p., 9th drags., to be paymr., v. Landers, res.; Jan. 10. J. W. Callow to be vet. surg., v. Cochrane, dec.; Dec. 14, 1857. The name of Lieut. Ireland, of the royal art., is Edward Claphy Ireland, and not Ireland only, as previously stated.  
 Royal Engrs.—Brev. maj. R. M. Laffan to be lieut. col., v. Robinson; Nov. 28. 2nd Capt. S. B. Farrell, on the supernum. list, to be capt.; 2nd Capt. C. W. Barry to be capt., v. Laffan; Lieut. J. P. Maquay to be 2nd capt., v. Barry; Dec. 13. The commissions of Capt. and Brev. maj. F. E. Cox, and 2nd Capt. Darrah, to be dated 28th Nov., instead of 13th Dec. The surname of the gent. cadet app. on 22nd Dec., is Masterson, and not Masterton, as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 3.  
 Military Train.—Capt. T. G. B. Atkinson, fr. h.p. unatt., to be capt., v. Balcombe, whose app. as stated in the *Gazette* of Nov. 4, has been cancl.; Nov. 4.  
 9th Foot.—Capt. W. L. Murphy, fr. 40th foot, to be capt., v. Hon. F. Le P. Trench, who exch.; Feb. 3.  
 24th Foot.—Lieut. J. Cusack to be lieut., v. Farquharson, res.; Lieut. J. Cusack to be adj., v. Surplice, who resigns the adjutancy only; Feb. 3.  
 31st Foot.—Lieut. W. H. James to be adj., v. Lecson, prom.; Nov. 30.  
 40th Foot.—Capt. Hon. F. Le P. Trench, from 9th foot, to be capt., v. Murphy, who exch.; Feb. 3.  
 52nd Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. C. A. Denison to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Brev. col. G. Campbell; Capt. A. L. Peel to be maj., without purch., v. Denison; Lieut. T. A. Julian to be capt., without purch., v. Peel; Jan. 31.  
 57th Foot.—Lieut. H. D. M. Shute, to be capt., by purch., v. Bird, ret.; Ensign W. De W. Waller to be lieut., by purch., v. Shute; Feb. 3.  
 73rd Foot.—Maj. gen. Sir M. Creagh to be col., v. Lieut. gen. C. G. Falconer, dec.; Jan. 11. Lieut. M. S. Blyth to be capt., by purch., v. Aitchison, ret.; Ensign St. J. D. Galloway to be lieut., by purch., v. Blyth; P. T. Foley, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Kirk, ret.; Feb. 3.  
 74th Foot.—Ensign T. O. Wingate, fr. 8th foot, to be ensign, v. Clowes, dec.; Feb. 3.  
 75th Foot.—Lieut. F. R. Macnamara, fr. 93rd foot, to be lieut., v. Brocas, who exch.; Nov. 14.  
 79th Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Mackesy to be capt., without purch., v. Newport, dec.; Dec. 6.  
 81st Foot.—Asst. surg. J. S. Duncan, fr. the staff, to be asst. surg., v. Mullan, who exch.; Nov. 20.  
 87th Foot.—Lieut. E. H. J. Meredyth to be capt., without purch., v. Brev. maj. Ring, dec.; Ens. G. R. Storey to be lieut., without purch., v. Meredyth; Jan. 20.

93rd Foot.—Lieut. R. Brocas, from 75th foot, to be lieut., v. Macnamara, who exch.; Nov. 14.  
 95th Foot.—L. T. K. Gutavinski, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. J. H. Prior, res.; Surg. J. Gibbons, fr. staff, to be surg., v. Webb, app. to staff; Feb. 8.  
 98th Foot.—Capt. T. R. Hamilton, fr. 61st foot, to be capt., v. Blackett, who exch.; Feb. 8.  
 99th Foot.—Asst. surg. W. K. Stewart, M.D., from staff to be asst. surg., v. Whitley; Feb. 8.

## HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surg. H. M. Webb, M.B., fr. 95th foot, to be surg., v. Gibbons, app. to 95th foot; Feb. 8.  
 Asst. surg. W. J. Mullan, fr. 81st foot, to be asst. surg. to the forces, v. Duncan, who exch.; Nov. 20.  
 Asst. surg. J. Farr, fr. 56th foot, to be asst. surg. to the forces, v. Loughheed, app. to 56th foot; Feb. 8.  
 Asst. surg. G. Whitley, fr. 99th foot, to be asst. surg. to the forces, v. W. K. Stewart, app. to 99th foot; Feb. 8.  
 Acting asst. surg. J. M. Wills has been perm. to res. his appt.; Feb. 3.

## BREVET.

The prom. of Brev. col. the hon. A. A. Spencer, C.B., and Brev. col. A. A. T. Cunynghame, C.B., to the rank of maj. gen. in the East Indies, to be temp. and local and not local only, as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 13.  
 Brev. col. W. A. McCleverty, lieut. col. on h.p., unatt., to have the temp. and local rank of maj. gen. in the East Indies; Feb. 3.  
 Capt. A. Tisdall, 35th foot, to be maj. in the army; Feb. 8.  
 MEMORANDA.—Thomas Hunt, Esq., to be paymr. to the royal art. and royal engr. in China; Jan. 21.

February 14.

6th Drag. Guards.—Corn. R. S. Blackett has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.  
 16th Lt. Drags.—W. A. Battine, gent., to be cornet, without purch.  
 17th Lt. Drags.—Corn. J. I. Fraser to be lieut., by purch., v. the Hon. W. H. Curzon, prom.  
 Royal Art.—The commission of Vet. surg. J. Lambert to be antedated to Oct. 12, 1857.  
 1st Foot.—Ens. J. Stansfeld to be lieut., by purch., v. Hill, prom.  
 20th Foot.—Lieut. J. C. Cox to be Instructor of Musketry, v. O'Neill, res.  
 21th Foot.—Ens. C. A. Hewitt to be lieut., by purch., v. Ogilvy, ret.; Ens. W. M. De R. Barclay, from 11th foot, to be ens., v. Hewitt.  
 34th Foot.—Maj. gen. J. Eden, C.B., to be col., v. Gen. Sir T. M. Brisbane, bart., C.B., dec.  
 71st Foot.—Ens. H. B. Wilson to be Instructor of Musketry.  
 82nd Foot.—Qrmr. R. P. Brooks, from a depot battn., to be qrmr., v. Connor, who exch.  
 99th Foot.—Brev. Lieut. col. H. J. Day to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Brev. Col. Smyly, ret.; Capt. C. Blamire to be major, without purch., v. Day; Lieut. G. R. S. Black to be capt., without purch., v. Blamire.

TEGG'S FIRST BOOK OF ARITHMETIC FOR CHILDREN.—If numbers first came from the East, the people of the West have so far improved upon the science as to make it their own. Some will have it that numbers are an invention of the Evil One, whence we may infer that they are themselves bad arithmeticians. The fault, perhaps, should not be altogether laid at their door, for the study of arithmetic has hitherto been very repulsive to children, and the effect of early prejudice is proverbially difficult to eradicate. We use the word "hitherto" advisedly—notwithstanding Mr. Disraeli's sarcasm—because "hereafter" the same objection need not apply. There is now an excellent little primer to be had of all respectable booksellers, and certainly at 85, Queen-street, Cheap-side. If arithmetic can ever be clothed in a pleasing garb, the feat is at last achieved, and the honour is due to Mr. William Tegg, whose "First Book" we commend to all persons who wish to teach their children how to make out bills, and how to run them up. The latter accomplishment, perchance, is instinctive, but the former one is sufficiently valuable in this utilitarian age to insure a large demand for this useful little manual.

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. India, Feb. 4, 1860.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria .....	27,950	—
Ceylon .....	1,200	—
Madras .....	3,966	—
Calcutta .....	6,100	£105,020
Hong Kong .....	5,780	73,998
Poo-chow .....	—	965
Shanghai .....	—	53,950
	£25,086	£233,558

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Overland Summary of the *Bombay Times and Standard*).

BOMBAY, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

The *Berenice*, her Majesty's Indian Navy, proceeding to Suez to embark the artillery en route hither for service in China, takes a mail for England, which she will put on board the *Bentinck*, from Calcutta, at Aden.

Very little of general interest has transpired since the last mail left, except in connection with the China force. That is gradually assuming yet larger proportions, and the appointments on the general staff are verging towards completeness. The following, we believe, may be relied on:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Hope Grant—Commanding; Col. Haythorne (now in China)—Chief of Staff; Col. Mackenzie (Dep. Adj.-Gen., Bengal)—Adjutant-General; Colonel Stephenson (now in China)—Dep. Adj.-General; Col. Bruce (Chief of Police, Oudh)—Dep. Adj.-General, Moran Force; Major Drummond and Major Taylor—Assist. Adjts.-General; Col. Holdich, C.B. (Commanding Gondah Station and Trans Gogra)—Qr.-Master-General; Col. Ousely (Dept.-Assist.-Qr.-Mast.-Gen., Oudh Division)—Dep.-Qr.-Mast.-General; Capt. P. S. Lumsden (60th N.I.), and Capt. G. Allgood (49th N.I.)—Assist.-Qr.-Masts.-General; Gen. Napier and Gen. Michel—Generals of Division.

Since last mail several additions to the Bengal portion of the force have been sent to us. The whole list at present stands thus:—

BENGAL.—EUROPEANS.—No. 2 Battery 11th Brigade Royal Artillery; Cavalry (not detailed); 4th Company Royal Engineers; 23rd Company Royal Engineers; her Majesty's 3rd (East Kent, or Buffs) Foot; her Majesty's 6th (Royal 1st Warwickshire) Foot, 1st Battalion; her Majesty's 8th (King's) Foot, 1st Battalion; her Majesty's 23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) Foot, 1st Battalion; her Majesty's 37th (North Hampshire) Foot; her Majesty's 60th (King's Royal) Rifle Corps, 1st Battalion; her Majesty's 67th (South Hampshire) Foot; her Majesty's 73rd Foot; her Majesty's 87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers) Foot; her Majesty's 99 (Lanarkshire) Foot.—NATIVES.—Irregular cavalry (not detailed); Five Battalions Infantry (each 800 strong).

MADRAS.—EUROPEANS.—No. 7 Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery; her Majesty's 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards—two squadrons; A and K Companies Sappers and Miners; her Majesty's 44th (East Essex) Foot; her Majesty's 66th (Berkshire) Foot.—NATIVES.—A Company 5th Battalion Artillery (Golundauze); 1st Supplemental Company (Golundauze).

BOMBAY.—EUROPEANS.—Her Majesty's 31st (Huntingdonshire) Foot; her Majesty's 56th (West Essex) Foot.—NATIVES.—3rd Regiment Native Infantry (1,000 strong); 5th Regiment Native (Light) Infantry (1,000 strong).

The only information we have of the "cavalry" is afforded by the *Mofussilite* of the 10th—on dit, that it is to consist of a troop or squadron of the 2nd Dragoon Guards. Of the "irregular cavalry," the same journal has heard that it will comprise "600 volunteers from the four regiments of Sikh cavalry." The *Delhi Gazette* also says, that three squadrons of irregular cavalry, under Captain Fane, are going, and that volunteers are wanted. Captain Fane is second in command of the 3rd Cavalry Regiment Punjab Irregular Force.

Of Queen's troops (infantry) the *Oudh Gazette*, usually reliable, has heard that the 24th (1st battalion) are likely to go; and the *Poona Observer* mentions the 43rd, it being ordered to Calcutta. The latter, however, is more likely to remain at the Presidency, to supply the place of the 60th and 99th.

Toward completing the five battalions of Native Infantry, the 5th and 15th Punjab Infantry, the 33rd Bengal Native Infantry, now at Peshawur, and the 60th Ghoorkas, have volunteered their services.

Sir Hope Grant is said (*Lucknow Herald*) to have applied for an escort of the Bays to accompany him to China.

## Operations against the Waghers.

From A. K. Forbes, Esq., act. pol. agent in Kattyawar, to H. L. Anderson, Esq., sec. to Govnt.

Dated 26th Dec., 1859.

SIR,—I have the honour of forwarding, for the information of Government, copies of two letters from Maj. Honner, the latter containing a very graphic and interesting narrative of his operations against the Wagher position, on the 18th inst.

2. While lamenting with Maj. Honner the loss which his troops unfortunately suffered in the attack, I am not disposed to estimate so lowly as he does the value of the success obtained. I quite concur with him in the belief, that "the events of Beyt and Dwarka had impressed the public mind with an exaggerated notion of the bravery of the insurgent Waghers." People knew that an imposing naval and military force had been employed in Ockamundel, and they were aware that the Waghers had got off almost scatheless. It is easy for any one who is acquainted with the natives of India to understand how they would think and talk under such circumstances. I have even heard such absurd notions broached as that of the insurgents having cut their way out of Dwarka through H.M.'s 28th regt. The existence of these erroneous impressions was undoubtedly dangerous, and Maj. Honner, in effectually dispelling them by driving the Waghers headlong from a position which they believed to be inaccessible to artillery, and impregnable, has rendered a greater service than may at first sight appear, and has done much to preserve the future tranquillity of the province of Kattyawar.

3. I shall take measures to ensure a liberal reward to men who, with so much energy and fortitude, assisted in placing the mountain train on the summit of the Dantal hill.

4. It will give me great pleasure to communicate to H.H. the Jam, Maj. Honner's very favourable opinion of the exertions of his Seebundeas. I shall also have gratification in announcing to the Rana of Porebunder, that his men performed the duty which was intrusted to them. The Durbar of Joonaghur feels greatly disappointed that its levies should have failed in co-operating effectively with Capt. Anderson. The failure is the more to be regretted from the fact, that this attack, if successful, would have ensured the capture of the retreating families. I am sure that Government will sympathise with H.H. the Nawab's annoyance at this dereliction of duty on the part of his Seebundeas, the rather because his personal zeal in the cause has been so distinctly evinced by his sending his troops to act in the territory of Noanugger, though the custom of the country would forbid calling upon him for their employment beyond the limits of Joonaghur.

5. I am very glad to observe that Maj. Honner has formed a favourable opinion of the zeal and talent of Azun Unutjee Umeerchand, the Joonaghur Minister. When the Waghers first entered Kattywar, there were, as you know, no regular troops of any kind to oppose to them. This state of affairs continued for a fortnight, and caused me no little anxiety, lest the example of the Waghers, then at the height of their reputation, should be followed by some or all of the turbulent tribes who inhabit this peninsula. Under these circumstances, I selected Unutjee as the only person whom I could send to the spot with full confidence that he would do all that could be done with the means at our disposal. Mainly through his exertions, a considerable body of irregular troops was collected about the Burda Hills, and local information acquired which has been most valuable, and has materially facilitated the operations of the troops. Unutjee had provided his Seebundeas with every necessary; in fact, I was informed by Capt. Black that they were much better supplied than our own regulars. It was of course not his fault that they could not be made to fight. I hope to be able to induce H.H. the Nawab to convey to Unutjee some public mark of approbation; but if, from circumstances

which are known to you, I should not succeed in this attempt, I hope I may be allowed to express to him that the Govt. appreciate his exertions.

6. The valuable suggestions contained in the tenth par. of Maj. Honner's last letter, shall receive due attention.

7. I will endeavour to ascertain what degree of culpability attaches to the villagers of Assiawudur, and take such steps as may be necessary in regard thereto.

8. Government will, I am sure, read with pleasure Maj. Honner's testimony to the zeal and efficiency with which the asst. pol. agents, Capt. Black and Lieut. Leathes, performed their duties. I have been very much indebted to both of these gentlemen for the cordiality with which they have worked with me throughout. I cannot let slip this opportunity of expressing my high sense of the services of Maj. Honner himself. His frankness in communicating with me, his tact in his intercourse with the agents of the chief, his industry in making himself personally acquainted with all the pathways leading up to the Abhpooora, have contributed to the result no less than his skill in designing, and gallantry in executing, the attack on the very formidable position held by the insurgents. Maj. Honner has not mentioned the fact, but I think it my duty to inform the Government, that he was himself the first man who entered the fort held by the Waghers on the Abhpooora.

9. Subsequently to the attack conducted by Maj. Honner, Col. Christie arrived with a reinforcement from Ockamundel, and took command. Neither Maj. Honner nor I could have looked with any confidence for such a reinforcement, Lieut. Barton having written on the 11th Dec. to Lieut. Leathes, saying, "that 350 Europeans could not possibly be spared from here (Ockamundel) at present," and mentioning that Col. Christie had that morning started with a column of 209 Europeans and 100 Native Infantry in search of a body of Waghers, who had taken refuge in the jungle near Wussye, and that instructions had been received from the Resident at Baroda, to keep a column always in readiness for such purposes.

10. On the 24th inst. I addressed to Lieut. Leathes a letter, of which I forward a copy—suggesting that troops should be moved from Bhanwar in pursuit of the insurgents. Col. Stiles has now arrived at Porebunder, and taken command of the entire force. Lieut. Pym, with the Guzerat Ir. Horse, and Capt. Anderson and McGrigor, with the 11th N.I. and 2nd L. Cav., have been already detached in this direction, and I hope to open communication with them to-day at Kissod and Wudul, south and north of Joonaghur. Capt. Whitehill, with about 160 Guzerat Horse, arrived here this morning.

11. The insurgents appear, part of them, to have returned to Ockamundel, part to have concealed themselves, or to have moved in this direction in small parties and with as much secrecy as possible, with the view of waiting in the Geer, and harassing the Gaekwar districts from thence. Jodha Manik was wounded in the eye by a splinter of rock detached by a cannon shot, during the actions of the 18th. I have some hopes of being able to capture him, as he is unable to move rapidly in consequence of his wound. Parties of women and children, escorted by ten or twenty armed men, have been seen in the direction of Maecree and Ballagum towards the coast, and it was reported to me that Rama Manik with about sixty men was near Gunod on Friday. The rendezvous at one time proposed was a place called Mudhee, in the Giral hills close to Joonaghur. I am doing my best to keep people in activity and procure information. The inhabitants of the districts near Ockamundel have been found very lukewarm, and unwilling to compromise themselves with the Waghers, whose future enmity they dread. I trust as the insurgents come eastwards these difficulties may be diminished. They will not at any rate have the same advantage in local knowledge which they have hitherto possessed. Eleven persons have been apprehended by the Joonaghur people lately, who will be either taken to Captain Black or

brought to me, and from whom we may possibly obtain some information. It would probably have been impossible, even with a much larger force, to have prevented the escape of a considerable portion of the insurgents, especially as there is some reason to believe that they were aware of the day on which the attack was to be made; but their circumstances now are very different from what they were before they were driven out of the Abhpoora. They have lost their strong position, a large portion of their numbers, the stores they had collected, and above all their prestige. Henceforth, though they may continue to give us trouble for a long time, they may be looked upon in the light of common Bahir-wutias.

12. The plan which I propose to adopt at present is that of stationing parties of horse along the two lines from Joonaghur to Dhanree, in the Umreili District and Puttim (Verawul), so as to cover the Geer as much as possible. If, notwithstanding our exertions, the Waghers steal through, it will perhaps be necessary to concentrate the troops, according to the plan originally sketched by me at Dhanree and Korenar, and to send the Seebundee into the Geer to be supported by troops whenever any reliable information can be obtained. Col. Stiles, or the officer who may be detached here in command, will be able to put these arrangements into proper form.

A. K. FORBES, Act. Pol. Agent.

Kattywar Pol. Agency, Camp Joonaghur,  
Dec. 26, 1850.

From the officer comdg. Kattywar F.F., to the  
Pol. Agent in Kattywar, Joonaghur Camp,  
Bhunwar, Dec. 22, 1850.

SIR,—In the last para. of my second letter to you dated 16th inst., I stated my intention to attack the position of the Waghers on Sunday with all my available men. I did so, but (in consequence of the natural obstacles to be overcome) with a success that has not compensated us for our loss of fifty-six killed and wounded, three of the latter since dead.

2. I shall not attempt to describe the mountains or the position held in them by the enemy, but try to explain to you the means we took to get possession of their Fort on the Abhpoora. The operations extended round a circumference of close on thirty miles, and our extreme right and left posts must have been at least that distance apart.

3. Capt. Walker, with 126 Grendrs., was placed three days previously in ambush one mile from his camp in the mountains, holding the ambush with a small picket by day and all his men by night. His tents were at Pastur, eight miles off on my right. Lieut. Pym, with about 120 sabres, was placed in the plain at Paodwulla, in rear of Capt. Walker, also eight miles off. The Waghers had escaped by these passes on two occasions in small parties, as they lead to Oka. Capt. Walker in his ambush, by 8½ a.m. 19th Dec., had taken nearly 500 souls who were attempting to escape; he is still there, and I have as yet received no formal report from him.

4. In my immediate front, Lieut. and Adj. Lewis descended the mountain with 118 men, and while gallantly leading them up was dangerously wounded in the chest by the third shot fired on us. Ensign Bell took on the men, and at an hour and a-half's ascent up the hill, had seven men killed and 15 wounded at a hidden breastwork, which his men subsequently turned and met with little or no further opposition. Next to Lieut. Lewis, but on the left, I ascended with 200 Grendrs. to take a ruined fort called the "Dherkota," which is half-way up the mountain. Very fortunately, this party, though opposed three times, met with nothing to check its onward progress, and, in three hours and three quarters from the time we left our tents, possessed itself of the enemy's fort on the Abhpoora, having had two men wounded and killing one Wagher and wounding another. We entered by climbing one of the low bastions. The opponents of Ensign Bell and Capt. Hill were taken in the rear by my advance. The ascent of the Abhpoora, after passing the "Dherkota," was nearly perpendi-

cular, for I purposely avoided the pathway, and on seizing the first or northern fort, I found complete success unattainable from inability to walk. The whole of the families, amounting to some hundreds, were streaming out of the southern or third fort, all carrying some kind of load, and were protected by a fire of matchlock men, who quietly stood looking at us but beyond our fire (common muskets). There are three enclosures; the first or northern fort taken by us, commands the other; the second or centre fort, in which were the tanks and huts; the third or southern fort. They are much dilapidated and fallen down in parts, but could not be taken without guns if properly defended.

5. The next attack on my left was up the Null-jur pathway on the other side of Moorpoor. It consisted of four mountain train guns manned by Golundauze, and six or seven Grenadiers and 400 men of the 14th N.I. in about equal numbers, the whole under Capt. Hill. He had seven or eight officers. Considerable opposition was met with by this path, but Capt. Hill's arrangements, seconded by the exertions of all his officers, overcame both the natural difficulties of the ascent and the cunning of the enemy. One Jemadar of Golundauze fell mortally wounded, and a sepoy of the 17th was killed. I believe five dead Waghers were counted. After the 1st N.I. had been about an hour or more in the fort, which was then completely free of the enemy, I heard Capt. Lucas' mortars and howitzers opening on a body of insurgents who had retreated from the fort, ascended the Dantal peak, and were opposing the 11th N.I. under Capt. Anderson, although they had 700 of us (tired to be sure) in their rear. Capt. Hill and Lucas were close to me on a ridge of mountains, though it took a long time to communicate. The ascent of the mountain train I did not witness, but I do not think I am exaggerating in saying that no four guns were ever taken up worse or stiffer ground, and I beg especially to recommend to your liberal consideration the men whose names are in the paper marked A. I have heard Rs. 2 named as being a liberal allowance. I beg to hope that at the very least, for the two days' labour, each man may receive 5 Coy's. Rs. from Lieut. Leathes, and not through any native agent.

6. The next attack on the left (I am looking at the hills from Bhanwar) was Lieut. Hallett and 50 Grenadiers, under Lieut. Maunsell of the 11th, with 40 of his men. These were to assist the Joonaghur Seebundee in taking the Dantal, 12 or 14 miles off. They behaved with credit and overcame all obstacles of ground and position, though under fire the whole way up. This attack after some time got mixed up with Capt. Anderson's. One Grenadier was wounded, and Lieut. Hallett had a most providential escape: a matchlock ball from the highest peak of the Dantal, 600 yards off, struck and lodged itself in the brass of a telescope he had slung on his back.

7. I now come to my extreme left attack of 250 of the 11th, under Capt. Anderson. They were to have come up a path called the "Dher Koonakee-keree," which would have nearly completed the ring of operations, and may be some four miles or so from Capt. Walker's ambush. Had they been in time the retreating families would have met them face to face, but we have had fortune against us. The guides I procured would not work: they were in fact afraid. The country was most difficult, the way longer by 2 or 3 miles than my information led me to believe, I mean to the base of the mountain. This path is 21 miles from Bhanwar round the mountains.

8. I believe that no body of regular troops in India since the commencement of the operations consequent on the mutiny of 1857, has exceeded the performance of this body of men of the 11th N. I. On this occasion, Capt. Anderson came to Sursace by forced marches by my order on Saturday; 45 miles in 31 hours. They left their ground again at 1 a.m. Sunday, and were under arms for 20 hours, continuously marching to the base, ascending the Dantal, and returning to the camp, which from the nature of the ground I cannot compute at less than a march of 60 miles. Capt. Anderson was shot through the clothes, and

had 4 men killed and 14 wounded (2 since dead); he dispossessed the enemy of the Dantal by a rush, pistolling 2 of the enemy himself. These Arabs and Waghers had four guns firing at them and 100 men on a ridge in their rear, under Capt. Hill, whom I sent to take off their fire from the 11th.

9. These events bring me down to about 3 or p.m. of Sunday: all our men having been 12 hours under arms, with 100 rounds of ammunition on their persons. The firing gradually died away, and the enemy defiled through the jungle, along the southern base of the Venoo, leading on to our ambush. We took 70 men, women, and children, in the fort; they offered no resistance. I had 1,058 men, not including the artillery. The number of the enemy it is impossible to estimate. Those who opposed us and could not regain the fort we never saw again, nor could their numbers at any time be guessed. The prisoners will very likely give the desired information, but I think that their numbers were very small—I have heard 400.

The ravines and ascents were too difficult to allow of any communication between attacks. The voice could not reach across them. The whole of the sepoys who met me demanded to be led after the retreating Waghers (I mention this to show their spirit), but I would not permit it. The jungles were impervious, and water only where we stood. This was after we took the fort.

10. I have now to mention the Seebundee. Those of the Jam of Naonugger ascended the Venoo between Capt. Walker's ambush and Lieut. Lewis' attack. They were of the greatest assistance, and I trust such notice as you deem proper may be taken of them. The Venoo mountain is exceedingly steep, densely wooded, and its head consists of various elevations; the Jam's Seebundee ascended these, but it was as impossible for them to see the string of women and children and men running away under the precipices and in the woods below them, as it was for us, who saw all, to communicate the fact to them. The Seebundee of the Nawab of Joonaghur would not act. 500 men, more or less, were to have been present at Tursace. When Lieut. Hallett had got as far as Reesheshwur, 39 men made their appearance, and told him they "could not possibly go up, as the Waghers were too good shots to let any escape!" In the afternoon I saw some Seebundee through my telescope firing at the retreating Waghers. I fancied these were Joonaghur men. The Rana of Porebunder's men came to the front, but how far they assisted us up the hill I know not. I hope H.H. will be relieved of any anxiety he may feel on this point, as your remonstrances to all the chiefs have naturally caused him to wish for a favourable report from me. The minister Anundjee of Joonaghur is decidedly the best man I have had to deal with here, and regret much that his Seebundee were not forthcoming; he displayed all the method and arrangement of details of a European, and I trust some mark of your approbation may be meted out to him. I will write officially to Lieut. Leathes (for your information) about the guides. They were all, with I think one exception, ordered away, and the regulars took the mountains without their aid. I may also add that we only began to see the Seebundee on the peaks around when the fort was in our hands.

11. The killed and wounded of the enemy may amount to twenty five. They are in my opinion very much overrated as to their courage. The events of Beyt and Dwarka have impressed the public mind with an exaggerated notion of their bravery, prowess, and daring, and I consider this not the least obstacle I had to contend against. They, as a general rule, fire a few well-directed shots from rests, and if pressed immediately run away. To obtain every available man to act against so formidable a foe as these men were represented to me to be, I left the whole of my camp, guns, ammunition, and treasure standing in charge of a few sick men, and Lieutenant Gibb ordered his battery horses to parade in front of the tents to make the enemy believe we were all quiet. I need not observe that all my arrangements were ready on Saturday, and that the whole of the

attacking columns removed from their respective bivouacs at 4 A.M. on Sunday, and waited at the base of the mountain until three signal guns were fired from the fort of Moorpoor six miles off as the dawn broke, when the ascent began.

12. The pass up the gorge in front of Bhanwar and along the base of Venoo is most difficult; it had three strong loophole breastworks made of cut stone, from the fort above, and I was told (beforehand) was defended by two hundred men. If such was the case it was impregnable, and I allowed them to consider it so. This pass is called the "Lumb Reeve." I would recommend that the jungle, for one hundred yards on each side of this patch, be at once cut down—a couple of hundred acres would be enough. The grass is generally burned at the Hoollee, by which time the prostrate scrubwood would be dry, and it would take forty or fifty years to again grow to its present formidable impenetrability. A detailed survey of each patchway should be made by one of your assistants, all the water-holes (if any) noted, and the various points which turn and command the pathways described. This document should be lodged in your office for future guidance, if ever required. The tanks on the fort are too large to fill up, and I think impossible to drain. They are depressions in the solid rock. I would, therefore, spend no time or thought on them or the wells. The mountain is untenable if troops are sent quick, and are made to attack from all points at once; but much future trouble would be avoided by always ordering in Seebundees to hold the fort during the continuance of a disturbance in the province similar to the Okhamundel rebellion.

13. I beg to report that a party of fifty Waghers and Dhers, with some wounded, all fully armed, arrived at Assiawuddee, near Kullianpoor on the Okamundel road, in the open day, ate their meals on the river side, and left the place one hour before I myself reached the town. This was on the 20th. I mention this in case you wish to punish the village. Col. Christie's camp was only three coss off, and the insurgents had to go round it, yet no information was given to that officer.

14. Every assistance and information that Capt. Black and Lieut. Leathes could give men was offered and given in the most willing manner. The former officer, leaving his own work, visited my camp three times to render himself of use to me. I trust you will only consider it justice to them to bring their exertions to the notice of Government; for what little success has attended our operations since I joined, is mainly to be attributed to unanimity on their part.

15. I must apologise to you for inflicting this narrative on you. At 2 P.M. on the 19th Dec., when still in the fort, I received an intimation from Col. Christie that he was en route from Okhamundel with nearly 500 men. I immediately sent down and requested the staff officer to write and stop his further advance. I rode out to his camp at Kullianpoor on the 20th, and he, thinking it better to come on to Bhanwar, arrived here this morning, and has assumed the command of the Kattayar Field Force. Had I guessed that he would have been permitted to come, I should have delayed my attack.

A. HONNER, Maj., 1st Gren. Regt. N.I.

P. S. — Col. Stiles has arrived at Porebunder to assume the command of both forces. I hope you got my pencil express about countermanding reinforcements. Horses are required. Before I seal this, I may mention that 250 Waghers, with Jodha Maniek, have crossed the Bhader at the village of Segrus.

A. HONNER, Maj.  
From Capt. C. Lucas, comdg. Goozerat Mountain Train, to the staff officer, Burda F.F.

Camp Bhanwar, 20th Dec., 1859.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of Maj. Honner, comdg. the F.F., the names of forty-seven biggaries who were supplied me by the pol. agent to assist in carrying the gun-carriages up the hills during the operation of the 18th, and would beg most respectfully to remark that these men worked from six A.M. till nearly five P.M. of the 18th inst. continuously, and for the

most part exposed to the fire of the enemy, without water or food, carrying the carriages of the howitzers up and down the hills, which were difficult even for men to climb empty-handed. I would, therefore, trust that as their exertions were certainly extraordinary, their reward may be proportionately liberal. They were employed on the 19th inst. in bringing down the carriages by the Soombee Gorge, from about five A.M. till near three P.M. I fancy that five rupees per diem per man would not be deemed too great a reward, but it is not my place to fix what it should be.

C. LUCAS, Capt.,  
Comdg. Gujerat Mtn. Train.

From the Actg. Pol. Agent in Kattiawar, to  
Lieut. Leathes,

Dated 24th Dec., 1859.

SIR,—I have just received Lieut. Burton's letter of the 17th Dec., of which a copy has been sent direct to you.

2. I should suppose that there was now collected at Bhanwar a larger force than is likely to be required in the Burda hills. It appears that the number of the insurgents left in that district is inconsiderable, and that it is decreasing.

3. Have the goodness, therefore, to suggest to the officer in command the advisability of sending any troops, which he thinks will not be wanted, back to Okamundel, and moving with the rest of his force, as soon as the Burda district is clear of large bodies of the rebels, towards the Veesa-wudder and Puttin districts, or in such other direction as you may ascertain the insurgents to have taken. The Geer is the point for which, according to general opinion, the insurgents will probably make.

4. The officer in command may, however, think it prudent to leave a part of his force in the neighbourhood of the Burda hills, and another part may perhaps be required to take charge of the prisoners. As many as possible of these should be sent to Okmündel, with any troops who may be returning thither.

5. I have written to Capt. Whitehill, commanding Goozerat Irregular Horse, to proceed to this place, with the view of aiding in cutting off the rebels from the Geer.

6. I send this letter open to Cap. Black, who will forward it to you.

A. K. FORBES, Asst. pol. agent.

Joonaghur, Dec. 24, 1859.

RESOLUTION BY THE HON. BOARD.—Dated the 4th Jan., 1860.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has perused with much gratification Maj. Honner's account of his operations against the Waghers on the 18th Dec. His report is a very modest narrative of an attack on a formidable position, planned with judgment and executed with the greatest gallantry. His Lordship in Council fully concurs with the Act. Pol. Agent in considering that Maj. Honner has much underestimated the value of the service rendered by him on this occasion, and he notes with peculiar pleasure the fact mentioned by the Act. Pol. Agent, but not mentioned by Maj. Honner, that the officer commanding the force was the first man who entered the fort on the Abhpooora. The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council regards the attack on Abhpooora hill to have been most creditable to Maj. Honner and the officers and men serving under him, and he requests that the Pol. Agent will convey to Maj. Honner his lordship's acknowledgments and commendation.

The Pol. Agent may be informed that Government approves the communication which he proposes to make to the Jam of Naonugger, the Rana of Porebunder, and the Nawab of Joonaghur. His Lordship in Council also requests that Unutjee, the karbaree of Joonaghur, may be informed that Government fully appreciates his exertions.

The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council has read with great satisfaction the testimony borne by Maj. Honner and Mr. Forbes, to the good service rendered by Capt. Black and Lieut. Leathes.

The proceedings of the acting political agent reported in this letter are approved, and the rewards to the men who assisted in dragging the guns to the summit of the Dantal hill sanctioned.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, Feb. 18, 1860.

### CULTIVATION OF SILK IN INDIA.\*

In the few remarks we have to make on the subject of silk cultivation in India it is scarcely necessary to begin, like Captain Hutton, with the Fall of Man, or even to remount to the distribution of animal life subsequent to the Noachian Deluge. In the absence of any authentic record as to the mother of mankind being apparelled in silk attire, it is idle to conjecture the existence of the *Bombyx Mori* at that interesting period of the world's history. Neither, perhaps, is it a matter of urgent importance to ascertain whether it was the *Saturnia Mylitta*, or the *Bombyx Huttoni*, that furnished the materials for the ball-dresses of the daughters-in-law of Noah. Passing lightly, then, over researches which, however profound and philosophical, can hardly be regarded as very valuable from an economical point of view; and leaving an equally wide range for the "acidulated drops" with which Captain Hutton favours those writers or inquirers who have the misfortune to differ from himself, we shall content ourselves with briefly summarising whatever appears of practical utility in that gallant officer's personal observations on the rearing of the silkworm in India.

In the first place we learn that the fine silk produced in Bengal is an indication and result of the degeneracy of the worm. The stock has deteriorated in consequence of the heat and humidity of the climate, and not a little through the injudicious system of feeding now in use. With a view to assist the young caterpillar in mastering the elemental difficulties of existence, the leaves are chopped into small pieces, although by such a course the process of fermentation is greatly accelerated. Gathered leaves begin to fade under the most favourable circumstances as soon as they are plucked, but their juices naturally become more quickly tainted when they are cut up into minute portions. Another effect of the rapid desiccation of the leaf is the necessity for frequent replenishment of the trays, and as frequent disturbance of the creature. In this respect it is not the young alone that suffer, for when the caterpillar is about to moult it attaches itself "by the anal feet to a silken web spun for that purpose on the surface of the leaf," and if detached from its hold it is "rendered unable to shake off, or leave behind it, the old skin." Besides, all the *Bombycidae* are night-feeders, and as food is supplied to them in a domesticated state only in the daytime, they are thereby deprived of one-half of their proper quantity of nourishment. What marvel, then, that the Bengal silkworm should be a puny creature, capable only of spinning a weak and slender thread?

How different is the case at Mussooree. There the climate is nearly similar, at least in tempe-

\* Notes on the Silkworms of India." By Capt. Thomas Hutton. Bishop's College Press, Calcutta.



ture, to that of the north of China, whence the *Bombyx Mori* and its cognate worms were originally obtained. The resemblance reaches even to the soil, and consequently the tea-plant and the mulberry grow on the barren slopes of the Himalaya as luxuriantly as in the most favoured spots of the Central Flowery Land. For the *Bombyx Huttoni*, which is "native, and to the manor born," Captain Hutton recommends the wild or indigenous mulberry, for two reasons—the first being that it was upon these trees he first discovered that variety of the silkworm; and the second, that their buds open out at the very time when the worm is hatched, and also because the creatures, even in their more advanced stages, prefer the leaves of the wild to those of the cultivated tree, which are thinner and drier. The caterpillars thrive best when left upon the trees, which also suffer less from their depredations than from having their leaves plucked off wholesale by the hand. It is found that the trees last longer, and that the leaves are more healthy and nutritious, when the former have been allowed to attain to twenty years of age before they are despoiled of their foliage. The indigenous tree, moreover, puts forth two crops of leaves, coincident with the hatching of the two broods of the *Bombyx Huttoni*. Another advantage of leaving the caterpillars on the trees is that they are thus enabled to gratify their night-feeding propensities, because, as we have already observed, these valuable creatures do not recognise the truth of the French proverb, *Qui dort, dine*. It may, perhaps, be objected that as wet leaves are found to disagree with the caterpillar in an artificial state, the exposure to rain and the choice only of dripping leaves must prove fatal. It is not so, however, in fact, although in the Himalayas rains or soaking mists continue for days together. The reason being that, "in a state of nature there are no deleterious gases arising from the leaves, whereas in the house the carbonic acid gases arising from the putrefactive fermentation of the vegetable mass is partially absorbed and held in solution by the water on the leaves, and this being swallowed by the worms becomes at once an active poison." Now that there is so much "talk" about developing the resources of India, and at a time when a France-fearing Government weakly sacrifices the manufactures of the country to gratify a magnanimous ally who has always a substantial "idea" upon his hands, it is useful to know that any quantity of raw silk of excellent quality can be obtained from our own dominions, provided only that British enterprise and capital be directed to the proper quarter. If Captain Hutton be correct, that quarter lies on the spurs of the Western Himalayas.

#### THE MONETARY SYSTEM OF INDIA.

GREAT is Diana of the Ephesians. Wonderful is the influence of that silver idol, the rupee, over the hearts of Anglo-Indian financiers. In spite of the example of other nations, the dictates of common prudence, the warnings of enlightened reasoners and experienced men of business, its altars are still smoking with the breath of many a rare sacrifice, still reeking with the blood of human victims offered up as a thing of course by the priests of a superstition more than a century

old, and therefore claiming to live for ever. In plain words, there are still a good many believers in the old creed that India can have but one medium of monied circulation, and that medium the silver rupee. From this faith they cannot swerve a jot, though England should come to be flooded with Australian gold, and hundreds of brave men should yearly perish for lack of a paper currency to replace the barbarous system of treasure-escorts.

That, in spite of all this, we are on the eve of a serious change for the better, can hardly be doubted, while Sir Charles Trevelyan at Madras, and Mr. James Wilson at Calcutta, are doing their best to help it forward. Wishing them all success in their battle with the hindrances offered by the fears of some, the deep-rooted prejudices of others, and the do-nothing policy of a third party, we cannot do better than recommend to curious readers a fairly-reasoned paper in the "Universal Review" for February, on the Monetary System and Financial Condition of India. It is pleasantly written, suggestive, and not too long. Without admitting the invariable force or soundness of the writer's reasoning, we can truly say that any one who wishes for a fair statement of the case in favour of gold coinage and paper notes for India, may read these pages with much profit and small effort.

To the want of a circulating medium more workable and less uniform than the clumsy silver coinage which no one who has travelled beyond Calcutta can help cursing in his heart, the writer traces many of the evils which have darkened the past, and still overcloud the future, of British India. Had there been, for instance, a well-organised paper currency issued by the Government itself, there would have been no treasuries full of rupees to be plundered by mutineers and village-robbers in 1857; while almost every native who possessed a note would have been so far interested in standing by those who had made it a legal tender. Such a system would have done away with the cruel, dangerous, and costly practice of transmitting cartloads of rupees at all seasons of the year, in a killing climate, under the charge of British officers commanding weak detachments of sepoys. It would have kept down the ever-increasing mass of idle poverty and lazy flunkeydom which swarms at present throughout the land, in every village, and round every Government office; and proportionally developed those industrial resources, on which the future welfare of India and our chance of making her pay her own expenses must depend. It would save the careless and much-enduring ryots and other labourers from the grasp of those merciless shroffs and mahajans, "a class of money-lenders the most extortionate, perhaps, in the world," who batten on the evils of a system which keeps their customers hopelessly and wretchedly poor. Between the Government treasuries and these rich native bankers, so little coin is left in circulation that whole villages may often be seen where such a thing as a rupee is practically unknown; business being limited to copper pice and cowries of infinitesimal value. To this cause also may be ascribed in part the great lack of commercial enterprise, the general stagnation of industrial energies, and the fearful accumulation of lawsuits in the Civil Courts throughout India. Perhaps, in these

latter instances, the writer dwells too much on one particular influence, overlooking causes of evil inherent in the native character, and allowing hardly enough for the impoverishing effects of our own faulty legislation towards the holders and tillers of the land. No aids to the circulation of money will tempt a native to work hard or long for small profits at a time, nor will any amount of paper issues counteract the evils of an assessment on land so high as to leave the ordinary cottier hardly means enough to keep soul and body together.

"The whole expenditure of the Government"—be it remembered—"in the support of her armies, and the civil and naval services, is defrayed in rupees. Those vast establishments, and all connected with them, are paid every thirty days in these two shilling pieces." Fancy, what in India is continually the case, a number of high placemen in this country attending once a month at a Government office, in person or by proxy, to receive, after due counting on either side, divers huge bags, containing each three or four thousand rupees. Fancy the enormous waste of time and paid labour in collecting these massive sums, in counting them over by tens and scores, in providing for their transmission from one place to another, in guarding them on the way, and after they have been lodged in the appointed stronghold. And yet in India millions of rupees are thus kept locked up from month to month, to be disbursed at certain times to people who, as a class, do little to repay the country that gives them bread.

The process of paying a regiment in India is curious enough to glance at:—

"The early departure from the regimental lines of the gun-limber or quartermaster's cart under a guard of soldiers towards the pay-office; often some miles distant; the weary process of counting and examining the heaps of rupees which cover the floor of the office; its return in the evening laden with some half ton of silver; the laborious work of distribution on the following day, form altogether a very humiliating and ludicrous exhibition in this nineteenth century."

The "treasure parties," as they are called, travelling hundreds of miles at a time, with all their cumbrous train of carts, camp-equipage, and camp-followers, not only entail extravagant expense on the Government, but endanger always the lives of the soldiers, and sometimes the safety of the treasure itself. A weak escort tempts the country people to attack the baggage, not always in vain nor without loss of precious lives; the unhealthy season is sure to do its work on officers and men; and a regiment once split up into detachments for distant duties takes some time to recover its lost discipline. All this would be at once avoided, and an immense saving insured of public money and human lives by the issue of Exchequer-notes; and the enforced introduction of gold coins of the value of five and ten florins would do away with the need for accumulating tons of idle silver in the treasuries of the civil officers.

That the paper notes would circulate fast enough, if once issued in sufficient quantities and for sums small enough to meet the wants of the poorer classes, we have no doubt whatever. There is already a large circulation of bank-notes in Calcutta itself, and no one who has felt the extreme advantage of using them there would question the propriety of making such use more general; only the notes should

be issued by Government and made convertible on demand. The amount of notes circulating at one time should never—it is proposed—exceed the yearly revenue. A further advantage would be gained by assimilating the coinage of India to that of England. This could be done by a simple change of names, the rupee becoming a florin, the eight anna piece a shilling, and so on. But would there be no hitch when we come to farthings? A “pie,” and still more, a “cowrie,” represents a sum of which comfortable Englishmen have no conception, though it expresses a very tangible value to many a poor native. Possibly with an increase of the circulating medium such things might pass away into outer darkness.

It really seems waste of time to prove the soundness of the footing on which such an issue of paper-notes would always rest; but, as human minds hold unaccountably different views of things, we may quote again from the afore-named essay. After asking what other security the present holders of “Company’s Paper” enjoy, than the wealth of India and the good faith of Government, and showing that a paper issue duly restricted would rest on exactly the same grounds, the writer proceeds to tax his opponents with inconsistency:—

“They can behold the country plunged deeper and deeper into debt, borrowing million upon million on the security of ‘promissory notes,’ having no guarantee whatever beyond the wealth of the country and good faith of the Government; all this they can witness without uttering one word of doubt as to the value of this security. But when it is proposed to issue a small amount of notes on the very same security, to increase the circulation and thereby facilitate exchanges, stimulate industry, and lighten the burden of the land-tax, they immediately close their eyes to the value of that security. Although these Exchequer-notes would be issued and guaranteed by the same identical Government, and secured on the very same property as the loan-notes, yet they will affirm in the face of all reason and argument, that they are inconvertible paper and without any security whatever!”

He might have stated his case yet more strongly, for the making a legal tender of an Exchequer-note places it on a more negotiable footing than a promissory-note, whose market-value fluctuates with every change in the political weatherglass. One advantage, however, he does not forget to claim for the former, namely—that “once in circulation as money, they would be upheld by the whole community as valuable property, and every person possessing one of them would of course be interested in maintaining their integrity, and consequently in supporting the Government which issued them.” Let the Government loans fall into the hands of English capitalists, if you please; and leave the “convertible notes” to circulate and strike roots of peace and goodwill among the natives of Hindostan.

A uniform metallic currency for the two countries would lead to a “great reduction of labour and expense in our mints, especially in India,” seeing that the immense imports of bullion from one country to the other have always had to undergo the process of recoinage, “at a great waste both of labour and metal.” Besides its undoubted convenience as a legal tender, a gold currency would ease the present strain on silver, and equalise the exchanges of gold and silver between England and her Australian colonies. On this point the writer has not touched, but it has always seemed to us of late years a very pressing

argument in favour of a legalised gold currency for a country lying, as it were, on the road between our own island and the gold-fields of the Pacific. A few years hence we may be repenting that such means were not earlier adopted to avert from ourselves the evil consequences which an excessive influx of the Australian metal may perhaps entail. Meanwhile, as we said before, the change must come sooner or later; and we have much faith in the good intentions and practical zeal of such missionaries as Sir C. Trevelyan and Mr. J. Wilson.

With regard to the future gain to the natives themselves, we are not quite so sanguine as the writer from whom we have quoted. They are naturally a lazy, careless race, incapable of great exertion of mind or body, and much preferring to starve in idleness than to win their bread by continuous labour. One Englishman will do the work of four or five natives; for which reasons no comparison can fairly be drawn between their respective wages, any more than we can draw a comparison between the pay of an ensign in this country and one in India. It must, after all, be through English money and English enterprise that the vast and almost fabulous resources of that country can ever be drawn out.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 3.

INDIAN MEDALS.

In reply to Sir M. FARQUHAR, Sir C. Wood said that the distribution of the Indian medals had already begun. The delay had arisen in part from the names of the men—as every man’s name was engraved on his medal—not being sent home in sufficient time from India. With regard to the Lucknow prize-money, it had been ascertained to amount to £143,000, and steps were now in progress for its distribution. As to the batta money for Persia, he had to state that the Indian government had received about a month ago a recommendation from the Governor General in Council that batta should be given to the troops employed in the Persian expedition. As half the expenses of that war were to be paid by the Indian government, and half out of the revenues of this country, he had applied to the Treasury to know whether they would pay their part, but had not received an answer.

COMPENSATION TO SUFFERERS.

Replying to a question by Mr. VANSITTART, Sir C. Wood said that notice had appeared in the *Gazette* of the 29th November, that a commission had been appointed to investigate all the claims made for those losses. It was notified that they were to take four months in examining the different claims that might come before them. Two months of that time had already elapsed. After two months more the investigation would be closed, so that the compensation might be expected about May.

NAVIGATION OF THE GODAVERY.

Sir C. Wood replied to an inquiry by Mr. J. B. SMITH as to what were the intentions of Government with respect to the navigation of the river Godavery, that the subject was one of considerable importance, as the opening up of the river Godavery would be of great benefit in opening up a very fine country to the extent of 500 miles. After the receipt of the report of the officer appointed to make the survey, machinery to remove the first barrier had been ordered in this country. The minute of the Governor of Madras referred to by the hon. gentleman had been laid upon the table of the house. The works would be commenced forthwith, provided a certain objection could be got over. That objection was, no doubt,

one of considerable weight. It was that the first barrier to be removed was not in the territory of this country, but in that of the Nizam, who was to a certain degree an independent prince. The government of India was in communication with the Nizam on the subject; and he (Sir C. Wood) hoped the result would be satisfactory. Public works in India were generally remunerative; but the Ganges Canal had not during the mutiny paid for its expenditure. Before the expiration of a year three piers would be erected on the west coast of India for the embarkation of cotton.

INDIA LOAN.

Colonel SYKES having asked the Secretary of State for India whether or not he intended to direct the Five per Cent. Loan, now open in Calcutta, to be immediately closed, the latter replied that immediately after he became Secretary for India he directed that no measure should be taken to raise any further loan in India without the consent of the home government. However, having regard to the nature of the loan referred to by his hon. and gallant friend, he did not think that, consistently with good faith to the people of India, an end could be put to that loan before April next—the close of the financial year—except the entire sum required should have been raised before that time. Seeing that not quite £2,000,000 had up to the present time been subscribed, he did not think there was much chance of the entire sum of £5,000,000 being taken before the end of April; but at that time the loan would close.

OUR INDIAN POSSESSIONS.

Mr. W. EWART asked the Secretary of State for India whether her Majesty’s government had given their consideration to the importance of introducing into the Legislative Council of India representatives of the commercial class, and the class of British settlers, as well as of the natives of India; also to the importance of an annual statement being made by the executive government in India of the financial state of the government, and of the publication of the same for the information of the public in India.

Mr. CAVE asked the Secretary of State for India whether her Majesty’s government still contemplated legalising the exportation of natives of British India as indentured labourers to French colonies.

Sir C. Wood said, in reply, that the constitution of the Legislative Council was a matter of considerable importance, and it should continue to engage the attention of the government. He must, however, observe, that the native landowners of India would not be properly represented by native merchants of Bengal; under present circumstances the civil servants of this country in India were much better representatives of the up-country natives than the native merchants of India would be. The government of India had lately published estimates. He had intimated that while he approved of the publication of the Indian estimates, it was not desirable they should be published till they had been revised by the home government. In reply to the question of the hon. member (Mr. Cave) as to a treaty being negotiated with the French government for allowing the importation into French colonies of coolie labourers from the East Indies, the house was aware that the importation of those coolies into our own colonies had been legalised. A treaty was in course of negotiation, and when it was concluded the hon. member would no doubt find that the interests of the coolies had been duly cared for.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 9.

INDIAN FINANCE.

Mr. VANSITTART moved for a select committee to inquire whether it was practicable to introduce a new civil service in India on a cheaper footing, and desirable to abolish the legislative council at Calcutta and the supreme councils of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and substitute for them a legislative council for each presidency; to amalgamate the Supreme and Sudder Courts, and to put an end to the existing system of raising loans at the present high rate of interest, regard being

had to the fact that India forms a portion of the British empire. The object of the inquiry was to devise some plan of finance for India which would tend to promote measures of simplification and economy in its government.

Sir C. Wood urged that there had been already a system of economy adopted with regard to the civil service, which he thought had gone as far as was consistent with efficiency; but an inquiry on the subject was going on at the present moment. He was not prepared to say that supreme councillors of the presidencies might not come within the category of reduction, especially looking to the mode in which they were now constituted, and that responsible secretaries for each department of the general government should be appointed. Such a plan was under consideration. As to the abolition of the legislative council, although that body had not answered the expectations formed of it, it was a very difficult matter to constitute a council of this description, while the difficulty of introducing the representative principle into its constitution amounted to an impossibility. That subject was also under consideration. With regard to the amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts, he was in favour of such a plan, and some progress had been made towards its realisation. As to the system of loans, it had been very successful in placing the credit of India high; and generally he hoped that in the next two years the finances of that country would be restored to a satisfactory condition.

Mr. H. J. BAILLIE entered at length into the question of the mode in which this country governed India, arriving at the conclusion that it was done on the same system as that on which Austria had governed Lombardy. If a different system was adopted half of the 100,000 European troops which were now required might be dispensed with.

Colonel SYKES urged that the revenue of India had increased since 1800 in a far greater ratio than its debt. He denied that 100,000 European troops were required in that country. If the motion for the committee was pressed, he should support it, because he believed it would tend to dissipate in some degree the extraordinary ignorance of India which prevailed in this country.

After some further discussion, in which Colonel Percy Herbert, Mr. Torrens, Mr. Danby Seymour, Mr. W. Ewart, Mr. Kinnaid, and Mr. T. G. Baring took part, the two latter gentlemen defending Sir J. Lawrence against an attack made on him by Mr. Baillie, in reference to the policy which had been pursued in the Punjab, to which he attributed much of the extent of the recent rebellion,

The motion was withdrawn.

#### THE ELPHINSTONE MEMORIAL.

On Thursday, the 16th instant, an influential meeting was held at Willis's-rooms, to take into consideration the most appropriate mode of testifying respect for the memory of the late distinguished Indian statesman, the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.

Sir Charles Wood, M.P., was called to the chair, and among those present were the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Ellenborough, Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl Fortescue, Lord Lyveden, Sir James Graham, M.P., Sir F. Baring, M.P., Lord Stanley, M.P., Sir J. W. Hogg, Sir F. Currie, Sir E. Colebrooke, M.P., the Right Hon. E. Ellice, M.P., Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., Colonel Sykes, M.P., Sir John Lawrence, Mr. M. E. Grant Duff, M.P., Lord Broughton, the Hon. A. Kinnaid, M.P., the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, and many other eminent Indian statesmen, warriors, &c., &c.

The Duke of Argyll then proposed, and Lord Ellenborough seconded, the first resolution, which was as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting the eminent public services of the late hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, throughout a long and varied career of distinction and usefulness, afford a brilliant example of the highest qualities of a British statesman, and deserve the lasting gratitude of his country."

This resolution having been unanimously carried, Lord Stanley moved, and Sir J. Lawrence seconded, the next resolution, which was also carried:—

"That in order to give expression to this feeling, it is fitting that the public estimation of the services of the deceased statesman should be shown by some permanent memorial."

Earl Stanhope then moved the third resolution:—

"That for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, and determining the most appropriate mode of carrying out the objects of this meeting, the following noblemen and gentlemen—(committee named); and that Sir E. Colebrooke, Mr. D. P. Adam, and Mr. Strachey, be also requested to act as honorary secretaries."

This motion, seconded by Colonel Sykes, M.P., was likewise unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, on the motion of Lord Stanley, closed the proceedings.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.—Her Majesty the Queen held her first levée this season on Wednesday afternoon, in St. James's Palace. The following were among the presentations that took place:—Lieut.-col. H. Hope Crealock, on promotion and return from service in China and India, by Lieut.-gen. Sir G. Wetherall; Lieut. F. E. H. Farquharson, 42nd Highlanders, on return from India, severely wounded, and on receiving the Victoria Cross, by Sir G. Wetherall; Mr. Halliday, late Lieut.-governor of Bengal; Maj. E. Harvey, Lieut. R. V. Malden, Asst.-surg. F. H. Smith on return from India, Lieut. R. A. Stevenson on return from India, Surg. J. Williams, Lieut. W. W. Woodford on his return from India, by the Secretary of State for India; Capt. Henley, on return from India, by his father, the Rt. Hon. J. W. Henley; Col. Horsford, Maj. R. Platt, 40th Regt., on promotion, and on proceeding to India, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Brig.-gen. G. St. P. Lawrence, Agent, Governor-gen. of Rajpootana, by his brother, the Rt. Hon. Sir John Lawrence, bart., G.C.B.; Sir Erskine Perry, on being appointed a member of the Council of India, by Sir Charles Wood; Lieut. R. V. Liddell, on appointment to H.M.'s Indian Engineers, by Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Pennefather, K.C.B. Com. Michael C. Seymour, R.N., on promotion and return from service in China, by his uncle, Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour.

RELICS OF THE GREAT MOGUL.—Mrs. Hodson, widow of Captain Hodson, has had the honour of presenting to her Majesty, in person, two swords, one taken by her late husband from the King of Delhi, and the other surrendered by the King on the 21st September, 1857; the former of which formerly belonged to Jehan Geer, A.D. 1605, and the latter to Nadir Shah.

THE EAST INDIA LOANS.—A return made to the House of Commons states that the total amount of the "enfaced" India Government rupee loans registered at the India House up to the 31st day of December, 1859, is 40,986,579 rupees, of which 6,949,653 rupees have been transferred into stock.

THE DEBT OF INDIA.—The total amount of the stocks, loans, debts, &c., chargeable on the East Indian revenues in India in April, 1858, was £72,426,828, of which £60,600,513 bore interest, and £11,826,315 did not. In England at the end of last year the amount was £30,587,837, including £1,979,517 of India Bonds, £14,956,000 of India Debentures, £4,999,000 of Five per Cent. Stock, and £4,087,080 capital of India railways remaining in the Home Treasury. The registered debt of India (in India) is £50,799,001 bearing interest, and £66,511 not bearing interest.

ISSUE OF THE INDIAN MEDAL.—The medals for the campaign in India are now ready. The obverse is a medallion of the Queen, and the reverse represents Britannia seated on a lion, extending a laurel wreath, encircled by "India, 1857-58." Some of the medals have been despatched to Dover, for the 32nd regiment, and others to Scotland. The ribbon consists of two broad red stripes on a white ground.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 3. Maha Rancee, Carr, Calcutta; Anna Lange, Raschen, Akyab; J. K. L. Stamper, Bombay. 4. Boomerang, Young, Rangoon; Favoriten, Kaurin, Batavia; Hound, Conaway, Bangkok; Meg Merrilies, Weightman, Algoa Bay. 6. Donald McKay, Pryce, Melbourne; Pantaloon, Flood, Mauritius; Gharra, Burkett, Shanghai; Jessie Greg, Caitness, Mauritius; Glencoe, Gilchrist, Mauritius; Christian Maltzen, Loven, Singapore. 7. Japanese, Baird, and Vespasian, Alexander, Calcutta; Drusus, Arkley, Madras; Sarah Scott, Bell, Ceylon; Bunker's Hill, Doane, Singapore; Thomas Dryden, Brown, Cochin; Daylight, Smith, Mauritius; Loodiana, Walton, Singapore; Jessie Beazley, Winteringham, Hong Kong; Earl of Southesk, Bell, Shanghai; Clive, Shaw, Madras. 8. Kate Karne, McLean, Whampoa; Solid, Weden, Rangoon; Norma, Suffert, Cape; Spirit of the Age, Taylor, Mauritius; Storm King, Guthrie, Bombay; Queen Mab, Glendinning, Singapore; Queen of Freedom, Richardson, Mauritius. 9. Fleetwood, Wilson, Mauritius. 11. Ocean Bride, Boutiller, Macao; Susannah, Ruse, Hong Kong. 14. Valdivia, Halliday, Whampoa; Wynaud, Redd, Shanghai. 15. Martaban, Jonghin, Calcutta; Gilmore, Scott, Madras; Theresa, Kennedy, Calcutta; Yrea, Taylor, Bombay; Es-ey, Munro, Akyab; Jona, Mitchell, Mauritius. 16. Kelsa, Coulson, Foo-chow-foo.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pera, from SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 12.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. B. Webster, Mr. Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Stevenson. For SUYZ.—Mr. P. W. Jamieson. For MALTA.—Mr. W. T. Rowe, R.N. Comr. J. Baker, R.N., Lieut. R. Molyneux, R.N., Rev. J. H. Knapp. For BOMBAY.—Lieut. and Mrs. E. Cave, Lieut. and Mrs. Baldwin, Lieut. E. H. Baker, Miss Apthorpe, Mr. T. Davidson, Mr. Ashley, Mr. A. Morrison, Mrs. Rowlands and two children, Mr. Banks, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Leather, Capt. C. S. Whitehill, Mr. J. W. Orr, Mrs. A. Skes and infant, Lieut. and Mrs. G. Kitter, Miss Kinloch, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Hayes and two children, Mrs. Jones and infant, Lieut. Grier, Mr. T. Ramsden, Mr. Clark. Per str. Valetta, from MARSEILLES, Feb. 20.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. G. L. Fenton, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Capt. W. Browne, Mr. McWilliam, Sir C. Oakeley, Mr. W. Cooper, Mr. Kershaw. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Peel. Per str. Ceylon, from SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 20, to proceed per str. Colombo, from SUYZ.—For MALTA.—Mrs. W. G. Jones, Rev. H. Gordon, Mr. R. Crowe. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Ranking, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cooper, Mr. J. McKenzie. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. G. D. Paw, Mr. W. Macdonald, Mrs. T. W. Baker and infant, Maj. A. B. Johnson, Mrs. Slater, Mr. W. Owen, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Capt. and Mrs. Nicholson and infant, Mr. Jennings, Mrs. R. Holmes, Mr. Bates, Mr. W. C. Smith, Mr. R. Martin, Mr. R. H. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Hinge, Mr. McAlister, Mrs. Ford, Col. Gloster, Maj. W. F. Nutall, Lieut. Grote, Mr. J. Laessle, Maj. A. B. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. W. Campbell, Lieut. C. Pigon, Lieut. T. W. Leman. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Messrs. J. W. Bradley, G. Williamson, and Terry, Maj. gen. Hon. A. Spencer, Mrs. and two Misses Spencer, Lady and Miss Trevelyan, Col. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. Beattie, Mrs. H. Lock, Mrs. Gray, Capt. Seton, Ens. Davidson, Ens. Robyns. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Thornburn, Mr. Krayer, Mr. Howell. For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Moore and two infants, Mr. C. Klun, Miss Surlie, Mr. J. B. Brooke, Mr. J. A. Robertson. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Davidson, two Misses Eager, two Misses Layard, Miss Scott, Mr. Davidson, Mrs. Grant and infant, Mr. Wienholt. For HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Lloyd, Mr. Outeiro, Mrs. Crespo, Lieut. H. C. Lees.

Per str. Panther, from MARSEILLES, Feb. 29, to proceed per str. Colombo, from SUYZ.—For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Helliers, Mr. E. Buring, Capt. J. Ross. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Dow, Admiral Charnier, Capt. J. Zadelat, Mr. Du Quille, Mr. James, Mr. N. Beckham, For HONG KONG.—Sig. Colliani, Mr. A. Twining, Mr. C. J. De Ytturalle. For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. C. F. Middleton, Capt. Willis, Mr. T. B. Johnson, Mr. M. Stewart, Capt. Farrington, Miss Smith, Mr. C. Martin, Maj. Jones, Capt. Ellice.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

BUCKLAND, the wife of Charles T., of the Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Chertsey, Feb. 6. CLARKE, the wife of William Stanley, 3rd Bengal Eur. Lt. Cavalry, of a son, at Cheltenham, Jan. 28. FLINT, the wife of Capt., 38th M.N.I., of a son, at the Priory, Douglas, Isle of Man, Feb. 11. GORDON, the wife of the Rev. F. J. Conway, 5th Eur. Bengal Regt., of a son, at Southview Lodge, Southsea, Feb. 6. HEATHCOTE, the wife of Lieut. J. A., H.M.'s Indian Navy, of a daughter, at South Hackney, Feb. 12. SAUNDERS, the wife of Capt. J. Boyd, H.M.'s 4th Bengal L.C., of a daughter, at Ashgrove, Sevenoaks, Kent, Feb. 10.

##### MARRIAGES.

BEECHON, George, late Supt. Surg. Madras Army, to Jemima, daughter of James Reid, surgeon of the same Presidency, by the Rev. W. Chalmers, of the Marylebone Free Church of Scotland, at 16, Westbourne-park, London, Feb. 2. DANIELL, Captain Edward S., Madras Fusiliers, to Charlotte A., daughter of T. E. Scott, Esq., at Hastings, Feb. 14. GARRETT, Newson D., Lieut., H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, to Elizabeth K., daughter of Peter Bruff, at St. Peter's Church, Ipswich, Jan. 26. GORDON, B. L., H.M.'s Madras Horse Artillery, to Laura S., daughter of Richard R. Caton, at Edinburgh, Feb. 2. PEIRCE, John, to Margaret N., daughter of John Doig, Esq., J.P., and late of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, at the Church of St. Nicholas, Galway, Jan. 31.

DEATHS.

ELWOOD, Colonel Charles W., retired list, H.E.I.C.S., and Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Sussex, at Clayton Priory, Sussex, aged 79, Feb. 8.

FALLOWFIELD, Jonathan, late a surgeon Hon. E.I.C.'s Bengal Establishment, at his residence, Brisco-hill, near Carlisle, in his eightieth year, Feb. 12.

MACNABB, James Munro, Bengal Civil Service, at Highfield Park, Hants, aged 70, Feb. 4.

MOLESWORTH, Mary, relict of the late Major General Arthur, Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service, at 7, Norfolk-terrace, Westbourne-grove west, Feb. 3.

RAVENSHAW, George C., of Mortlake, Surrey, aged 30, Feb. 8.

SMITH, Captain Godfrey T., late of the Royal North Lincoln and 48th Bengal N.I. Regiments, aged 36, Feb. 12.

WEBB, Janet C., relict of the late Capt. William M., of the Bombay Artillery, at the Bridge of Allan, N.B., Jan. 30.

WEBB, John, late of the Bombay Civil Service, at Plymouth, Jan. 31.

East-India House,

February 15, 1860.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Lieut. A. W. Capel, 5th Cav.; Lieut. H. A. Frinsep, 3rd Eur.; Capt. J. P. T. Hankey, 78th N.I.; Capt. W. Cabell, 62nd N.I.; Capt. A. C. Warner, 2nd Cav.; 2nd Capt. Sir W. Hamilton, Bart., Art.; Lieut. T. B. Boileau, 4th Eur.; Lieut. T. M. Sandys, 73rd N.I.; Lieut. M. J. White, 26th N.I.; Lieut. E. Chapman, 14th N.I.; Lieut. D. W. G. Fairfield, Art.; Lieut. T. W. Hogg, 2nd Cav.; Lieut. A. W. Brodhurst, 2nd Cav.; Lieut. J. S. Irvine, 2nd Cav.; Lieut. J. L. Loch, 2nd Cav.; Lieut. T. A. Hunter, 2nd Cav.; Asst. surg. J. Wilson.

**Madras Estab.**—Asst. surgs. H. T. W. Harper and H. T. Shaw; Capt. J. G. Palmer, 15th N.I.; Capt. W. G. Stott, 2nd Eur.; Lieut. W. H. L. Fuller, 4th N.I.; Lieut. A. P. Bainbridge, Art.; Lieut. R. C. Dent, 1st Cav.; Lieut. J. C. Taylor, Art.; Lieut. H. C. Wright, 42nd N.I.

**Bombay Estab.**—Major W. S. B. Hatch, Art.; Lieut. A. M. Chaldecott, Art.; Lieut. T. P. Berthon, Art.; Lieut. A. W. Macnaghten, 2nd Cav.; Lieut. F. W. Jones, 18th N.I.; Ens. W. F. Sandwith, 3rd Eur. Col. D. M. Scobie, 17th N.I.; Capt. A. Y. Sinclair, 26th N.I.; Lieut. E. M. Smith, 30th N.I.; 2nd Capt. T. C. Crowe, Art.; Lieut. John Gordon, 1st N.I.; Lieut. John Gordon, 19th N.I.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

**Madras Estab.**—Mr. C. Irvine, 3 mo.

**MILITARY.**

**Bengal Estab.**—Capt. H. B. Impey, 70th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. D. S. Pemberton, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. W. Thomas, 3rd Cav., 6 mo.; Capt. E. C. S. Williams, Eng., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. Campbell, 63rd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. R. S. Robertson, 6th Eur. regt., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. St. J. Mildmay, 3rd Eur., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. A. Armstrong, 3rd Eur., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. M. Glubb, 38th L.I., 6 mo.; Capt. J. P. Martin, 4th Eur., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. F. P. Harcourt, 30th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. N. Tucker, 2nd Cav., 6 mo.; Lt. C. N. McMullin, 73rd N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. J. G. Sparke, 21st N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. E. Thompson, 4th Eur., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. C. Stewart, 6th Eur., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. J. S. Richards, 3rd Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. G. Webster, 1st N.I., 6 mo.; Surg. G. S. Mann, 6 mo.; Brev. surg. H. M. Greenhow, 6 mo.

**Madras Estab.**—Capt. C. J. Bradley, 24th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. A. G. Tod, 1st Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. B. L. Gordon, Art., 1 mo.; Lieut. C. L. Oliver, 1st Eur., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. M. Campbell, Eng., 6 mo.

**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. H. T. Vachell, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. W. Watson, 16th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. W. Knight, 1st Eur., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. H. Bridges, Art., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. T. B. W. P. Johnston, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Major W. F. Nuthall, 18th N.I.; Capt. O. J. McL. Farrington, 4th N.I.; 2nd Capt. G. C. Depree, Art.; Lieut. C. Pigou, 4th N.I.; Lieut. A. G. Webster, 1st Cav.; Lieut. F. W. Leman, 4th Eur.; Capt. H. E. Ellice, 1st Cav.; Capt. J. Ward, 4th Eur.

**Bombay Estab.**—Capt. A. T. Etheridge, 3rd N.I.; Capt. J. B. Hardy, Art.; Lieut. T. N. Holberton, Art.; Lt. T. E. Strong, 3rd N.I.; Lieut. D. Wright, 3rd Eur. regt.; Asst. surg. J. McAlister; Cond. D. Buchanan.

**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. J. L. Seton, 1st Eur.; Vet. Surg. F. G. Shaw.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Superint. surg. J. Greig, from Dec. 1, 1859; Surg. W. H. B. Ross, from Sept. 25, 1859. Vet. surg. P. B. Parry.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Asst. surg. J. Sheil.

APPOINTMENTS.

MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—L. C. Gordon, Eng.; M. H. Court, Cav.; H. T. Larkins, Inf.

**Madras Estab.**—Lt. Hunter, Inf.; C. E. Glasse, Royal Indian Mil. Coll., Addiscombe.

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4 per Cent. 1842-43 .....	—	—	1 7

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Bombay .....	2s. 0½ ½	2s. 2½d.	—

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India Stock (5 per ct.) 1859 .....	103½ ½		
India 5 p. ct. Enfaced Paper .....	97½ ½		
India Bonds, Enf. Paper, 5½ per cent. ....	103½ ½		
India Loan Debentures, 1858 .....	97½ ½		
India Debentures, 1859 .....	97½ ½		
India Scrip. ....	—		
India Bonds (£1,000) .....	1s. to 4s. pm.		
Ditto (under £1,000) .....	4s. pm.		
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18 Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	13½	17½ to 18	
18 Ditto B .....	13½	17½ to 18	
5 Calcutta & S. Eastern (Lim.) .....	1.8	1 to 1½ pm.	
30 Ceylon (guar. 5 per cent.) .....	7	1 to 1½ dis.	
20 Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	6	1 to 1½ dis.	
Stock East Indian .....	100	101 to 101½	
100 Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs. ....	all	100½ to 101½	
20 Ditto F Ext. ....	10	10½ to 10½ pm.	
Stock Ditto 5 per ct. debentures .....	100	101 101½	
20 Jubbulpore .....	10	10½ to 10½ pm.	
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20 Ditto (New ditto) .....	6	1 to 1½ dis.	
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Stock Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	90½ 97½	
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20 Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	1 to 1½ dis.	
30 Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	7	—	
20 Scinde 5 per cent. ....	all	19½ 20	
20 Ditto (New) .....	15	1 to 1½ dis.	
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20 Panjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	1 to 1½ dis.	
BANKS.			
100 Agra and United Service Lim. ....	60	73 75	
40 Australasia .....	all	79 81	
25 Bank of Egypt .....	all	24 25	
20 Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China .....	all	20½ 21	
25 Chart. Merc. of India, London, and China .....	all	33 33	
25 Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	40 to 41	
30 Ottoman Bank .....	all	19½ to 20	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
20 Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	1½ to 2 pm.	
10 Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	3 to 4	
1 N. B. Australasian Company .....	all	1 to 1½	
1 Oriental Gas .....	all	1 to 1	
10 Ditto New .....	15s.	1 dis. to par	
10 Oriental Inland Steam A. ....	6	—	
50 P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....	all	78 to 80	
50 Ditto New .....	15	13 to 14 pm.	
20 Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	15	1 to 1½ pm.	
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1 Pair Sugar Tongs.....	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Pair Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 2 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 1 0
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## BENGAL.

## A MISSED OPPORTUNITY.

The Government of India is missing, or rather has missed, an opportunity. For the first time in its history it has had the power of creating a new aristocracy dependent upon itself, bound to it by the ties which bound the jaghiredars of the Mahratta States to their chiefs. Every estate granted away above the value of Rs. 10,000 a year has raised a new family to position. These estates have been granted in dozens, some few of them to Europeans. Why should they not all have been entailed, or at least exempted as fiefs of the State from subdivision? There would have been no murmurs at such a condition. The gift was an act of grace, and any limitations in the succession would have been accepted as springing from the fair prerogative of the giver. As it is, there is nothing to prevent the property of the Rajah of Kuppoothulla, or of Mr. Schilling, or of any other of the new men, from being subdivided till his descendants are landed paupers. The estates granted to reigning princes for services identical in character with those of the landlords will descend to heirs male. Why should not the "loyal subject" be rewarded in the same manner and on the same conditions as the "loyal feudatory"?

The political advantage of the limitation must have been considerable. Of all the grantees, not one will probably retain his influence beyond a generation. The present owner may be loyal, and his children, but each child will have but a fraction of his father's power to aid. Once entailed, the confiscated estates might have been the nursery of a new aristocracy, devoted of necessity to the power which alone could maintain the entails, and able, from the wealth which a law of primogeniture ensures to an aristocracy, to contend successfully with their numerous, but divided rivals. The experiment is one every Government of British India has been anxious to try. The power was at last in our hands, and was carelessly thrown away.

There is probably no one of the many evils of Indian social life which tends so rapidly to deterioration as the incessant subdivision of land. The benefits which some writers believe to spring from minute cultivation have in India no existence. Whoever is lord, the peasant never shakes off his rent, and the only result of division is to give the estate half a dozen landlords instead of one, each accustomed to the state and the expenditure natural and becoming in one who held the estate undivided. The system may be too deeply rooted in the prejudices of the people to be attacked. A law, even if it were possible to pass it, would be evaded amidst universal discontent, but no such objection applies to gift estates. They would be held as Crown jaghires, without a murmur from the population. The experiment was worth an effort even if without result, and we regret that the opportunity should have been missed.—*Friend of India.*

## WANT OF ELEPHANTS IN TENASSERIM AND PEGU, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

We have been favoured with letters from Rangoon on the subject of the exportation of elephants, and its disastrous consequences on the timber trade of the provinces of Tenasserim and Pegu. It appears that since 1857, upwards of 1,500 elephants, tame, and trained to the working of timber in all its various branches, have been lost to these provinces, by what seems a reckless system of exportation, and which we are sorry to hear is still in progress. In order to understand the serious injury done both to the general revenue of these provinces and to that derived from the trade in timber, we are enabled to go into the following details. The earnings to Government an-

nually from the mere labour of one elephant may be safely estimated at four hundred and thirteen rupees, for, say, 150 logs of timber, dragged from the forest and brought to market by its instrumentality—elephant labour for this service being indispensable. This amount is levied on timber so brought down by a tax of Rs. 2-12 per log, in Maulmain; and a similar rate may be assumed for Rangoon. We have, therefore, in the loss of the above-named number of elephants a deficiency in the revenue alone of Rs. 6,17,750. These figures, of course, assume that the drain of elephants is such as to stop the bringing down of timber entirely in the manner indicated above, which is certainly not the case as yet; but the danger of this state of things is imminent, and it is with reference to this that we call the attention of the Government to the subject. Since the exportations in question commenced there has been an enormous diminution of the supply, and of course a corresponding increase in the price of timber in the Tenasserim provinces, and to the growing scarcity of elephants this is clearly attributable. It must be borne in mind that in that province and its adjacent timber-producing States, as the forests continue to be worked the locality of available timber becomes more and more remote. The loss of elephant labour is, therefore, felt in a ratio correspondingly increased.

In Pegu the entire hopes held out of large supplies of timber have been, so far, disappointed, and our correspondent asserts that scarcity of elephant labour has at least been one of the many aggravating causes that have led to so much grievous dissatisfaction on the part of those interested in the teak trade of this country. Whatever may be the fact with reference to the number of elephants actually in the country, there can be no doubt that the large number already taken from the trained and efficient working animals must for a long time exert a most baneful influence on the trade. It is useless to reply that the country teems with wild elephants. So does Ceylon. But if Government, with all its facilities and a large and expensive staff purposely selected for the purpose, failed to secure more than one or two in a hunting expedition of two years' duration, it will be seen how futile by these means would be the attempt, in any given time, to fill up the ranks, thinned by the reckless process we have inadvertently upon.

We are informed that the people of those provinces are extremely anxious that an immediate stop should be put to this suicidal course. The timber trade of the country may then, in time, assume the important position so long expected from it, and so long predicted by those to whom the public naturally look for correct information on such matters.—*Englishman.*

## MORTALITY IN THE ARMY.

On the occasion of a recent inspection conducted by the commander-in-chief in person, Lord Clyde made the painful discovery that at two stations where three of H. M.'s regiments were quartered, the hospitals had been without quinine for several months, and his lordship proceeded to make some remarks, pithy as proper, on the duty of "the powers that be" with reference to a due supply of drugs as important in India, almost, as curry or khakoe. If prevention be better than cure, quinine, costly as it is, is the cheapest of our medical stores. Dr. Ewart enters somewhat largely into the subject in his "Vital Statistics of the Indian Army," and the result of his inquiries is sufficiently striking. On prophylaxis generally he says:—

"Whether the saving of lives be viewed in connection with the concomitant saving of money, or with the resultant augmentation of military efficiency and improvement in the health and comfort of the women and children, as well as of the soldiers, one thing is certain, the Government would be the gainer by the wide extension of sanitary science

in practice, which will, I am persuaded, go further to economise the lives of our soldiers and their families than all the resources of curative medicine put together."

The statistics show that down to about 1853 the annual loss to strength, exclusive of casualties in war, &c., was as follows:—

Bengal .. ..	8.01 per cent.
Madras .. ..	5.2 "
Bombay .. ..	4.86 "

If Dr. Ewart be right, we are to understand that of this terrible mortality the percentage attributable to preventable causes was as follows:—

Bengal .. ..	6.01 per cent.
Madras .. ..	3.2 "
Bombay .. ..	2.86 "

That is to say, the entire mortality of the European Army in excess of two per cent. per annum is attributable to causes within the power of Government to remove. We do not know that there has been much improvement in the sanitary arrangements of our military cantonments within the last seven years. The probability we fear is, that owing to the enormous accession to their numbers, the European troops in India are worse housed and worse cared for now than they were in 1853, when that heaven-born administrator, Dalhousie, had got rid of the one man in power who had fairly grasped the conviction that our soldiers were perishing by thousands, through the false economy of the State. If we estimate the European army of India in round numbers to be 100,000 strong, and bear in mind that two-thirds of that force are on the strength of the Bengal Army list, we are landed by Dr. Ewart's figures at the truly frightful conclusion that more than five entire regiments of our countrymen are annually swept away by Death, under approaches, where we have the means, and lack only the energy, successfully to encounter him. Add to this the multitude of women and children quietly scythed down beside the fathers and husbands tenanted the grave, and the picture becomes too painful to be dwelt upon. Can nothing be done to arrest the terrible reproach that not the Indian climate but our own selfish apathy is chargeable with the terrible mortality of the European troops? Oh, for one short year of a Cromwell's or a Napier's rule, unfettered by heaven-born administrators and long-winded minute-mongers, none of them half as eloquent as Death, with five regiments of brave men and their wives and little ones marching at the heels of "the pale horse" into the other world!

But five regiments of British soldiers are not without their money's worth. It is estimated that we cannot land an effective European soldier in India at a less cost than £100, and a loss of five regiments annually represents a loss of half-a-million of capital every year.

$$5,000 \times 100 = £500,000.$$

We are almost ashamed to name this consideration in the discussion, but that it so completely disposes of all defence of the State upon the ground that money is wanting to remedy the state of matters now revealed. Half a million sterling annually represents, at five per cent., a capital of ten millions, and until the State is no longer able to borrow money at all, the plea of embarrassment is a shuffle that should be kicked out of Court as often as introduced. Let the Government of India go before the House of Commons and tell it the terrible story we have narrated, and it is a libel upon Englishmen to doubt that they would sanction a loan to any extent necessary to remove this reproach from us.

In turning from this melancholy picture, it is gratifying to know that the mortality has of late years been diminishing, and Dr. Ewart unhesitatingly ascribes the improvement to the freer use of quinine and cinchona bark. Were we not afraid of having a nest of hornets about our ears, we might suggest our doubts of the efficacy of the drugging system in any case; but the most enthusiastic of homeopaths admit that quinine is a specific, and draw, indeed, a vindication of their own practice from the operations of this

very medicine. That any hospital in the country should be found without quinine should lead to the instant dismissal of every medical officer in any way responsible for the condition of that hospital; and the destitution would be incredible if it rested upon any authority less impeachable than that of the commander-in-chief himself. Dr. Ewart enters into some curious calculations, comparing the capitalized value of the lives annually saved by the drug with its cost to the State, and we may perhaps notice these on another occasion.—*Bombay Times and Standard*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**—Government has at last recognised the services of the Electric Telegraph Department during the disturbances. Mr. Todhunter has been rewarded for his zeal and activity during the trying period by promotion to first-class deputy superintendent and a donation of Rs. 1,000.

MR. TAYLOR, assistant magistrate of Mozuffernuggur, has kindly sent to the officiating principal of Agra College eight volumes of Oriental literature for the use of the library, the whole of the college collection having been destroyed during the late mutiny. Standard works of reference and specimens in natural history would prove highly acceptable donations to this institution.

**ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.**—Government have abolished the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-general to Sir William Mansfield. Lieutenant Johnstone, of the Bombay army, now holding the appointment, will, in consequence, be obliged, on his return from Europe, to return to his Presidency.

**DEATH OF LADY WELLS.**—We regret to have to record the death of Lady Wells, which melancholy event occurred on the 5th of January. The deceased lady was ailing but for a short time.

**REDUCTION OF PUNJAB REGIMENTS.**—Brigadier-general Neville Chamberlain has addressed Government, recommending the reduction of the Punjab light field batteries by one-half their present strength. The Punjab infantry regiments are to be reduced to 600 bayonets, and the cavalry to 420 sabres.

**MILITARY RETRENCHMENT.**—The recent reductions made by the hon. the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab in the levies, will cause a saving to the State of about fifteen lakhs of rupees per annum.

DOST MAHOMED is now en route to Peshawur, where he will have an interview with Lord Canning.

**THE FURTHER ENLISTMENT** of native soldiers is strictly forbidden by Lord Clyde, except in the 66th, or Goorkha light infantry, Sirmoor rifle regiment, Kemaon battalion, Nusseerabad battalion, extra Goorkha regiment, 1st and 2nd Assam light infantry, Arracan battalion, Sylhet light infantry, and Kamroop regiment. These are to have their establishments kept complete.

**REBEL LEADERS LATELY IN NEPAUL.**—1. Nana Rao, died in Deokur. 2. Bala Rao, died in Deokur. 3. Dabee Buksh, Rajah of Gonda, died in Deokur. 4. Butcha Singh, captured east of Arrah nulla, delivered to the British. 5. Shere Torab Ali Khan, do., do. 6. Azimollah, died at Bootwul. 7. Goolab Singh, Rajah of Birwah, died in Deokur. 8. Rajah Hurlpurshad, captured, died on the way from Deokur. 9. Purgun Singh, Collector of Bhinga, died in Deokur. 10. Moorad Buksh, Subadar Bengal artillery, who opened fire on the boats at Cawnpore, killed east of Arrah nulla. 11. Bane Madho, Rana of Shunkerpoor, killed in Dang by the Goorkha force. 12. Khoda Buksh, general, died in Bootwul. 13. Hurdut Singh, Rajah of Boonkee, died in Deokur. 14. Mummo Khan, Begum's paramour, captured and sent to Lucknow. 15. Khan Bahadur Khan, ditto, ditto, thence to Bareilly. 16. Jwalla Pershaud, confidant of Nana, captured and sent to Cawnpore. 17. Abid Khan, General, brother of Mummo Khan, captured and sent to Lucknow. 18. Mirza Feroze Buckt Bahadur, brother of the ex-King of Delhi,

captured in Deokur and sent to Lucknow. 19. Ummeer Singh, brother of Koer Singh, captured and sent to Goruckpore. 20. Umrao Singh, General, captured and sent to Lucknow. 21. Ram Singh, Rajah of Hurraha, captured in Deokur and sent to Durriabad. 22. Dabee Deen, General Nusseerabad Brigade, captured and sent to Lucknow. 23. Bhonee Singh, Subadar late 17th N.I., concerned in the Cawnpore massacre, captured and sent to Cawnpore. 24. Bullee Singh, notorious dacoit, captured and sent to Goruckpore. 25. Sheikh Sookhum, Adjutant Nusseerabad Brigade, captured and sent to Lucknow. 26. Gunga Singh, alias Lord Sahib, captured and sent to Lucknow. 27. Ramchurun, Subadar Nusseerabad Brigade, captured and sent to Lucknow.

**MILITARY ITEMS.**—H.M. 70th, at present at Rawul Pindee, will relieve the 17th at Jullunder, and the 93rd Highlanders are expected to relieve the 70th at Rawul Pindee.—The officers and men of No. 5 Battery 11th Brigade Bengal Artillery (now at Gwalior) have volunteered for China service.—The 1st E. Fusiliers relieve H. M. 46th at Mooltan.—A detachment 17th M. N. I. left by bullock train on the 12th January, en route to Calcutta.—Head quarters and heavy baggage of H. M.'s 8th Regiment marched on the same day, to Sydadabad, en route to Luchageer, to embark on the steamer Agra and the flats Luchmee and Chumbul.

**COLONEL BRUCE, C.B.**—The following is the farewell order of Colonel H. Bruce, C.B., chief of police, dated 12th January, 1860.—“Honoured by a call from Government for service with the army in China, I with much regret take leave of the Oude police. I wish to make known to all ranks my thanks for their hearty co-operation and zealous exertions. It is to these exertions on the part of the English officers of this force, and the superior native officers, that efficiency in the field, and success in the police work of the province, is due. The most disturbed province of the empire has been reduced to such quiet and order, that the truncheon has replaced the musket. To this success I owe the favour of Government. Whether as a military body in the field, or as individual policemen in the districts of Oude, there has been but one uniform success. Thus those who have so indefatigably devoted their exertions to discipline, organisation, and improvement, have been repaid. I thank the European officers whom it has been my pride and honour to command, I thank the admirable native officers, and I desire that the non-commissioned officers and men may be apprised of my full appreciation of their services and exertions. Everything depends upon able and experienced instruments, and those placed under me have indeed proved the wisdom of Sir Robert Montgomery's selection. I bid one and all good-bye. May past successes stimulate to increasing exertions, and may all earn honour, reward, and advancement—is my hearty and parting wish.”

MR. FITZHERBERT KIGHT, the celebrated Indian aeronaut who fell into the sea in Back-bay some years ago, from the height of a mile, and was afterwards picked up by a coasting-steamers, unhurt, floating on his balloon, has, we are glad to see, for his services during the siege of Lucknow, and the mutinies generally, received a veterinary surgeon's commission. He has been posted to the Lahore light horse, at Dum-Dum, which he has been directed to join forthwith.

**CAPTAIN WALTER FANE**, the commandant elect of the China irregular cavalry force, is at present on a visit to Sir Hope Grant. He is picking up as many sowars as he can in Lucknow, where he is likely to get many ready-made soldiers. The salary is excellent—sixteen rupees per month, free of all expense.

**THE CAWNPORE AND OUDE DIVISIONS** of the army are to be amalgamated; the head-quarters to be at Lucknow. The Saugor district is to be added to the Gwalior division, which is to become a permanent divisional command. These important arrangements are to come into effect on the departure, for China, of Sir Hope Grant and

Sir Robert Napier. Cawnpore will be a brigade command only, and the candidates for the brigade and divisional commands are:—Major-general Innes, and Colonels Congreve, Qrmr. gen. Queen's troops), Milman, Boileau, (Engineers), Becher (Qrmr. gen.), McCausland, Blackford, Atherly, Chute, Brown, Dennis, and Hale—the last half-dozen Queen's officers. So long as Sir John Inglis remains, he will, of course, retain the divisional command of the Cawnpore and Oude Divisions.

**THE LAHORE LIGHT HORSE** have volunteered for service in China. The regiment is small in number, but a good spirit pervades all classes in its ranks, whether European or Eurasian. The corps did good service with Lord Clyde; the men are just the fellows for China, are well clothed and mounted, and it is very probable that the fact of their being within two hours' march of the shipping of Calcutta, may induce government to allow them to go.

**UMBALLA, Jan. 16.**—The Governor-general, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, arrived about half-past nine this morning. His Excellency was received with a royal salute at the entrance of the station, and a succession of salvos from *zumbooraks* and other miscellaneous fire-arms in the procession of the native chiefs assembled to meet and escort his lordship into the station. The band and a squadron of H. M.'s 7th Hussars, also went out to meet the distinguished party, and together with the civil and military officers of the station, accompanied them to their tents. The troops of the station were out in full uniform lining the road from the tents in the artillery lines, down to the entrance of cantonments; they extended at least three miles on both sides of the road, commencing with H.M.'s 27th Inniskillings, with a squadron of Hussars here and there, then the Loyal Poorbeahs, Khelat-i-Gilazie, and the splendid 93rd Highlanders in full uniform. The latter regiment, as might have been expected, presented the most picturesque part of the performance. The guard of honour was formed of the 93rd with the band. The whole scene would have been magnificent of the kind, if any arrangement had been made for keeping the road clear; but, as it was, the Governor-general and staff had no sooner passed than there was such a rush of elephants, camels, and tatoes, each and all carrying its load of native pomposity, that it was with the greatest difficulty the infantry could preserve their line, and the hussars had still more trouble in doing so. I have never witnessed an interesting spectacle so thoroughly spoilt by the tag-rag and bobtail of an oriental procession. Lord Canning, accompanied by Lord Clyde, the staff, Lord William Hay, and other civil and military officers, rode through the station, and about ten o'clock another royal salute announced that they had alighted in camp, and that the *tamasha* was over. The Rajahs of Putteeala, Jheend, Naba, and other chiefs are encamped here, and the durbar, it is expected, will be a brilliant one.

**Jan. 17.**—H.M.'s 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers are expected to march in to-morrow morning; they will be entertained at dinner by the 27th Inniskillings the same evening; and Lady Canning will present them with new colours on the 19th or 20th. The Governor-general held a levée to-day at 11 A.M., which was numerously attended. To-morrow there will be some private receptions and on Thursday the Grand Durbar, at which the illustrious chiefs of Putteeala, Jheend, Naba, &c., &c., will be presented, and a large assemblage of European spectators is expected. Mr. E. S. Brandreth, commissioner of Delhi, is in the Governor-general's camp. Major the Hon. A. C. Dormer, A.D.C. to his excellency the Commander-in-Chief, leaves to-morrow or next day en route for China, to join his appointment. The vacancy on his Excellency's staff will not be filled up. The 93rd Highlanders relieve the wing of H.M.'s 35th on escort duty with the Governor-general.—*Delhi Gazette*.

RAMPORE, Jan. 14.—It having been decided at a meeting held at Nainee Tal, December 1857, to present the loyal Nawab of Rampore with some substantial testimonial, in token of the great kindness and attention shown by him to the beleaguered residents at Nainee Tal, shut up there by the rebels of Rohilkund in that year, it was agreed the same should be presented to his highness with all the pomp agreeable to the occasion. Accordingly on the 11th instant the Nawab's camp was pitched at a short distance from Rampore at a spot called Agapore, and on the morning of the 12th instant all the officers and gentlemen from all the surrounding stations arrived at an early hour. The usual salute having been given on the arrival of General Walpole, commanding the division, a public breakfast was provided by his highness in the large Durbar tent, supplied with everything the season could afford, and ample justice was done to it by the different hungry travellers who had come from long distances to grace the occasion with their presence. At half-past 11 o'clock his highness the Nawab arrived in a carriage and four in camp, where his troops had already been drawn up in order. He at first proceeded to his own private tent pitched close by, and shortly after, accompanied by the Generals Walpole and Parsons, and the Political Agent, Mr. Roberts, he proceeded to the Durbar tent, where he held a Durbar, which was numerously attended by all the European officers then in camp. At about 12 o'clock, or a little after, his highness proceeded in procession from the camp to the city, the whole cortege forming a most beautiful, brilliant, and charming sight, attended with all the gorgeous paraphernalia of an eastern prince. On arrival at the fort in the city, a salute was again fired, and his highness, taking the hands of the generals and agent, and Major Ramsay, proceeded to the Dewan Khass. After a little time, which was occupied by "natching" and singing by oriental hours, Major Ramsay, accompanied by General Parsons, proceeded to the centre, where the vase had previously (veiled under a piece of gold tissue) been placed on a table, and, uncovering the same with a most expressive and able speech (quite like the man himself), presented his highness with the vase, on the part of the saved residents of Kumaon. His highness returned thanks in a short but very expressive speech, but spoke in so low a voice that he also was hardly heard except by those quite close to him. A beautifully illuminated document on vellum describing the cause of the vase being given, with a list of all those residents of Kumaon who subscribed, was given his highness at the same time, and I am quite sure it will form by no means the least part of this magnificent present. The vase is a most magnificent thing altogether, and the other day was most particularly well described by the *Hurkaru* while it was lying for inspection at Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s, Calcutta. An excellent tiffin, well supplied with the great essential, champagne, was furnished in the Dewan Khass at about 2 o'clock, and was done good justice to, after which all enjoyed themselves as they best chose, some starting for the camp again in quest of their cheroot boxes. After tiffin his highness again summoned all to witness the presentation of the khilluts to his high officers; they were, I believe, between fifty or sixty, and very handsome. The first and principal one was presented by his highness, assisted by Mr. Roberts, the political agent, to Prince Abdool Alli Khan Bahadoor, uncle to the present Nawab, and brother to the late faithful servant to Government, and afterwards Nawab of Rampore, Nawab Mahomed Saeed Khan Bahadoor, who died a few years ago, leaving his throne to his truly estimable and worthy son, and who proved his worth by his unexampled loyalty and kindness to the shut-up and needy residents of the almost starving garrison at Nainee Tal. This prince, acting under the orders of his highness, actually held Moradabad against all enemies, and restored it on the English again getting their footing in Rohilkund. This khillut was on the part of the British Government, and was presented through his highness as an extra compliment. No. 2 was

to Sheik Wuzee-oo-zuman, Vakeel to his highness, equally good and handsome; 3, to Hakeem Sahadut Alli Khan; 4, Alli Buksh Khan; 5, Sirdar Bahadoor; 6, Futeh Mahomed Khan, &c. &c., but these six mentioned were his highness's most loyal and principal advisers and helpers, throughout all his trials, for it cannot be doubted that few men ever passed an ordeal of so trying a nature, and continued under such adverse circumstances so truly faithful. The Political Agent himself tied on the ornaments, "Sir Pesh," &c., of precious stones, for each of these above-mentioned officers; arms also were presented to them, consisting of guns, pistols, swords, &c. At seven o'clock a very grand dinner was provided in the same spot, and after a very magnificent display of fireworks, which was witnessed by all with great pleasure, his highness himself very good-naturedly sitting out on the top of his Tosshah Khanah to witness the same, all concluded about 11 p.m., when each one was presented with a silver harr, or necklace. Pawn and attar, as usual, having been taken round, all departed with one and the same opinion, that they had spent a very pleasant day, and that a most truly worthy subject of our most gracious Queen had, by his fellow-subjects, been most properly rewarded.—*Delhi Gazette*.

MEERUT, Jan. 17.—No sooner have we recovered from the bustle attending the Governor-general's visit here, and matters were assuming their old aspect, than we are visited by the Lieutenant-governor the Honourable G. F. Edmonstone, and a small host of assistants, escorted by three companies of the 42nd Royal Highlanders from Bareilly. Our worthy and enlightened Lieutenant-governor looks very well, although older and care worn; he is stouter than when I saw him at Kurnaul, a settlement officer, in 1841. The uncoventanted assistants are giving the residents of the station a ball and supper in the camp, and the officers of the station have invited the camp to share their hospitality at another ball to-night—so that our milliners, our tailors and shoemakers have no end of work for the occasions. The Highlanders are a fine looking set of men, and as Gogra Wallahs have created quite a sensation here. Look where you will you see groups of those jolly stalwart fellows in their Highland costume, the natives mounted on walls and horses with mouths open, staring with astonishment at them. A few of these gay cannie Scots here have their pibrochs, and are going their rounds knocking life into some of their quiet countrymen. An old Scot, who had not heard the thrilling sound of the pipes for twenty years or more, treated the performers so hospitably that they could not find the gate of the compound till the "cock did crow," and they had a fair share of the "barley bree." The camp breaks ground on Thursday morning for Roorkee, where it will be halted for twenty days, and eventually go into Rohilkund, whence his honour moves up to Nainee Tal for the summer.

KURNAUL, Jan. 12.—This morning the Governor-general and all his belongings (on the line of march) arrived at this station. The escort marched early in the morning from a camp ground with an unwritable name, nine miles distant, and got into Kurnaul about 8 o'clock. The road for two miles before the town was reached was crowded with the populace, who had turned out to see the Lord Sahib. There was also a strong muster of the military belonging to the Jheend Rajah, who were paraded in full puff by the way-side. There were cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and a grand cortège accompanied the Rajah himself to meet the big man. The officers and men of his suite were most gorgeously appalled, and in fitting garments, too. There was an air of comfort and ease about them, which contrasted wonderfully with the gingerbread display made by the Bhurtpore Rajah at Delhi. There was the usual amount of powder expended, and great fraternization, and Lord Canining was escorted by his trusty and well-beloved cousin and his troops to the end of his street. There is a great show off of canvass belonging to

the native magnate, and if the quarters are as comfortable inside as the outside would lead us to imagine, the lines of his followers have fallen into pleasant places. As I write, the artillery are preparing to fire a salute of 11 guns, and the 35th are ready to receive the aforesaid Jheend Rajah, who comes in all his barbaric pomp (elephants and all!) to visit the Governor-general. There will be much fuss and bustle, and I suppose tomorrow, or next day, we shall be off a day's march nearer to Umballa, where we arrive on Monday, unless there is a change made in the arrangements. The weather is inexpressibly beautiful; rather cool in the morning; but as his lordship is none of the most early risers, we whip along very comfortably, and get from one camp ground to another with all the pleasure imaginable. Besides, there are so many sights to be seen on the road, and so many occurrences following in quick succession, that we "take no note of time but by its loss." One might as well be passing along the crowded streets of a populous city as on the road with the Governor-general. Whole hordes of coolies, all manner of mounted and dismounted civilians, syces, and all denominations mixed in heterogeneous confusion, are continually passing and re-passing. There are chair and table divisions, bed brigades, and column upon column of all the luxurious etceteras used by the great ones of the earth; dashing turn outs, blooming and buxom fair ones, too, are not wanting; and it is altogether as pleasant "an out," as the housemaids call it, as could be desired.—*Delhi Gazette*.

SAUGOR, Jan. 11.—H.M.'s 80th regt. arrived here this morning, and was played in by the band of the 43rd L.I. The company royal artillery at this place and the 43rd march on the 13th, the former for China, and the latter for Madras, it is believed, but I should not wonder at the corps being sent to China. A report came in last night that Runmust Singh has been caught by Capt. Cave, 16th Punjab inf., but I cannot answer to the truth of the report. I know that an express was received yesterday, announcing that Capt. Cave has made excellent arrangements, and it was expected that Runmust Singh would be caught immediately. Saugor is very dull at present; weather delightful. The 17th lancers are expected here early next month, en route to Secundrabad. The A troop Madras horse artillery will accompany them as far as Kamptee. I have never seen a finer troop or better-behaved men.

THE BUSSAHIR STATE.—The Punjab Government have communicated to the *Lahore Chronicle* a full account of the settlement of the affairs of the State of Bussahir by Mr. Barnes, commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, during last year. Bussahir is a hill State, several marches above Simla, paying the British Government a revenue of Rs. 15,000. On the arrival of Mr. Barnes in the country in March last, the people were in open insurrection, and the case was still further complicated by the Rajah's having joined the popular movement, and abandoned his own party. The commissioner's first step was to send away the Dowager Ranees, and the Rajah's illegitimate brother, Meean Futeh Singh, the two principal centres of disaffection. The mob, 2,000 or 3,000 in number, were then directed to range themselves under their different leaders, instead of remaining in a single body. Something like order being thus restored, the complaints of the "Doom" were heard; when it turned out that the origin of it all was the foolish meddling of the British authorities in 1851, who at that time actually placed the whole resources of the state in the hands of a native named Sham Lal, under the pretence that he was to make a permanent revenue settlement. From that time the revenue had been thoroughly disorganised, and the Rajah's treasury notoriously empty. Mr. Barnes restored the ancient revenue system, sent the Dowager Ranees into private life, and made some alterations in other details of the administration. The result of this was that on his return in October, the country had resumed its usual state of tranquillity.

DELHI, Jan. 18.—The new cantonment is the only interesting topic of news at this station. Ever since the recapture of Delhi it has been the object of the authorities to locate troops so as to exempt the city from a similar calamity to that which befel its poor residents in 1857; a catastrophe from the reflection of which the sufferers shrink up to this day. Last week there was a meeting held here composed chiefly of military officers, presided over by our gallant and experienced Brigadier commanding the station. I presume medical officers have been invited too for consultation, whose opinions are indispensable in this case. A rumour has it that the space required for the cantonment is to come from the Delhi gate up to the Paharee (an elevated spot), not less than a mile from the Cashmere gate. The new cantonment road will make its way through the very centre of the city from one extremity to the other by knocking down a part of the city-wall, and consequently giving birth to a new bridge over the ditch beyond it. The Sudder Bazaar, as solely intended for soldiers and commissariat supplies, is at present partly in and partly out of the city. This was caused merely by the uncertainty of the destiny of the military cantonments, and is much to the loss of the shopkeepers. It is anticipated that a bazaar will very shortly be established in the Durgunge or its immediate neighbourhood. The annual examination of the St. Stephen's College (hitherto a school) is over, and much to the credit of its principal, the Reverend Mr. Skelton; the number of boys attending the seminary is about 450. The course of the 1st class was, fourth book (reader), manual, history, grammar, geography, geometry, algebra, &c. The principal of the college is indefatigable in promoting the interest of the institution, and it is in contemplation to have it modelled after the style of the late Delhi College. Some European professors are shortly expected to take charge of the respective branches of education. The boys and their guardians entertain much hope of success from this. Certainly nobody will object to allow their children the benefit of an English education, which is well appreciated here. Weather cool, very cool after nightfall, and in the morning. The weather-wise people complain of want of rain, and calculate further mishaps for want of it.

ALAHABAD, Jan. 15.—The grand annual fair at the junction of the Jumna and Ganges commenced yesterday. It is a larger gathering than any that has taken place for the last five years. There was none the year after the mutiny, and a very poor one last year,—the concourse of people near the fort being probably considered dangerous. I believe something is collected by Government at this fair from the pilgrims. A great many missionaries are also assembled here, on the same occasion, to preach to the heathen devotees who come to bathe in the waters of the sacred river. Prayer meetings have been held both here and at Calcutta, as well as in England and America, during the past week, with special reference to the extension of Christianity among the heathen. The request to hold these meetings was circulated by the Loodiana Mission to all societies for the propagation of the Gospel, and I understand that it has very generally been responded to. Let us hope that increased success will attend the efforts of those who labour among the heathen. One obstacle at least is being gradually removed,—I mean the positive discouragement of missions on the part of Government, and the virtual prohibition to the employment of native Christians in the service of Government. It is stated that Hicknutoola was sentenced to transportation for life by the special commissioner.

SIR JOHN INGLIS has, the *Lucknow Herald* understands, been instructed to hunt up the rebels on the right bank of the Jumna, and will avail himself of the troops now in the vicinity of Calpee. H.M.'s 8th regt., *en route* to Saugor, will halt at that station, and join the 1st cav., Anderson's levy, Roberts's horse, and No. 12 light field battery.

PESHAWUR, Dec. 29.—Intelligence has just been received that Brigadier-general Chamberlain's force has had an engagement with the Wuzerees, in which some twenty of the latter fell, while only one man of his command was killed. It is supposed that a greater number of the marauders were slain; but as the tribe they belong to makes it a point to carry off its dead, it is impossible to state the exact number sent to their last account. Considerable loss was inflicted upon them by the destruction of crops, and a fair share of loot obtained, as a beginning, in the shape of flocks of sheep and goats. Rumour is current that the whole of the hill tribes are fraternising with the Wuzerees; it is at least true that they are in a very unsettled state, and, as if to lend the report some show of truth, another rumour will have it that H. M.'s 51st and 79th Highlanders from Meean Meer, and the 46th from Mooltan, may be expected up shortly. There is something brewing, any way; but what sort of a fire will spring out of all this smoke has yet to be seen. The surmise concerning Sir S. Cotton's departure hence is gaining so much ground that I hear it asserted Major General Windham will be here on the 2nd of January. There is evidently a screw loose somewhere between Sir Sydney and the powers that be. He either wants Peshawur to be a very large station, or be abandoned in toto, and there, no doubt, is where the shoe pinches in higher quarters. It was only the other day that the Executive Engineer's Department received orders to prepare estimates for the immediate completion of the unfinished barracks in the European Infantry lines, as though other corps, as I have already intimated, were to be brought into the station; but just as suddenly was this order countermanded. In the present threatening aspect of affairs the general is perhaps justified in insisting upon having at his command resources capable of meeting any emergency that could arise, either from a general uprising of the hill tribes, or the long-talked-of Russian invasion. But to pass from the Khyber to China. A telegram has been received to-day that the 33rd N.I.'s offer to proceed to China has been accepted, and that they will soon leave the station *en route* for the celestial seat of war. It is rumoured also, that, as an acknowledgment on the part of the authorities of this new mark of loyalty from this fine corps, its gallant colonel is to be raised to a brigadiership!—*New Times*.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 15.—The weather has undergone a considerable change within the last week or so, although the accounts from the interior are, that it is still very cold there. Colonel Bruce left this two days ago, to rejoin his new appointment. Major Taylor, the Assistant Chief of Police, officiates for him for the present, but the arrangement is only a temporary one. A successor has, I understand, been nominated, but his name has not transpired. He will be an officer who is not in the police ranks at the present moment; and this arrangement is likely to occasion some dissatisfaction among those who hold appointments already in the police force. The Right Hon. J. Wilson has just arrived in the station, and is putting up, I believe, with the Judicial Commissioner. I fancy his advent will be the forerunner of considerable pecuniary reductions in all departments, but more especially in the civil branch. I think the Chief Commissioner is about to return to Lucknow to meet the Financier, to discuss the main points in the reforms about to be introduced. Brigadier Holditch has left the station and proceeds to join the head-quarters of the 70th Regiment, of which he assumes command, and accompanies the regiment to China, as being one of the corps which has been selected for that expedition. Mummoo Khan's trial has been commenced only, but everything is of course kept very dark. Until the whole affair is completed we cannot expect to hear much, and the little we may hear we must be very cautious in receiving, since important facts are likely to be wilfully distorted. Everything is quiet on the frontier, and there seems no fear of our troops

having any work to do again in that direction. Rumour has it again that the Nana is alive, and one or two other celebrities, who have been put down as having no existence, are still in the land of the living. Two officers of the commission have been appointed to define the boundary of our territory, and the land which we are to make over to the Jung. Really it is quite time this was done; we are constantly hearing something about it, but nothing definite. Rugobeer Sing, the murderer of Captain Harris, of the 1st light cavalry, has been sentenced to death, and he richly deserved the punishment. The evidence against him was very conclusive and decided.—*Delhi Gazette*.

BANKS AT LUCKNOW.—The Delhi Bank is to have a competitor in Oude. The Agra Savings Bank was to open a branch of its establishment in Lucknow from the 15th January.

MEMORIAL CHURCH AT CAWNPORE.—The sum of Rs. 22,134 has already been collected for the purpose of erecting a church at Cawnpore as a memorial of the massacre.

MR. WILSON AT LAHORE.—Mr. Wilson arrived at Lahore on Tuesday morning, the 3rd of January, and alighted at the Lieut.-governor's residence. During the forenoon he received several of the civil officers, and in the afternoon went over the Meean Meer cantonment, and thence to the Shaleemar gardens. The following day, Wednesday, a *darbar* was held in a tent in the Lieutenant-governor's compound, for the reception of the native chiefs, gentry, and townspeople of Lahore. The Lieutenant-governor and the civil officers were present. The chiefs were introduced one by one by the commissioner, Mr. Temple, who briefly mentioned the services and antecedents of each. Among those present were Raja Tej Sing, Raja Sahibdyal, Sirdar Shumshere Sing, Sindhunwala, the Nawabs of Mumdot and Mooltan, the relatives of the late Raja Deena Nath, Dewan Narain Sing of Ataree, and many others. When Sirdar Jowahir Sing, son of the famous Hurrie Sing Nulua, was introduced, the Lieutenant-governor took the opportunity of presenting him with a medal he had won during the Oude campaign. The chiefs having been introduced, the townspeople were then admitted. The headmen of each trade and profession being present, Mr. Wilson was particular in inquiring about the increased importation of European manufactures. There was scarcely a native present who had not on some article of clothing of European make. This visible fact must have done much to convince Mr. Wilson of the increase of the trade. They were then asked as to the relative merits of octroi and the licences. They expressed a marked preference for octroi. The Commissioner then, by Mr. Wilson's desire, explained to them the superior advantages of direct taxation. But they were clamorous in favour of a tax like octroi. Indeed, the manifestation of popular feeling was strong and remarkable. The same day Mr. Wilson, escorted by the Commissioner, Mr. Temple, proceeded to view the city of Lahore. A *ressala* of military police horse was drawn out to receive him opposite the Delhi Gate, under Captain MacAndrew. Mr. Wilson seemed much pleased with the appearance of the men. Then Mr. Wilson visited the Wuzerees and Padshahee mosques, the Huzoree Bagh, and Runjeet Sing's tomb. In the citadel he ascended to the top of the Summun Boorj, which commands the best view of Lahore. The old well and Baolee in the heart of the city were visited by torchlight. Outside the city Mr. Wilson went over the Agri-horticultural Society's Garden, Sooltan's Serace, and Ruttun Chund's tank. Mr. Wilson visited Raja Tej Sing at his residence in the city. The same night Mr. Wilson travelled to Umritsur, where he was received by the Commissioner, Mr. R. Cust, and the Deputy-commissioner, Mr. F. Cooper. A large meeting, on Thursday morning, of the leading merchants and traders of Umritsur, was held at Mr. Cust's office. The heads of each trade and profession were called up and questioned in turn. Mr. Wilson's



questions were well conveyed by Messrs. Cust and Cooper to the people, and their answers interpreted. The shawl trade occupied much attention; much was said about the material, the manufactures, and the dyes. Many inquiries were made from the silk weavers, also from the Nurheegas, that remarkable class of dealers, also from the "Dulal," or broker class. The bankers were questioned about bills of exchange, paper currency, and the like. The conversation was very interesting altogether. On the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Wilson, accompanied by Mr. Cust and Mr. Cooper, visited the great Sikh Temple and Tank of Umritsur, and the adjacent garden. He also inspected the factory of one of the principal shawl merchants. Thence he visited the fortress of Govindgurh. That same night he started for Jullundur. He was to visit Gooroo Sadho Sing at Kurtarpore, and the Raja of Kupoorthulla. He intends to visit Lucknow on his way back to Calcutta, which latter place he was to reach by the end of January.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

**THE WUZEREER EXPEDITION.**—The force which left Kohat on the 16th Dec. are still on the banks of the "Koorum." The fight with the "Kabyl Kheyl" Wuzereers has had a most salutary effect. The tribes against which the expedition was undertaken now sue for mercy, and are using their best endeavours to capture the murderers, whose act has brought ruin on all connected with them. Every village of this tribe (with but one exception) has furnished its quota of men who have gone in pursuit of "Zungee" (the robber chief) and of the murderers. The one recalcitrant village, who, imagining itself beyond our reach, failed to join in the pursuit, has already been punished. On the 28th a detachment under the command of Major Rothney proceeded against it. In the skirmish which ensued, the enemy lost eight men killed. Our party captured 300 head of cattle on this occasion. Our loss was but one man wounded. The force is described as marching unmolested through hills hitherto believed to be unassailable. The seizure of some of the murderers is all that is required to make the matter complete, but even if this is not effected much good will have been done. Severe retribution for the murder of our countrymen has been exacted, and the Kohat frontier may be considered as secure for many years. It is a most remarkable and gratifying fact, that whilst the severest punishment is being inflicted on the offending class, the other tribes not only do not molest, but aid our force. This must be attributed to the excellent policy which has been steadily pursued on the frontier.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

**MERINO SHEEP.**—In 1854 the late Col. Holmes, commanding the 12th Irregular Cavalry, imported two rams and ten ewes from the Cape of Good Hope, and introduced them into Hazara. His object was two fold, viz. the improvement of the country breed, and the introduction of the Merino into India. There are now about forty-four sheep, male and female, but as yet no mixed breed has been produced, inasmuch as Colonel Holmes, to whom the sheep belonged, objected to their being put with others of the country until the flock should have been considerably increased. Colonel Holmes was murdered by his mutinous regiment in 1857, and the sheep have since been maintained at the cost of Government. A few rams have been sent to Kagan, which is the most favourable part of Hazara for the breeding of sheep, and it is hoped that the wool produced from the mixed breed will be much valued. Puttoo has already been prepared at Kagan from the Merino mixed with the wool of the country, and the stuff produced is described as much superior to anything made from the produce of the country sheep alone. The pure Merino wool itself is not much valued. It is too coarse for the fabrication of shawls, and too delicate for the rude implements of the people of Kagan.

**THE BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY** have declared a dividend of Rs. 600 per share for the half-year ending 31st Dec. last.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE BIDEN FUND.**—The Biden Testimonial Fund is to be appropriated to the construction of a building, or the endowment of an institution, to be designated "The Biden Home for Sailors," the erection of a monument over Captain Biden's grave, and a memorial tablet in St. George's Cathedral, and also the payment of the expenses of the funeral, which, attended as it was by members of every class in society, was a public demonstration of the esteem and affection in which Captain Biden was held. The subscriptions amount to Rs. 4,291.

**THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON SHORTLAND** has resigned the Service, and we presume that as a matter of course he will vacate the Archdeaconry, in which no doubt Mr. Dealtry will be duly confirmed. By Mr. Shortland's retirement the Rev. F. G. Lugard becomes Junior Presidency Chaplain, and the Rev. John Gorton, Assistant Chaplain of the season of 1840, will be promoted to Chaplain.

**THE ROYAL LADIES OF TANJORE** have positively declined to accept the terms offered them by the Government, and unless the terms be much better than general rumour represents them to be, no reasonable person can be surprised to hear of the refusal. The governor was to have been in Tanjore on the 12th January, and was only to have remained one day. Mr. Norton was on the spot to fortify his clients against "the voice of the charmer."

**SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN'S PROGRESS.**—An account of our governor's visit to Pondicherry is given by the *Moniteur Officiel*. His Excellency arrived there on Saturday week, and was received by the Governor of the French settlements under the peristyle of Government House, with the utmost cordiality. Sir C. Trevelyan was received with a salute of 19 guns on entering the town, and the troops presented arms when he arrived before Government House; a guard of honour was likewise placed at his disposal. After the French officials had been presented to our Governor, he proceeded to visit the various establishments and public buildings of Pondicherry; in doing which his Excellency appears to have charmed every one by the minute attention with which he examined everything he inspected, and by the affability of his demeanour. At the hospital, he expressed to the sisters of charity his respectful admiration of their conduct in so generously consecrating their existence to the relief of the unfortunate. At the Colonial College his Excellency exhorted the pupils to attend to their studies, to learn Tamil and English, and to present themselves at the uncovenanted service examination at Madras, where it would "ravish" him with joy to be of use to them. In the evening there was a dinner, at the commencement of which M. D'Ubraye proposed the health of her Majesty and Prince Albert. Sir Charles Trevelyan responded by proposing the toast of the Emperor and Empress, and in the course of his remarks expressed his acknowledgments for the courteous reception he had experienced, his admiration of the many useful institutions with which Pondicherry was filled, and of the support afforded them by Government; and in conclusion said that it was his great desire that the two colonies, like the two mother countries, should rival each other only in civilisation and the happiness of their subjects; and he did not doubt that the great man who so skilfully ruled the destinies of France desired to cement still closer the alliance between the two countries; a proof of which feeling was to be seen in the union, for a common cause, of the French and English troops in China. While these toasts were being drunk, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and God save the Queen and Rule Britannia were played by the band. Later in the evening there was a ball, when the exterior of Government House was illuminated in the most brilliant manner. Sir Charles left for Cuddalore the same evening.—*Athenæum*.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**HARVEST OPERATIONS IN UPPER SCIND.**—The harvest operations in Upper Scind are nearly over, and quantities of grain of all sorts are ready. A large kaffila arrived at Shikarpoor on the 8th Dec., consisting chiefly of fruits. The weather is very pleasant, though doubtless the sudden changes are much felt by the poorer classes, and consequently, fevers, colds, and coughs are its accompaniments. The cultivators in these parts say they have not had such good crops for years, and they are, therefore, in high spirits. The river continues encroaching on the Rookun Bund and lands adjacent. In Mehur, about 6,000 beegahs have been sown for the rubbee season during the week. In the Larkana districts the kurreef harvest has been all gathered in, and in most places the grain has been cleaned. Few sales have as yet been effected, as the grain-dealers from the south had not then made their appearance. Since the last change of the moon the weather has become bitterly cold, and frosts prevail nightly. From Sukkur we have similar reports about the weather, the thermometer there having fallen to freezing point. The late fall of rain has been productive of much good to the rubbee cultivation, without injuring the grain already stored. The sugar-cane promises a good crop this season. A fall in the price of jowaree is expected, owing to the plentiful out-turn of the past harvest; the market is, however, dull. The Roree deputy collector furnishes us with a "chapter of accidents," including the death of a child 18 months old, by falling on some fire; the drowning of another child, 2 years old, by falling into a vat of dye; the suicide of an old woman, aged 80 years, who hanged herself owing to the supposed neglect of daughters; the wounding of a native in five different parts of the body by two robbers who have managed to effect their escape; the burning of three houses; and the escape of a prisoner owing to the negligence of the guard placed over him. To turn to another subject of no less interesting a nature, we learn that the average range of temperature in the open air at day-break was 28 deg., and in a single poled tent at noon 78 deg. ! thus subjecting the human frame to all the mutations and ills incident to a daily difference of no less than 50 deg. The consequence of this great range is already visible in the prostration of nearly all the officials of Meerpoore who are laid up with fever. The cattle are likewise suffering considerably, and many of them dying daily.—*Kossid*, Dec. 23.

**THE LATE MR. ATKINSON.**—We (*Bombay Times*) much regret having to announce that Mr. H. Atkinson, late first assistant master attendant, died at his residence at Colaba on the morning of Jan. 24, at 4 o'clock, from fever. Mr. Atkinson entered the late Company's marine in 1817, and served through the first Burmah war. He was chief officer of the *Palinurus* in 1827, and commanded her in 1828. In the following year he commanded the *Thetis*, and in 1830 the *Nautilus*. Transferred in 1831 to the master attendant's department, he gradually rose to the post of first assistant master attendant, from which office he only retired a few months ago. He had been ailing more or less from that time, but no danger was apprehended until Monday morning. It had been arranged, indeed, that he should take a cruise, on which he would have started on Monday afternoon but for the unfavourable change we have mentioned. From that time he gradually sank, in spite of the utmost medical skill. On the 9th Jan. a G.G.O. notified that Mr. Atkinson was permitted "to retire with a good service pension of Rs. 300 per mensem, from the date on which he ceased to hold office in the master attendant's department." In squadron orders, Commodore Wellesley made the following generous reference to Mr. Atkinson's services. "In publishing the subjoined G. G. O. notifying that Mr. H. Atkinson, late 1st assistant master attendant

has been permitted to retire from the service, the Commander-in-Chief cannot omit alluding to the very valuable services which this officer has rendered in the Naval department during a period of upwards of forty years. The high testimonials which he bears from every officer under whom he has served are a lasting record of the fidelity and zeal with which he has invariably fulfilled his duty, and he retires on a pension higher than that to which he is entitled, but which has been granted in consideration of his long and excellent service." It is only to be regretted that this acknowledgment was so long delayed. In private life Mr. Atkinson was as highly esteemed as in public, and we cannot think he has left a single enemy behind him. His remains were interred at Colaba last evening, in the presence of a large concourse of members of the service to which he had been so long attached, as well as of his more immediate friends, by whom he was held in unfeigned esteem and respect.

**NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.**—Mr. Hewett, the purser of the *Auckland*, I.N., which is now stationed at Aden, was tried by a court-martial on the 12th Jan. for disobeying the order of his commanding officer, in refusing to go under arrest when ordered to do so by Captain Stephens, saying, "I will bear no confinement," or words to that effect; and for declaring, when the order was repeated, that he would shed his blood on the quarter-deck before he would go into confinement. The court, over which Commander Cruttenden presided, after hearing Mr. Hewett's defence, found that the charges were proved, and sentenced him to two months' suspension from rank and pay, and afterwards to be placed at the bottom of the list of pursers. The sentence is a most severe one, and, as we believe, not justified by the evidence. Captain Stevens is one of the old-school of commanding officers, which, as the mutiny of the *Princes Royal* in England lately showed, is by no means extinct yet. While at Jeddah, in the Red Sea, with the thermometer ranging from 90 deg. to 112 deg., he took it into his head to worry his officers by prohibiting them from bathing, except off the bowsprit or from a boat astern of the ship, and forbade them to appear on the quarter deck unless they were in uniform. Mr. Hewett, thinking this order was only directed against the younger officers, and feeling that it would be insulting to him to be compelled to go forward amongst the men to bathe, appeared one morning on deck in bathing costume. He was rudely told to go below and dress, which he did; and, when he came on deck again, he was asked by the captain if he wanted any explanation of the order. Mr. Hewett replied that he did not, but that he had a grievance to make known; and he requested the captain to pay some respect to his commission, and hear him. This only drew forth a sneer from the captain, who, on Mr. Hewett's going on to complain of the order about bathing, peremptorily bid him be silent several times, and at last said the purser must consider himself under arrest. Mr. Hewett thereupon said he was willing to go under arrest, but he could not, in that temperature, bear any confinement. Words to this effect were bandied about between them several times; and at last Captain Stephens spoke of "using other means" if his order were not obeyed in a quarter of an hour. Mr. Hewett turned away, and, no doubt, irritated by what had passed, muttered to himself some words, of which his explanation is, that he said he would shed his blood for his commission rather than have it insulted. These words were not distinctly heard; yet it is on them that the heaviest charge against Mr. Hewett is founded.

**LORD ELPHINSTONE** has engaged two Maltese workers in plaster of Paris, who arrived recently in Bombay, to take a cast of the statue of the late Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone in the Town Hall.

**TRADE OF KURRACHEE.**—From the Kurrachee shipping registers for December we learn that 13 square-rigged vessels and 318 country craft arrived at port, and that in the same period 4 square-rigged vessels and 320 country craft took their departure.

**H. M.'s 14th DRAGOONS.**—An interesting ceremony took place at Kirkee on Tuesday, the 17th Jan., in the presentation, by the officers of H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, of a very handsome silver tea service, on a massive silver salver, the manufacture of one of the principal London silversmiths, to our worthy and esteemed fellow-townsmen Mr. James Hunt, who for a period of thirteen years was a member of that distinguished corps. The ceremony took place in the officers' mess room of the 14th Dragoons, and the presentation was made in the presence of the officers of the corps by their gallant commander, Lieut. Colonel Scudamore, who thus addressed Mr. Hunt on the interesting occasion:—"Mr. Hunt,—In presenting to you this testimonial, I need say but little; the inscription thereon, which I will read, being sufficient. 'Presented by the Officers of the 14th (King's) Light Dragoons to Sergeant-major Hunt, in testimony of his zealous and faithful services as Mess Sergeant during a period of eleven years.' And I hope this may prove to the rising generation in the regiment, what honesty, fidelity, and sobriety, will always merit. Having left the regiment, I am confident you have the good wishes of the officers of the 14th for your future welfare and success."

Mr. MICHAEL O'MEALY, uncoovenanted assistant in the political department of the Secretariate, has been awarded a gratuity of Rs. 1,500 by the Supreme Government for the aid he afforded Government during the rebellion.

**THE ABOLITION OF BRIGADE COMMAND** has been extended to Bombay. Kurrachee, Mhow, Hyderabad, Malligaum, and Baroda are those abolished. The arrangement is to have effect from the 1st of February, or from the date of the brigadiers quitting the station, if earlier. The junior brigadiers are those who are to return to regimental duty, no matter whether they happen to be incumbents of the commands to be abolished or not.

**A PRESENT TO THE QUEEN.**—We are informed that Messrs. Watson and Co. have received an order from Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, to prepare a splendid court robe, which is intended as a present for her Majesty. The robe is to be of crimson colour, interlaced with gold, and to be made of Indian material, probably from Cashmere.

**CELEBRATION OF MARRIAGES.**—A bill has been brought into the Legislative Council, enabling all ordained Ministers of the Church of Scotland to celebrate marriages in India. Heretofore the old regulation of the East India Company, which restricted this right to the Company's chaplains, has been in force; but the necessity for abolishing this distinction was made apparent by the discovery of the awkward fact that, while it was in force, chaplains attached to Highland regiments serving in India could not legally perform the marriage ceremony for the soldiers.

**MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HUGH ROSE, G.C.B.,** has applied for leave of absence to England for the period of six months, on private affairs, and he will be succeeded in the command of the Poona Division of the army *pro tem.* by Brigadier Hale. Lieut.-colonel J. D. Stewart is to command the Poona Brigade and station on the departure of Colonel Sutton to China.

**A NEW HOSPITAL FOR EUROPEANS.**—Government intend to construct a new European General Hospital at Lower Colaba; and the plans and estimates have already been sent in. The entire cost, it is said, has been set down at four lakhs of rupees. The building will extend from the north side of Mrs. Hough's house—this property itself has been valued at one lakh and seventy thousand rupees—up to the ground now occupied by the Government timber; a portion of the sea-ground to the west being reclaimed for the purpose. The present European General Hospital in the Fort is either to be sold or otherwise disposed of. We are also informed that the gun-carriage manufactory at Lower Colaba is to be removed to Poona; and that the only difficulty raised is, the expense of forwarding the large quantity of coal required for the steam-engine to that station.

**BANK OF BOMBAY.**—The directors of the bank of Bombay, at each of their weekly meetings on the 12th and 19th January, raised the rate of discount 1 per cent. all round, making it now 7 per cent. on Government, and 9 per cent. on commercial paper. The increasing tightness of the money market is also marked by the usual sign of a fall in the value of all Government securities.

**THE SHIP "BUSSORAH MERCHANT,"** of 531 tons, the property of Messrs. Duncan Dunbar and Sons, of London, has been sold by public auction at the rooms of Messrs. Crawford and Co. to the highest bidder, Hajee Mahomed Seedick, a Mahomedan merchant, for the sum of Rs. 24,000.

**COLONEL GREEN,** the adjutant-general of the Bombay army, goes home positively in March. He is to be succeeded by Major Stock, the present acting town-major. The appointment was at first offered to Colonel Glassey of the artillery; but that officer declined it upon perfectly legitimate grounds.

**PRESBYTERIAN SERVICES IN ENGLISH CHURCHES.**—A question having been raised by the Bombay Government on the subject of the performance of Presbyterian service in churches consecrated to the use of the Church of England, it was referred to the metropolitan, who replied that although he had never issued any prohibition of the performance of the Presbyterian service in a duly consecrated English church, his impression was that he had no power legally to authorise it. He had, however, consulted the Advocate-general at Calcutta, as to the legal effect of consecration, and his opinion was, that though it enabled the bishop to forbid the performance of such service, it did not prevent him from sanctioning it if he thought proper. The metropolitan states, that he would be very sorry to prevent the Presbyterian troops from enjoying the benefit of a service conducted with decorum and comfort to themselves, and this probably they could not have in all stations without the use of our churches, until separate churches are provided for them. It is, however, to be distinctly understood that a consecrated church is appropriated to the use of the Church of England, and that it is in the care and custody of the English chaplain, who must always have the right of choosing the hours for the performance of service for the English troops and other members of our church. These rights being secured, the metropolitan will make no objection, if Government wish to use a consecrated church for the performance of Presbyterian service at times of the day when it is not wanted by the English chaplain. At the same time he suggests to Government that this arrangement must involve a certain amount of inconvenience. In the hot months, sunrise and sunset are the only hours when troops can be marched to church, and this cannot but cause difficulty to the Presbyterian chaplains and soldiers. The bishop thinks, therefore, that the only satisfactory solution of the question will be to build separately Scotch churches in those stations where it is intended to place Presbyterian chaplains, as is done for the Roman Catholics. But he wishes it to be understood, that he makes no ecclesiastical objection to the performance of Presbyterian service in a consecrated church on the conditions above specified, and when it is expressly desired by Government.—*Madras Times.*

**DEATHS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.**—It appears from a return lately published by Government on Indian Railway matters in 1858, that at the close of that year there were 473 miles open to traffic, over which were conveyed 2,423,508 passengers. During the year, there were 34 persons killed, and 29 wounded, by accident. Most of the sufferers, however, were people connected with the railways, or trespassers on the lines. One or two passengers were killed and seven injured. On the Bombay Railway, 136 miles long, out of nearly one million travellers, in the year 1858, Major Greathed's report states that none were killed, and only one injured. Seven railway servants killed, and eleven injured themselves; and two were injured by causes which they could not control. One trespasser was killed.



weights, especially 3½ lbs., on the spot, are worth 2 to 3s. more per piece than at the date of last mail. *Cambrics* and *Jaconets* are inquired for at former prices. *Mulls* are lower, and dull of sale. In *Bleached Goods* several transactions have taken place; *Shirtings*, *Madapollams*, and *Jaconets* of "low" to "medium" quality may all be noted in some request. In *Dyed Goods* Turkey Red Cambrics are very heavy of sale. *Mulls* of good colour are in demand; 40 to 45 inches are 1 to 3 annas higher. Dyed *Jaconets* are inquired for at 4 to 5 annas advance. *Metals*.—Copper is in good demand, especially *Sheathing*. *Braziers*, and *Bottoms*, which, being scarce, have obtained a slight advance in price; while *Tiles* and *Bolt* are dull. *Brass Sheathing* is dull, and lower in price. *English Bar Iron* has slightly advanced. Other descriptions of *Iron* are quiet, and unaltered in value. *Lead* has declined. *Spelter* is dull and lower. *Tin Plates* and *Quicksilver* are in good inquiry.

**EXPORTS (Bombay, Jan. 25).—Cotton.**—The continued unfavourable advices from both England and China have not been without their effect on our Cotton market. Prices have given way, but not sufficiently to bring European purchasers into the market. Most of the shipments that are now going forward are on native account, and although freights have considerably advanced since our last report, it has not had any material effect on the prices of cotton. The receipts from the interior continue on a fair scale, and the stocks estimated on Saturday evening, the 21st instant, are stated to be nearly 20,000 candies, or 40,000 screwed bales. The increasing stringency of the money market may have some influence on prices, and with the prospect of an early new crop it is hardly to be supposed ruling rates can long be maintained. It is generally reported that a large crop will be again realised this year, and contracts among the natives are being made deliverable in April next at Rs. 133 to 133½ per candy for fair *Dholera*.

## CEYLON.

**COLOMBO, Jan. 16.**—During the first fortnight of the year the usual dry, dusty January weather has been varied by a series of very heavy showers of rain, with some thunder. Four vessels have sailed for London, one for Liverpool and one for Amsterdam, taking away in the aggregate 28,009 cwt. plantation coffee, and 6,275 native, together 34,284. Our total exports since 1st October, 1859, are thus brought up to 102,611 plantation, 50,750 native, total 153,361. This figure is slightly in advance of that for the corresponding period last year, while cinnamon and coconut oil are considerably in advance.

The great topic of discussion continues to be the labour question, which has assumed a very critical phase indeed. The *Manchester*, notwithstanding the report of the Calcutta surveyors, has turned out a very bad bargain, and is to be sold for what she may fetch. Offended, too, at the censorial tone of a letter from the Governor, the two un-official members of the Immigration Board have resigned, and we suspect it will be very difficult to get other gentlemen connected with the mercantile and planting interests of the island to act in so thankless an office—obnoxious as the holders are to censure from Government, and criticism of the severest kind from some of those whose interests they represent and attempt to the best of their ability to subvert. Should the Governor not succeed in persuading any merchants or planters to act, the scheme will have to be worked by Government officers.

Next to the labour question, the railway has continued to excite the anxieties of the colony. Mr. Goodfellow, the agent of Messrs. Peto and Brassey, who has been in the colony for some time, goes home by this mail, and we suppose the views of the company will be very much guided by the report he may make and the offer which may proceed from his employers.

The vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Lawson as Acting Junior Puisne Justice, Mr. Morgan taking the post of Senior Justice as a matter of course. Mr. Stewart, the Deputy Queen's Advocate, while continuing to perform the duties of his own office, acts also as district Judge of Colombo. This arrangement secures to Mr. Stewart emoluments superior to those he would enjoy had he received the acting appointment in the Supreme Court.

Our readers will not be sorry to learn that the strife and litigation which have so long disturbed those connected with St. Thomas's College, and through them the community, are likely soon to terminate. Mr. Baly, it appears, is to give up possession on the 1st of February, the compensation to which he will be entitled being left to arbitration.

Mr. Hay Cameron's presence in our Island ought not to escape notice. A third of a century has nearly passed away since this gentleman first arrived in Ceylon as one of the commissioners of inquiry. On him devolved the task of laying down the principles of a liberal charter of justice for the Island, and it must be gratifying to him now to know that, with few exceptions, it has been at length admitted, that the more we go back to the principles of his scheme the better for the administration of justice. Mr. Cameron is the owner of extensive landed property in the colony.

It is not often that the local journals notice that marriages are "on the tapis," but the name of Colonel Maude, of the Royal Artillery, is of historical interest as one of the heroes of Havelock's advance on Lucknow, when Colonel (then Captain) Maude's guns "electrified" the rebels under Nana Sahib. We may, therefore, step out of the usual course to congratulate the gallant officer on his approaching union with the amiable daughter of Acting Chief Justice Sterling.

There is a strike amongst the butchers at Colombo, in consequence of the operation of the new ordinance restricting the slaughter of cattle, chiefly with reference to sanitary considerations. It requires no extraordinary gift of vaticination to say that the butchers must speedily give in.—*Ceylon Overland Observer*.

## BURMAH.

THOMAS ANQUENTIL, "an old soldier and man of letters," as he styles himself, has written a letter to the *Rangoon Times* of the 24th December, in which he makes some strange statements. He was, it seems, the leader of the party of artisans brought over from France by the so-called General D'Orgoni, for the King of Burmah. M. Anquentil states that he and his party were sold to the King by D'Orgoni, and that overtures to organise a military establishment were proposed to and rejected by him. This conduct so enraged D'Orgoni that Anquentil was compelled to go about armed to escape seizure and confinement in a dungeon. One of the "artisans" was confined in a dungeon for seventeen days, and Madame Anquentil was nearly assassinated. When Colonel Phayre reached Mandalay, the writer of the letter placed himself under his protection, and was by him forwarded to Rangoon, where he received the kindest treatment. How much of the foregoing is true we of course cannot pretend to say.

The Supreme Government, we learn from the *Rangoon Times*, have sanctioned the introduction into Pegu of Major Spark's code of civil procedure, which is an adaptation of the recently-passed civil code to the requirements of that province. The Supreme Government observe that "very great credit is due" to Major Sparks for his compilation, which is suited to a province "in the state of civilization that Pegu has reached," and have conveyed their thanks to him. In the other non-regulation provinces the code is to be adhered to as far as possible, with a view to its eventual adoption. This course is in accordance with the views expressed by the authorities of the Punjab, Oude, Pegu, and Mysore; from Nagpore there was, as usual, no report from Mr. Commissioner Plowden.

CAPTAIN KEIGHTLY has again been before the Rangoon District Court. He presented a petition, stating that his arrest and imprisonment were illegal as his home was at Calcutta, and that he was entitled to return there from the military court which had been held upon him, instead of which he was arrested on civil process. Major Sparks dismissed the petition with costs, being of opinion that, as petitioner had gone to Calcutta without leave, he could not be allowed to escape from the jurisdiction of the court in that way.

**VISIT TO THE KING.**—The recent semi-official visit to the Court of Mandalay, made by the Commissioner of Pegu and Agent to the Governor General, is invested with several interesting cir-

cumstances which deserve a place in our journal. On the way up the river, within the territories of the King of Burmah, every attention and consideration was shown by the various provincial Burmese officials to Colonel Phayre and suite. The most ample preparations were made to render his ascent up to the capital in every respect pleasant and friendly. He visited the celebrated earth oil wells of this kingdom, tarried a day or two at Paghan examining the memorials of the past history of Burmah, and his expected arrival was anticipated by the King and Court with the utmost cordiality and good will. A large mansion, for it cannot be called a simple house, was erected for his accommodation on the bank of the river, in a beautiful grove, and distant about four miles from the palace. A number of elephants and ponies were placed at his service. Every facility was afforded him to visit any object of interest he pleased. Supplies of provisions were forwarded daily from the royal household for his use and that of his retinue. Music and dancing, and theatrical exhibitions, according to national custom, passed in one noisy round every day before his residence. Colonel Phayre had four interviews with the King, and two with the Prince Royal, or heir apparent to the throne. The Prince is now said to be favourable to the construction of electric telegraphs and railroads within the kingdom. He takes apparently a leading part in promoting all useful enterprises and public works conducted throughout the country. His feelings towards the English are changing. He is far more friendly in his sentiments than he was supposed to be two or three years since. There is, strictly speaking, no war party now in existence at the capital. The resolute peace policy of the King has quenched every ember of strife. His Majesty was especially gratified in having an opportunity afforded him of receiving and conversing with Colonel Phayre in a free and friendly manner. He would have no interpreter to mark the pleasures of the conversation between them. He spoke face to face, and from heart to heart. Of all the Asiatic sovereigns now living, the present King of Burmah is perhaps the most liberal, the most enlightened, and the most humane. With rare tact and industry, which does him great credit, he acquires from day to day a clear and connected account of all the great transactions and politics of other nations. He converses like a philosopher, a statesman, and a philanthropist. He is utterly devoid of all pride, hypocrisy, and artful cunning, asking Colonel Phayre his age, who replied to the question, when the King observed that his own age was 48. Politics, science, and theology were discussed with considerable spirit, and in the most familiar way, his Majesty calling the commissioner, in the most good-natured manner, brother Phayre. The King remarked that the English were very fond of fighting, and pleasantly retorted, that your mothers have great trouble in raising you all till you are 25 and 30 years of age. You then go and fight, and get shot in battle. What good does that bring? When you were overwhelmed with difficulties in Bengal, could I not have troubled you? I prefer peace, observed his Majesty. You may still find out that there are some true friends among us Burmans. With the Chinese question and the disaster that occurred to the British squadron at the mouth of the Peiho his Majesty seems well acquainted. Some very sensible observations were made by the King relative to the mode of settling frontier disputes, which so frequently happen among the little men in authority, on both sides of the boundary. He suggested that the two functionaries should meet, either at Menhla or Thayet, talk over difficulties whatever they may chance to be, and adopt measures to rectify them between themselves. Anything very serious occurring on the frontier could be referred for the consideration and decision of higher authority. If these wishes of his Majesty are not eminently friendly and statesmanlike, it is not possible to adduce sentiments conveying stronger proof of these desirable qualities. Not one word was uttered relative to



restoring to his Majesty his lost province of Pegu. He doubtless considers that matter as finally settled. On taking leave of the King the customary presents were tendered to Colonel Phayre and suite, in return for the gifts which were sent to his Majesty by the British Government. The gold cups, ruby rings, lacquered oaks and silks were rightly understood by the Burmese monarch as not being personal presents to the individuals, but were accepted in the name and on behalf of the Government of India. If they could be received as personal gifts, an intimation was made that they would be a little more valuable. These Burmese presents will be forwarded by an early opportunity to Calcutta, to be sold there by public auction for the benefit of the Indian Government.—*Madras Times*, Dec. 17.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

**Nov. 24.**—An Urzee from Mahomed Ameen Khan was received, stating that Sirdar Mahomed Kooloo Khan, son of the late Sirdar Rehmdil Khan, with his mother and the daughter of Shah Kamran of Heerat, had arrived in Candahar from Persia, and that Hyder Khan, another son of the late Sirdar Rehmdil Khan, had remained with his mother at Mushed, and having robbed 4,000 Boodkees from his father's treasury and taken 34 of the best horses, had proceeded to Teheran. His mother has written to the King of Teheran, informing him that her son has robbed her of the above sum and horses, and proceeded to Teheran. —**Nov. 25.**—Mahomed Ishak and Mahomed Uzeez, sons of Sirdar Mahomed Azum Khan, asked leave from the Ameer to proceed to Koondooz to join their father. The Ameer embraced them and granted leave. The two Resallas of Mahomed Azum Khan, who were ordered to remain at the fort of Kasee till further instructions, were ordered to proceed with these youths. —**Nov. 26.**—Nazir Naem, Peerdil Khan, and Mirza Mahomed Hossein Khan went out to meet and bring into the city Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan, who went straight to his house without paying his respects to the Ameer. Sirdar Nizamoodowla represented that he had brought a man to send to Shah Doolah Khan. The Ameer ordered Moostofee Aynool Russak to write a letter to Shah Doolah Khan, requesting him to return to the city, when his pay would be increased to Rs. 35,000 and the arrears paid up. —**Nov. 27.**—The Ameer ordered his son Wullee Mahomed Khan to proceed to Tugab immediately, as the time of collections was passing away. Wullee Mahomed Khan took all his force and two guns and encamped at Seasung. The Ameer then despatched 100 men from the late Wuzeer Mahomed Ukkur Khan's regiment, and 100 sowars to reinforce his force. —**Nov. 28.**—Mahomed Shereef Khan appointed a man to watch and inform him when the Ameer goes to his Haremsarae. At ten at night the Ameer went to his zenana, and the man informed Mahomed Shereef Khan of the same, who immediately went to see the Ameer. On seeing him, the Ameer became enraged, and swore that he did not wish to see his face again. The Sirdar begged forgiveness, but the Ameer would not hear him, and ordered him to go away from his presence. —**Nov. 29.**—News from Koondooz is to the effect that the son of Nazir Dillawur and some Kohistanee sowars were proceeding from Khanabad towards the fort of Khoost, and while encamped in a garden under the foot of the hills, they were attacked by two hundred sowars of the Oosbeck tribe, and their horses taken away from them. —**Nov. 30.**—The Ameer sent for the Bokhara agent and Akhoonzada Sirajooddeen and granted a valuable khillut to the latter, and permitted him to proceed to his country with the following presents for the King of Bokhara:—Two pieces of bosteen, two of mulmul, one bunarsee, two pieces of soznee, two of puttuo, two of lungees, one taka of shawls, one of Kashmeer ubras, two of kumruk, one of jalee, one of long-cloth, one of nainsook, and one of embroidered muslin. He has also deputed Sirajooddeen as his agent to the King of Bokhara.

**Dec. 1.**—Sirdar Gholam Mahomed Khan, son of the late Sirdar Rehmdil Khan, obtained leave to proceed to Candahar for the purpose of taking possession of the treasure and property which his mother and brother have brought away with them from the estates of his deceased father. —**Dec. 3.**—An urzee from Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan states, that the King of Bokhara has arrived at Koorshee with a force of 12,000 men, but it is not known whether he will proceed to Khokund or Balk. —**Dec. 4.**—Mirza Ahd Khan represented to the Ameer that some pecuniary aid should be sent to Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan for distribution to his troops. The Ameer replied that as he does not take anything from the revenue of Turkistan, he will not give any money to the Sirdar. The Mirza rejoined that when Sirdar Gholam Hyder Khan was sent to Kandahar, three lakhs of rupees were given him, then why should not Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan receive anything? The Ameer said that he would not give one rupee. The Mirza again urged that formerly the Sirdar had five thousand troops under him, now he has fifteen thousand in opposition to the King of Bokhara; if no aid were given him, he would not be able to do anything. The Ameer then said that he would send him thirty thousand rupees. The Mirza said that nothing short of a lakh would do for him. —**Dec. 5.**—News from Turkistan is to the effect that Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan has borrowed 12,000 rupees from Ameenoddowla Khan, son of Soojahoddowla Khan, and sent six thousand to Ahd Khan, and the other six to Mahomed Usleem Khan, for expenses. The Sirdar himself has come to Tashkirghan and will proceed to Koondooz. —**Dec. 6.**—The Ameer sent for Sirdar Shere Ally Khan and Mahomed Usman Khan, and requested them to go and persuade Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan to proceed with his troops and guns to Balkh, as the King of Bokhara has arrived at Koorshee, and to keep open the road to Jellalabad, whither the Ameer will shortly proceed. The Ameer then sent for the Kazee of Bala Hissar and asked for a propitious day for him to proceed to Jellalabad. The Kazee said that the 7th of the month will be a good day. The Ameer then ordered the large gun to be prepared and sent out to Seasung. —**Dec. 7.**—The mother of the late Wuzeer Mahomed Ukkur Khan asked permission to proceed to Jellalabad to winter there. The Ameer granted her permission. The Ameer requested Sirdar Shere Ally Khan to order General Firamirz to proceed with the Regiment of the late Wuzeer and twelve guns to Seasung and await there the arrival of Mahomed Ally Khan, who will shortly arrive there from Ghuznee. He then sent a man to the mother of the Wuzeer to tell her to wait at Seasung till the arrival of her grandson and the general, and when joined with them to proceed to Jellalabad. —**Dec. 8.**—This day Sirdar Mahomed Ally Khan, son of Sirdar Shere Ally Khan, arrived from Ghuznee with the whole of his artillery and three regiments of foot, and two Resallas of horse. He was ordered to send all his troops to Seasung and himself to remain a few days in the city. He is to accompany the mother of the late Wuzeer Mahomed Ukkur Khan to Jellalabad. —**Dec. 9.**—Sirdars Shere Ally Khan, Sultan Mahomed Khan, and Mahomed Usman Khan, represented that they have in vain persuaded Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan to proceed to Balkh, but he says that he will not go there. They therefore begged that he may be sent to Candahar. The Ameer after some hesitation consented to their representations, and ordered him to proceed to Candahar and act under the orders of his brother Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan, to whom a letter has been sent, requesting him to make over the government of Goorshuk in Furrah to Mahomed Shereef Khan. The Ameer has appointed Sirdar Mahomed Hussan to the rule of Cabul during his absence. —**Dec. 10.**—The Ameer left Cabul for Jellalabad under a salute, and sent a man to the mother of the late Wuzeer Mahomed Ukkur Khan, requesting her to march from Seasung for Jellalabad. —**Dec. 11.**—Sirdar Shere Ally Khan brought Sirdar Mahomed Shereef Khan before the Ameer,

who bestowed a khillut on him and ordered him to proceed to Candahar with his brother, Saifoollah Khan. —**Dec. 12.**—An Urzee from Sirdar Mahomed Hussan Khan stated that a man, Meer Huzara, had raised an insurrection, and had killed Alleajah Gholam Sudeek Khan, with five other men, who were sent to subjugate him. That on hearing this he himself (Sirdar Mahomed Hussan Khan) surprised him in his fort, and killed him, together with some of his men. He has taken his daughter and several prisoners. —**Dec. 13.**—Sirdar Shere Ally Khan asked for four hundred percussion guns for his men, which were given to him. —**Dec. 14.**—The Ameer requested Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan to accompany him to Jellalabad, but the Sirdar refused, saying that he had sent his sons to Lughman to collect the revenue there, and that he had incurred large debts. The Ameer wrote to his son, Mahomed Hossein Khan, to send his troops to Cabul, and himself to proceed to Turkistan and place himself under his brothers there, who will, if pleased with him, bestow some estate upon him. —**Dec. 15.**—The Ameer summoned Sirdar Shere Ally Khan and requested him to go to Sooltan Mahomed Khan, and urge him to proceed to Jellalabad; the residence of Sooltan Mahomed Khan in Cabul was considered dangerous, as what he had promised to do for the Dost was never accomplished.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

Mr. W. F. ARTHURS has been appointed Lieutenant of Police at Aden. This young gentleman displayed so much bravery with the frontier levy, at the recent *emeute* in the Thurr and Parkur districts, as to entitle him most deservedly to this mark of approbation at the hands of the Bombay Government.

**H.M.'S BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.**—According to the army estimates presented to the House of Commons on Friday, the 17th inst., by Mr. S. Herbert, H.M.'s Indian army establishment consists of 3,449 officers, 6,549 non-commissioned officers, and 82,492 rank and file. That is to say, royal horse artillery, 22 officers, 30 non-commissioned officers, and 561 privates; cavalry of the line, 385 officers, 642 non-commissioned officers, and 6,216 privates; royal artillery, 175 officers, 307 non-commissioned officers, and 4,378 privates; infantry of the line, 2,483 officers, 4,590 non-commissioned officers, and 59,200 rank and file; army hospital corps 6, non-commissioned officers, and 57 privates. In depots there are 884 officers, 956 non-commissioned officers, and 12,080 rank and file.

**LETTERS FOR THE BRITISH FORCES SERVING IN CHINA.**—The French Government having offered to reduce the transit charge upon letters addressed to officers, soldiers, and seamen of the British forces in China, when sent *via* Marseilles, to the same amount that is levied in France upon letters addressed to French soldiers and seamen serving in China, which is 2d. for a letter not exceeding a quarter of an ounce in weight, and 4d. for a letter above a quarter and not exceeding half an ounce, the following will be the combined British and French postage, to be paid in advance, during the continuance of hostilities with China, upon such correspondence, viz.:—For a letter addressed to a commissioned or warrant officer of the army or navy, not exceeding a quarter of an ounce, 8d.; above a quarter of an ounce, and not exceeding half an ounce, 10d.; ditto to a non-commissioned officer, or private soldier or seaman, not exceeding a quarter of an ounce, 3d.; above a quarter of an ounce, and not exceeding half an ounce, 5d. The privilege enjoyed by private soldiers and seamen of sending and receiving their letters by British packet for a postage of one penny, will, in addition, continue in full force. Letters addressed to non-commissioned officers, soldiers, or seamen serving in China, will be forwarded through France only when specially addressed "*via* Marseilles." Letters addressed to commissioned or warrant officers will be forwarded as a rule *via* Marseilles, when not directed to be sent "*via* Southampton." By command of the Postmaster-general, ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.—General Post-office, 21st February, 1860.



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Dec. 30.*—The Hon. the Pres. in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal Div. of the Pres. of Fort William Mr. H. Rose, of the C.S., who reported his return from furl. on the 28th inst. The unexpired portion of Mr. Rose's furl. is cancelled.

*Jan. 2.*—The Hon. the Pres. in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal Div. of the Pres. Mr. G. D. Wilkins, of the C.S., who reported his return from m.c. on 31st ult.

*Jan. 3.*—Mr. W. Ritchie, Advocate General, reported his return on the 2nd inst. per steam ship *Candia*, from leave granted to him on 19th July last, and has resumed charge of his office.

The Hon. the Pres. in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal Div. of the Pres. Mr. G. G. Balfour, C.S., who reported his return from furl. on the 2nd inst.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Meerut, Dec. 23.*—Mr. H. G. Ross, C.S., is appointed an asst. commissioner of the 2nd class in Oudh, from the 22nd Oct. last.

*Dec. 21.*—The serv. of Capt. F. Applegath, 33rd Madras N.I., exec. eng. of the Bhundara division, are replaced at disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

*Dec. 24.*—The serv. of the undermentioned officers of 21st Madras N.I. are temp. replaced at disposal of the Government of Fort St. George, with a view to joining their regiment proc. on service to China:—

Capt. K. Renton, com. resident's escort, Yellwall and Mysore.

Lieut. T. G. Clarke, offic. junior asst. to commissioner of Mysore.

Capt. J. J. Fulton, 32nd Madras N.I., to offic. as an asst. commissioner of 3rd class in Nagpore.

*Fort William, Jan. 3.*—Capt. A. Fraser, of Engineers, under sec. to the Government in India in public works dep., is appointed superint. of works for the construction of a lighthouse on Alguada Reef.

## HODSON'S HORSE.

*Military Dep., Camp Sasse, Dec. 12.*—No. 46.—H. E. the Governor General is pleased to direct that the three regiments bearing the name of Hodson's Horse shall be placed on the same footing as other regiments of irregular cavalry, and the appointments of commandant and brigade major of that corps as a body are accordingly abolished.

Lieut. col. Hughes, in temp. com. of the corps, will resume his own appointment as com. of 1st regiment of Punjab cav.

*Camp Khurkhoda, Dec. 19.*—No. 51 of 1859.—The order issued by the commissioner of Nagpore, No. 16, dated November 22, 1859, directing Lieut. Grove, 32nd Madras N.I., to proc. to Chandah and assume charge of the adjutant's office of the 2nd infantry Nagpore irregular force from Major Arrow, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

## BREAKING-UP OF THE MOOLTANEE AND PATHAN CORPS OF IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

*Camp Meerut, Dec. 24.*—No. 56a of 1859.—The Mooltanee and Pathan corps of irreg. cav., noted in the margin,\* having been ordered to be broken up, H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to determine that two regts. of irreg. cav., consisting of six troops each, shall, under the orders of the Govt. of the Punjab, be formed from these bodies of horse; one of Mooltanee Pathans only, and the other of mixed Pathan races; the former to be styled the "Mooltanee Cavalry Regiment," and the latter the "Pathan Regiment of Cavalry." The establishments and allowances of each corps to be as follows:—

- 1 Commandant .... { Salary and allowances
- 1 2nd in com. .... { the same as in regiments
- 1 Doing duty Officer of Punjab irreg. cav.

The formation of the two regiments is to have effect from the 1st November last, the date on which their organisation was completed.

The Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appts. of European officers to these corps, viz.:—

Mooltanee Cavalry Regiments.  
Lieut. col. C. Cureton, 38th N.I., comdt., 2nd in comd.

\* Cureton's Mooltanees, Lind's do., Souter's Towanna and Pathan horse, Stoke's Pathans, Smith's do., Vivian's do., Esakheyl Resallah, two troops of Mooltanees under Lieut. Muqarrar, Mustapha Khan's Resallah.

Lieut. B. Williams, 51st N.I., adj.  
Lieut. J. W. Campbell, 51st N.I., doing duty officer.  
Asst. surg. N. B. Baillie, medical officer.  
Pathan Regt. of Cavalry.  
Lieut. J. B. Lind, 24th N.I., to be comdt.  
Lieut. J. J. Russell, 46th N.I., to be 2nd in comd.  
Lieut. A. Vivian, 20th N.I., adjt.  
Lieut. W. Wroughton, 54th N.I., doing duty officer.  
Asst. surg. J. R. Jackson, M.D., 1st Punjab inf. medical officer.

## NATIVE INFANTRY SERVING IN CHINA.

*Camp Delhi, Dec. 31.*—No. 59.—The regiments of Bengal native infantry now serving in China will in a short time have completed, or nearly so, a period of two years' service in that country.

The 70th N.I. volunteered to proceed to China while yet the majority of the native infantry regiments were in arms against the State; their offer was accepted, and the regiment arrived at Canton early in February, 1858.

The 47th and 65th regiments N.I. (already foreign service corps) expressed their desire to go to China soon after the 70th regt.; and they were despatched to Canton accordingly.

H.E. the Gov. gen., considering the tour of foreign service for these regiments to have expired, has now determined to permit them to return to Bengal; and instructions have accordingly been transmitted to the authorities in China to send them back to Calcutta, so soon as the native infantry regiments of the Bombay army, now being despatched to relieve them shall arrive at Canton.

No. 862.—Maj. A. L. McMullin, offic. 1st asst. to agent, gov. gen. for Central India, assu. ch. of duties of director of the land transport train, from June 5 last.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Delhi, Dec. 31.*—No. 874.—Lieut. W. G. Ward, 36th Madras N.I., to offic. as asst. to general superint. of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee at Jubbulpore.

*Id. Qrs., Camp Meerut, Jan. 2.*—Capt. J. D. Campbell, engr., is app. superint. engr. 1st circle, N.W.P., v. Col. J. Glasford. Capt. Campbell is to offic. for Col. Glasford dur. his leave previous to resignation.

*Jan. 10.*—The prom. of Mr. Andrew, civil engineer, to the grade of exec. engr., 3rd class, is cano., on his request to remain at Dinapore, on m.c. Mr. Andrew will continue to act as asst. to the exec. engr. of the Dinapore div.

Leave of absence.—The leave of absence granted by the resident at Hyderabad to Lieut. F. C. Taylor, 20th Madras N.I., probat. asst. engr., to proc. to Madras, prep. to apply. for furl. to Europe on m.c., is confirmed.

*Camp Sursoole, Jan. 6.*—No. 10.—Major A. B. Kemball, c.b., pol. agent in Turkish Arabia, took his departure for Europe, on furl., on Oct. 23.

On the same date Dr. Hyslop assu. ch. of the duties of the political agency.

No. 23.—Mr. W. C. Wood is prom. fr. the grade of asst. comr., 3rd class in Oude, to that of asst. comr. of the 2nd class.

## BREAKING-UP OF THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

*Camp Delhi, Dec. 30.*—No. 58a of 1859.—H.E. the Gov. gen. has much satisfaction in publishing for gen. information the following paragraphs of a military letter, from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 356, of the 11th Oct., 1859:—

Para. 6.—The formation of the corps of volunteer guards by the spontaneous action of the inhabitants of Calcutta was the source of valuable aid to the Government in restoring and maintaining public confidence.\*

7.—I have H.M.'s com. to convey her appreciation of the cheerful and hearty manner in which these gentlemen tendered their services, and have performed their respective duties at a great sacrifice of their own time and convenience.

No. 58b.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

*Judge Advocate General's Department.*—Capt. C. P. Trower, late 23rd N.I., Capt. C. W. Earle, 2nd batt. rifle brig., Capt. N. E. Boileau, late 27th N.I., Brev. capt. H. B. A. Poulton, late 64th N.I., to be Dep. judge advocates gen. on the establishment, to fill existing vacancies.

No. 58c.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

1st Punjab Irreg. Cav.—Asst. surg. Denis Bowes Daly, M.D., offic. in charge, to have permanent med. ch. of the regt.

## BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Military Department.—Fort William, Jan. 3.*—No. 6 of 1860.—The following promotions are made:—

Engineers.—Capt. C. B. Young to be lieut. col., and supy. capt. G. Hutchinson is brought on the

\* Publication of a G.O., breaking up the corps of Calcutta volunteer guards from 1st June, 1859.

estab. of captains, to be lieut. col. from 2nd Jan. 1860, v. Lieut. col. J. Glasford, retired.

4th Eur. L. C.—Lieut. H. G. Jenkins, to be capt. and cornet. H. C. Creak, to be lieut. from 2nd Jan. 1860, v. Capt. W. C. Alexander, ret.

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. H. M. Cannon, to be surg. from 1st Jan. 1860, v. sen. surg. J. Ransford, retired.

Capt. J. B. Saunders, 4th Eur. L. C., who was pro. by brev. under the operation of G. O. No. 217 of 1840, will take rank in the regiment from 2nd Jan. 1860.

*Fort William, Dec. 30.*—No. 1,711 of 1859.—The following officers are promoted to the rank of capt. by brev., from the date specified:—

Lieut. J. C. Millar, 29th N.I.; Lieut. A. Ellis, 31st N.I.; Lieut. G. A. Cuyler, 4th Eur. Regt.; Lt. C. H. Hall, 64th N.I.; and Lt. F. Duffin, 22nd N.I., 29th Dec. 1859.

No. 1,718 of 1859.—The undermentioned officer is per. to pro. to Europe:—

Lieut. T. H. Lewin, 31st N.I., for 8 mos., without pay.

No. 1,714.—Returned to duty:—

Lieut. J. Buckley, vet. estab. dep. asst. com. of ordnance, date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 12, 1859.

No. 1,715.—Capt. H. D. Battye, 56th N.I., has leave for 3 mos., from 1st Jan., 1860, or from such date as he may avail himself of it to Bombay, prep. to Eur. on furl.

No. 1716.—Mr. J. McGill, 1st class sub-asst. great trigonometrical survey, Bombay presy., is prom. to senior sub-asst. from 1st proximo.

*Milit. Dept., Jan. 3.*—No. 3 of 1860.—The permission granted by the maj. gen. commdg. the troops in China to the undermentioned officer to pro. to Australia on m.c. is confirmed:—

Lieut. H. R. Buttanshaw, 47th N.I., for 18 mos., from 6th Nov., the date of his departure from Hong Kong on the ship *Mercedes*.

No. 5 of 1860.—Returned to duty:—

Capt. C. L. Montgomery, 65th N.I., date of arrival at Bombay, Dec. 19, 1859.

Lieut. W. F. Bartleman, 89th N.I., ditto Dec. 19, 1859.

## BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Nov. 28.—Appointments.—Mr. H. M. Reilly, dep. magistrate and dep. collector to the charge of the sub-div. of Ferozepore, and to exercise the special powers of an assistant to a magistrate.

*Dec. 24.*—Mr. E. Drummond to offic. as magis. and coll. of Bancoorah.

Mr. J. M. Lewis to offic. as magis. and coll. of Bhau-gulpore.

Mr. W. J. Herschel to offic. as magis. and coll. of Nuddea.

Dr. W. H. Henderson to offic. as magis. of Shahabad.

Mr. H. A. Cockerell, superin. of survey, 2nd or south div., is vested with full powers of a coll., under Regulations VII. of 1822 and IX. of 1825 in Tipperah, Sylhet, and Chittagong.

Mr. W. Davey, dep. coll., attached to revenue survey, 2nd or south div., is vested with full powers of a collector in Tipperah, Sylhet, and Chittagong.

Mr. J. F. Lynch, dep. magis. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot, is trans. to Shahabad as dep. coll. and placed at disposal of Mr. W. F. McDonald, settlement officer in that district.

*Dec. 24.*—Mr. A. Abercrombie to offic. as magis. and coll. of Mymensing.

*Dec. 25.*—Mr. A. J. Jackson to be dacoity com.

*Dec. 30.*—Rev. W. Spencer to be chap. of Howrah.

Mr. A. G. Duff to be surg. to the Hon. the Lieut. gov. dur. his ensuing tour.

Leave of absence:—

*Dec. 5.*—Lieut. W. P. Davis, of the 10th Bengal Police Battalion, for 1 mo.

*Dec. 19.*—Mr. J. W. Inman, dep. magis. and dep. coll. of Sasseram, for 1 mo.

Mr. J. Weston, 2nd principal sudder ameen of Tirhoot, for 2 mo.

*Dec. 23.*—Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple, coll. of Dinagepore, for 4 weeks, m.c.

*Dec. 24.*—Mr. R. N. Shore, magis., coll., and salt agent of Cuttack, for 7 days, in extension, under clause 3 section XIV. of the new revised absentee rules, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

*Judicial Dep., Camp Budaon, Dec. 23.*—No. 227.—

Dr. G. R. Playfair, civil surg. of Agra, has 1 mo.'s leave, making over charge of the duties of his office to Dr. Walker, the superintendent of the Agra central gaol.

*Dec. 24.*—No. 241a.—Mr. W. S. Halsey, asst. mag. and coll., having reported his return from leave, is re-posted to the Goruckpore district, where he will exercise the full powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll.

*Revenue Dept., Dec. 23.*—No. 233a.—Mr. N. Parsick, dep. coll. of Cawnpore, is granted 3 mos.' privilege leave, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same, making over charge of the Cawnpore treasury to Mr. Thornton.

*Rohilkund Railway, Dec. 15.*—No. 20.—Mr. H.

Wells, civil engr., superint. of railway survey in Rohilkund, app. by H.M.'s Secy. of State for India in Council, arr. at pres. on Aug. 12.

No. 21.—Maj. W. H. Greathed, engr., secy. to govt., N.W.P., in the railway dept., has leave of absence for 10 weeks, to Eur., fr. Jan. 1.

Judicial Dept., Dec. 21.—No. 5,490.—The remaining portion of the leave of abs. granted to the Hon. R. Drummond, civil and sessions judge of Banda, by H.M.'s Sec. of State for India, is cancl. from the 27th ult., the date on which he reported his ret. to India.

No. 5,492.—The remaining portion of the leave to Mr. M. H. Court, mag. and coll. of Allahabad, by H.M.'s Sec. of State for India, is cancl. from 27th ult., the date on which he reported his ret. to India.

No. 5,494.—The remaining portion of the leave of abs. granted to Mr. H. Unwin, judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlat, N. W. Provinces, by H.M.'s Sec. of State for India, is cancl. from the 27th ult., the date on which he reported his return to India.

Camp Mohunpore, Dec. 30.—No. 272a.—Asst. surg. J. C. Bow, superint. Central Prison, Allahabad, to act from Nov. 26 to Dec. 14 inclusive, as civ. surg. of Allahabad, during abs. of Dr. J. Irving, at Calcutta.

Camp Secundra Rao, Dec. 31.—No. 305a.—Mr. C. W. P. Watts is posted as an asst. to Agra div.

Revenue Dept., Camp Allypore, Jan. 3.—No. 2a.—Mr. S. Thornton, dep. coll., will take charge of Cawnpore treasury, during temp. abs., on leave, of Mr. N. Parsick.

Public Works Dept., Camp Secundra Rao, Dec. 31.—No. 417a.—Under instructions received from H.E. the Viceroy, Capt. W. S. Oliphant, exec. engr., 2nd class, is removed to 3rd class grade, with effect from 14th inst.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Camp Meerut, Dec. 23.—Leave of absence—3rd Madras Eur. Regt.—Capt. R. D. Dansey, fr. Dec. 20 to Jan. 31, in ext., to enable him to join.

Medical dept.—Surg. C. Harland, fr. Feb. 1 to Feb. 23, to Calcutta, prep. to ret. fr. the serv.

Dec. 24.—Lieut. F. T. Ripley, 47th N.I., passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on Oct. 15.

The detach. ord. issued by Lieut. E. Dandridge, dated 3rd ult., directing Lieut. F. E. Laing, offic. adjt. of Shahjehanpore levy, to proc. and report himself to the commr. of Jhansi for employ. with Dutteah trps., is confirmed.

The foll. Pres. div. orders, directing med. arrangements, are confirmed:—

Dated 27th ult.—Asst. surg. J. B. Johnson to proc. without delay to Peshawur, and report himself to superint. surg.

Asst. surg. G. Henderson to proc. without delay to Sealkote, and report himself to the superint. surg.

Asst. surg. M. J. S. Perreau to proc. without delay to Meerut, and report himself to the superint. surg.

Orders confirmed.—

Meerut div. order, dated 31st Oct. last, directing Lieut. F. W. Collis, late 30th N.I., to do du. with the detach. of invalids, &c., proc. to Pres. under com. of Capt. H. D. Maunsell.

By Major C. M. Hamilton, comd. a field force, dated 18th ult., directing Asst. surg. E. F. Wheatley, Bombay army, to assu. med. ch. of the squadron 16th Bengal irreg. cav.

By Brig. E. A. Holdich, c.b., comd. on the Goruckpore and Trans-Gogra frontier, dated 18th ult., directing Lieut. col. J. Cormick to assu. com. of column at Ramnuggur.

By Lieut. col. J. Cormick, comd. a column, dated 19th ult., appg. Lieut. and adjt. O. T. Burne, H.M.'s 20th regt., to act as detach. staff during abs. of Major Dillon, major of brigade.

Dorundah station order, dated 30th ult., appg. Lieut. and adjt. R. A. Nowell, 32nd N.I., to act as station staff.

Oude div. order, dated 30th ult., appg. Asst. surg. G. S. Sutherland, 1st tr. 1st brig. horse art., to med. ch. of div. and brigade staff, v. Asst. surg. J. F. Stewart, removed to another situation.

Sealkote station order, dated 6th inst., directing Asst. surg. C. P. Costello, arrived from Calcutta, to do du. with 52nd L.I.

Meerut station order, dated 9th inst., directing unposted Ens. C. H. T. Marshall to do du. with H.M.'s 75th, pending the arrival of H.M.'s 35th regt.

Gwalior div. order, dated 10th inst., appg. Asst. surg. P. M. Crosbie to med. ch. of 1st Gwalior inf., in room of Asst. surg. A. P. Glass, Bombay army.

Head Qrs., Camp Meerut, Dec. 26.—Lieut. A. W. Roberts, Bengal Eur. L.C., is app. to do duty with H.M.'s 7th drag. gds., at Sealkote, to join.

Under instructions from H.E. the Gov. gen., the undermen. officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the pub. works dept.:—

Lieuts. E. S. Wood, H.M.'s 93rd highlanders; and R. F. Angelo, late 41st N.I.

The undermentioned officers were declared by the board of examiners at Fort William, on the 19th ult., to have acquired that competent knowledge of Hindoostanee which is contemplated by G. O. dated Jan. 9, 1837, and May 31, 1844:—

Lieuts. Hon. H. H. Hare, late 17th N.I.; A. A. Dick,

late 52nd N.I.; and W. Musgrave, 81st foot, comdt. Hazara horse.

Meerut station order, dated Oct. 24th last, directing the undermen. officers to proc. and report themselves to the officer comdg. the presy. div., for duty with recruits proc. to the Upper Provinces, is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

Capt. R. A. Smith, late 19th N.I., H. M. Davidson, late 29th N.I., and H. E. Read, late 50th N.I.

Orders confirmed:—

The order issued on Sept. 22, 1857, by Maj. gen. A. Wilson, com. the field force before Delhi, app. Major H. A. Ouvry, of H.M.'s 9th lancers, to com. of the cav. att. to the moveable column under Lieut. col. E. W. Greathed.

Seetapore station order, dated 23rd ult., app. Asst. surg. E. Selons, 66th or Goorkha L.I., to med. ch. of civil station in addition to his other duties, dur. abs. on serv. of Asst. surg. E. O. Tandy.

Leave of absence:—

E Troop Madras Horse Art.—Lieut. J. C. Taylor, fr. Oct. 28 to Dec. 31, to visit Calcutta and Madras, prep. to furl. to Europe, on m.c. This cancels the leave granted to him in G. O. of the 14th inst.

2nd Eur. Ben. Fusiliers.—Col. J. Matthie, fr. Nov. 1 to Jan. 10, Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe.

Late 63rd N.I.—Lieut. T. E. Webster, fr. Dec. 15 to March 15, to presy., prep. to furl. to Europe, under old rules.

Medical Dept.—Surg. H. J. Thornton, for 2 mo., fr. date of availing himself of the same, to Calcutta, prep. to ret. fr. the service.

#### BREAKING UP OF THE TRANS GOGRA BRIGADE.

Head Qrs., Camp near Seance, Dec. 28.—Under instructions from H.E. the Gov. gen., the Goruckpore and Trans-Gogra Frontier Brigade, formed by G. O. No. 18, of 15th ult., will be broken up from the 10th proximo; and all reports from the Goruckpore dist. will from that date be made as before to the Dinapore division.

The following removals of field officers of the Bengal Eur. Lt. cav. are directed:—

Lieut. col. W. B. Wemyss, from 4th to 1st regt.

Lieut. col. R. A. Master, c.b., from 3rd to 2nd regt.

Lieut. col. G. M. C. Smyth, from 1st to 5th regt.

Lieut. col. A. Hall, from 5th to 3rd regt.

Lieut. W. F. Badgley, late 26th N.I., attached to H.M.'s 34th foot, is app. to do du. with the 18th Punjab inf., and directed to join.

Lieuts. E. C. Garstin, late 29th, and R. F. Angelo, late 41st N.I., students of the Thomason College at Roorkee, are granted leave of abs. from the 1st ult. to date of being placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

This cancels the G.O. of the 26th ult., perm. Lieut. Garstin to continue his studies at the Thomason College.

Allahabad brig. order dated 5th ult., directing Asst. surg. C. H. Leet, H.M.'s 5th fus., to pro. to Mirzapore and assume med. ch. of detach. of invalids of H.M.'s British and Indian army proceeding on board the *Agra*, v. Asst. surg. F. Odevaine, not joined, is with the sanction of Government confirmed.

Orders confirmed:—

By Capt. L. Holland, comdg. the Chindwarra field force, dated the 24th ult., directing Lieut. W. P. Gurney, H.M.'s 91st foot, to act as staff surg. to the force.

Head Qrs., Camp Delhi, Dec. 29.—General Staff.—Asst. surg. W. A. Mackinnon, surg. to the C. in C., from Dec. 27 to March 1, 1860, to pres., prep. to furl. on m.c.

4th Eur. L.C.—Brev. col. A. Tucker, c.b., fr. Dec. 24 to April 15, 1860, to remain at Meerut.

73rd N.I.—Col. G. M. Sherer, from Nov. 1 to March 15, 1860, to Calcutta, on m.c., in view to appearing before the medical board.

Lieut. F. A. D. Cox, late 17th N.I., is appd. to do duty with 34th N.I., to proceed and join forthwith.

Lieut. F. M. Birch, late 71st N.I., is directed to do general duty in Sirhind div.

The nomination of Lieut. E. C. Steer, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to do duty with discharged men (G.O. of Aug. 3rd) is cancelled.

Ens. H. F. Leighton, do. duty with 99th foot, has been declared by the board of examiners at Fort William, on 12th inst., to have acquired that competent knowledge of Hindoostanee which is contemplated.

Asst. surg. G. Grant passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th inst.

The serv. of Asst. surg. C. O. Daniell, of the med. dept., are placed at disposal of hon. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, for employ. as civil surg. at Hissar.

Vet. surg. F. Kight is appd. to Lahore light horse, which he is directed to join at Dum Dum.

The following Cawnpore division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 12th instant.—Directing Vet. surg. E. J. Batt, arr. from presy., to do duty with 1st European light cav.

Dated 19th idem.—Directing Asst. surg. W. E. Allen, doing duty in the depot hospital at Allahabad, to receive medical charge from Asst. surg. A. J.

Dale, of the detachment of Bengal artillery recruits, arrived in the flat *Konaie*, and appointing the latter officer to do duty in the said depot hospital, pending the arrival of a detachment of troops in the troop boat *Matanangah*.

Orders confirmed:—

By Major E. K. Money, comdg. Umballah art. div., dated the 6th October last, appg. 2nd Capt. F. H. McLeod, returned from detached duty, to take charge of the hd. qrs. and 1st comp. 7th battn. with batt. attached.

By Capt. A. Simpson, comdg. Dum Dum art. div., dated 31st October last, directing 2nd Capt. H. M. Smith to receive charge from Capt. J. A. Wright, late 28th N.I., of a detach. of Bengal art. and sapper recruits, arrived from Europe, with effect from 27th idem.

#### ENLISTMENT OF NATIVE SOLDIERS.

Head Quarters, Camp Delhi, Dec. 30.—The further enlistment of native soldiers is, for the present, strictly prohibited, except in the corps below specified, whose establishments are to be kept complete:—

66th or Goorka reg. of light infantry; Sirmoor rifle reg.; Kemacon batt.; Nusseere Batt.; extra Goorka reg.; 1st Assam L.I. batt.; 2nd Assam L.I. batt.; Arracan batt.; Sylhet L.I. batt.; and Kanaroop reg.

The undermentioned officers were declared on the 22nd inst. to have acquired competent knowledge of Hindoostanee:—

Lieut. R. Biddulph, dep. asst. adj. gen. of the Oude div. royal art.

2nd Capt. A. Gillespie; Lieuts. H. A. Mallock, W. A. B. Gillies, and E. R. Conolly, Bengal art.

Brev. maj. G. Hutchinson, and Lieut. E. W. Humphry, Bengal eng.

Ens. A. C. Hennessy, adj. of Murray's Jat horse, Bengal eng., 24th foot.

Capt. J. Hudson, brigade major, Allahabad, H.M.'s 43rd L.I.

Ens. H. J. Nuthall, public works' dep., H.M.'s 56th foot.

Lieut. W. P. Mortimer, act. adj. Cawnpore levy, H.M.'s 80th foot.

Capt. J. Woods, offg. brigade maj., Delhi, and Lieut. T. C. S. Speedy, adj. 10th Punjab inf., H.M.'s 81st foot.

Lieut. W. G. Alexander, do. du. with Rohilkund Horse, H.M.'s 93rd foot.

Lieut. R. W. Cox, do. du. with 7th irreg. cav., H.M.'s 94th foot.

Lieut. T. R. D. Bingham, adj. of 1st irreg. cav., H.M.'s 98th foot.

Lieuts. H. H. Gough, and G. F. Smith, 1st Bengal Eur. L.C.

Lieut. G. W. C. Plowden, 3rd Bengal Eur. L.C.

Capt. C. Dumbleton, 4th Bengal Eur. L.C.

Lieut. J. T. Harris, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

Capt. J. Marquis, 4th Eur. regt.

Lieuts. H. Morton, 5th Eur. regt.; T. Dennehy, late 2nd N.I. (gren.); A. Ollivant, late 9th N.I.; R. B. Graham, late 13th N.I.; C. T. O. Mayne, and J. G. Campbell, late 15th N.I.; W. W. Boddam, late 16th N.I. (gren.); R. G. Armstrong, late 17th N.I.; W. B. Barwell, late 18th N.I.; J. H. Tyler, H. A. Lewes, late 20th N.I.; G. Atkins, 21st N.I.; C. M. Boswell, late 23rd N.I.; G. N. Saunders, late 24th N.I.; W. F. Ireland, late 25th N.I.; G. L. Smith, late 29th N.I.; T. H. Lewin, 31st N.I.; J. Stevenson, C. F. Baty, E. G. Wace, 33rd N.I.; A. Pullan, late 36th N.I.

Capt. C. F. Smith, late 39th N.I.

Lieuts. N. R. Burlton, and H. C. A. Szczepanski, late 40th N.I.; G. L. K. Hewett, late 41st N.I.; S. S. Sutherland, 42nd L.I.; O. L. Smith, and E. B. Ward, late 48th N.I.; A. B. Temple, late 49th N.I.; and F. J. N. Mackenzie, late 52nd N.I.

Capt. M. Thomson, Lieuts. F. N. Miles, and E. Beddy, late 53rd N.I.

Lieuts. E. H. Woodcock, late 55th N.I.; E. C. Codrington, late 57th N.I.; and C. McNeile, late 60th N.I.

Capt. C. B. Basden, late 61st N.I.

Brev. maj. C. C. G. Ross, 66th Goorka L.I.

Lieut. W. G. Murray, late 68th N.I.; and C. J. Griffiths, late 72nd N.I.

Ens. W. H. Beckett, General List. (Inf.)

Ass. surg. J. L. Stewart, med. dep.

2nd Assam L.I. Battalion.—Ens. G. B. Singer, H.M. 75th Foot, to be acting adj. v. Lieut. W. A. Garden, app. to another situation.

Murree Convalescent Depot.—Lieut. W. J. M. Crawford, H.M. 79th Highlanders, to be station staff, v. Lieut. R. J. L. Crutchley.

Lieut. W. L. Samuels, late 11th N.I., is app. to do duty with 1st Eur. Bengal Fus.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on 15th instant:—

Asst. surgs. W. E. Allen and G. Bremner, M.D., med. dept.

Orders confirmed:—

By 2nd Capt. H. M. Smith, comdg. a detach. of art. and engr. recruits, strength as per margin, proc. to the Upper Provinces, making the following appointments:—

Dated Nov. 8.—Lieut. H. L. Mackenzie, Bengal art., to act as adjt. and q.r.mr.

Detachment order, dated 13th ult., by Lieut. A. S. Cooper, H.M.'s 27th regt., making the undermen. appointments to the detach. —

Allahabad brigade order dated 1st inst., directing Staff asst. surg. G. E. Gascoyne, arr. with invalids, to proc. in med. charge of a detach. about to embark for Pres. in the flat *Gorai*.

By Capt. J. C. Curtis, commg. 6th irreg. cav., dated 6th inst., appg. Lieut. and Adj. A. G. Owen to offic. as 2nd in com. in add. to his other duties, in room of Capt. G. C. Hankin, proc. to join the 3rd regt. Hodson's horse.

Pres. div. order dated 6th inst., appg. Lieut. W. F. Leicester, late 30th N.I., recently ret. from furl., to do duty with Barrackpore recruit depot.

Pres. div. order dated 12th inst., appg. Lieut. J. P. Turton, late 26th N.I., to act as interp. to 1st batt. 60th rifles.

By Brig. M. Smith, commg. in Fort William, dated 14th inst., appg. Ens. W. G. Smith, gen. list (inf.), to do du. with H.M.'s 42nd highlanders.

Head Qrs., Camp Delhi, Jan. 2.—Col. J. K. MacCausland, late Brig. commg. at Sealkote, is permitted to reside at that station from the date of abolition of that brigade command.

Lieut. J. P. Cambridge, late 2nd N.I., is app. acting 1st class barrack master of Subathoo, Kusowlie, and Dugshale.

The following Sumbulpore station orders are confirmed:—

Dated 19th November last.—Directing Civ. Ass. surg. C. J. Jackson to assume med. charge of the troops at the station, dur. the abs. of Ass. surg. H. R. Daniell, proceeding into the dist. with the head quarters of Shekhawattee batt.

Dated 12th ultimo.—App. Lieut. T. Taylor, offic. 2nd in command of the Shekhawattee batt., to act as station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from 2nd idem, v. Lieut. A. W. Hearsay.

Agra.—Garr. and st. order, Oct. 5, appg. Ens. J. H. Campbell, general list, to the command of time-expired men, H.M.'s 17th Lancers, and 71st and 92nd Highlanders proceeding to Cawnpore.

Lieut. J. B. Chatterton, late 41st N.I., to do duty Eur. cav. and inf. recruits depot at Barrackpore.

Capt. E. Bradford, late 23rd N.I., to offic. as station interpreter at Umballah v. Howard.

Lieut. T. Buttanshaw, late 28th N.I., to offic. as interpreter to H.M.'s 37th Foot.

Asst. surg. G. Barnard, 17th Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to a squad of 2nd Sikh cav., under Lt. Osborne, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

5th Batt. Art.—Lieut. col. G. Kirby fr. Jan. 15 to dep. of first steamer in March, to Calcutta, prep. to submitting an application to retire from the service.

1st Eur. L.C.—Brev. maj. R. Richardson, from Jan. 20 to March 20, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.

Late 29th N.I.—Col. J. K. McCausland, c.b., from Jan. 10 to May 10, to Umballah and Presidency, prep. to apply for furl. to Eur.

Invalid Estab.—Capt. W. O. Harris, fr. Feb. 15 to May 15, to Presidency and Cuttack, prep. to submitting an application to retire from the service.

With reference to the notification in for. dep., 27th ult., permitting Lieut. col. C. T. E. Hinde, 65th N.I., to rejoin his appt. at Rewar, the G. O. C. of Nov. 2 last, directing him to rejoin his corps, is cancelled.

The following are confirmed:—

By Brigadier Sir C. S. Stuart, K.C.B., comm. 1st brigade Gwalior div., dated Feb. 19 last, and 1st ult., the former appg. Asst. surg. W. J. Daun, Bombay estab., to med. ch. of detach. of Eur. and nat. in the fortress of Gwalior, and the latter directing him to assume med. ch. of the detach. of H. M.'s 71st Highlanders, as a temp. arrangement, v. Warren.

Rae Bareilly station order 13th ult., appg. Asst. surg. J. H. Lewis, H. M.'s 38th regiment, to med. ch. of left wing 9th Punjab inf., v. Lawlor, reported sick.

Peshawur div. order, 19th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. R. Johnson, arrived at Peshawur, to do duty in art. div. hospital.

Cawnpore div. order, dated 23rd ult., directing Surg. J. P. Walker, M.D., arrived from the Presidency, to take ch. of the Allahabad med. depart., or Sir D. Scott, M.D., to enable the latter to proceed to Calcutta, in anticipation of leave on m.c.

Head Quarters, Camp Somalka, Jan. 7.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

17th Irreg. Cav.—Capt. R. J. F. Hickey, 2nd in command, to be commdt., v. Lieut. col. J. Liptrott, who vacates on promotion.

Lieut. B. C. Urquhart, adjt., to be 2nd in command, v. Capt. Hickey.

The G. O. of Nov. 7 last, permitting Lieut. C. H. Griffin, H.M.'s 98th regt., to resign the adjcy. of the East Indian regt., is cancelled at the request of that officer.

Orders confirmed:—Seetapore station order dated

Nov. 15 last, apptg. Lieut. R. S. Graves, 66th of Goorka L.I., to perform duties of exec. commissariat officer, during absence on service of Sub. ass. com. gen. Capt. W. Briggs.

Head Quarters, Camp Paneeput, Jan. 8.—The following officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the dates specified:—

Lieuts. J. McNair, late 57th N.I.; A. D. Anderson, late 61st N.I.; R. J. Foley, late 62nd N.I.; F. S. Goad, late 69th N.I.; and Ens. A. N. Phillips, late 19th N.I., Dec. 15, 1859.

Ass. surg. H. Potter, med. dept., Dec. 23, 1859.

Surg. J. Campbell, recently ret. from furl., is app. to med. charge of art. div. at Peshawur.

Surg. J. Naismith is app. to med. charge of 20th Punjab inf.

With the sanction of Government, the orders issued by the officer commg. Beatson's horse, dated Aug. 27 and Oct. 2 last, are confirmed, as temp. measures, the former app. Lieut. H. N. Reeves, 6th Bombay N.I., to act as Brig. maj. to the corps under his com., and the latter placing the serv. of that officer at the disposal of the C. in C. at Bombay, for regimental duty.

The following Meerut div. orders confirmed:—

Dated 14th ult.—Directing Asst. surg. M. J. S. Perreau, arrived from pres., to do du. with Meerut art. div.

Dated 22nd idem.—App. Ens. A. B. Chalmers, attached to 75th foot, to do du. with Nusserie batt.

Dated 23rd idem.—Directing Asst. surg. J. R. Purefoy, attached to H.M.'s 75th regt., to proc. and do du. with 2nd Bengal Eur. fus., at Delhi.

Pres. div. orders confirmed:—

Dated 15th ult.—Placing the serv. of Asst. surg. G. O. Baillie, recently returned from furl., at the disposal of the Superint. surg. of Peshawur circle; and directing the undermen. officers, ret. from furl., to do du. with the Eur. recruit depot at Barrackpore:—

Capt. J. T. S. Hall, late 12th N.I.; G. F. Carnegie, 44th N.I.

Lieut. A. Andrew, 27th N.I., and G. H. Hale, 57th N.I.

Allahabad brig. ord., dated 3rd ult., directing Staff asst. surg. R. Woods, arr. with invalids fr. Meerut, to continue his progress towards the pres. in med. ch. of the party proc. by bullock train under comm. of Lieut. C. J. H. Howard, H.M.'s 71st highlanders.

By Capt. O. J. Travers, commg. Lahore light horse, dated 3rd ult., appg. Lieut. F. A. Bertie to act as adjt., v. Lieut. R. B. Hill, who res. the appt.

Allahabad brig. ord., dated 7th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. H. Porter, H.M.'s 97th foot, arr. with invalids fr. Bauda, to continue in med. ch., and proc. towards pres.

Delhi garrison ord., dated 9th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. C. Kuiper, H.M.'s 88th foot, to afford med. aid to garrison staff, v. Asst. surg. A. R. Waghorn.

By Maj. C. M. Hamilton, commg. f.f.c., dated 12th ult., directing Asst. surg. E. F. Wheatley, Bombay estab., to ass. med. ch. of left wing 12th Punjab inf.

Cawnpore div. order dated 16th ult. appg. Asst. Surg. R. W. Saunders, H.M.'s 8th foot, to med. charge of div. and brigade staff.

Lucknow brigade order dated 18th ult., appg. Asst. Surg. J. J. McDermott, to med. charge of a detach. of invalids proc. to the Pres.

Umballah station order dated 22nd ult., directing Capt. H. M. Davidson, late 29th N.I., arr. in charge of a detach. of recruits for 1st Eur. Bengal fus. to return to Meerut.

Oude div. order dated 22nd ult., directing Asst. surg. J. H. Condon, 1st com. 6th batt. art., to afford med. aid to magazine establishment at Lucknow, in room of staff surg., who is unable to perform the duty on account of the distance of the magazine from cantonments.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head Quarters, Simla, Dec. 17.—The servs. of Lieut. E. S. Wood, 93rd Highlanders, are placed at disposal of Government for employ in public works department.

Staff Asst. surg. Gascoigne was directed on Nov. 14 to proceed to Lucknow, and do duty with invalids of H. M.'s service proc. to pres.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant.

Granting leave of absence to Capt. W. J. Wilson, royal art., to England, under the new rules, m.c.

By the Brigadier com. at Allahabad:—

Dated Nov. 28, 1859.—Directing Asst. surg. Gibson, 12th Lancers, to proc. in medical charge of invalids of H. M.'s British forces on board the flat *Gunduck*.

Leaves of absence:—

52nd Foot.—Asst. surg. C. A. Innes, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., from Dec. 10, 1859, m.c.

88th Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. E. G. Maynard, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., from Dec. 10, 1859, m.c.

H. R. H. the General Commanding in Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the following officers:—

95th Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. G. C. Vialls, from Oct. 20, 1859, to April 21, 1860, on m.c.

Adjutant general's Office, H. M.'s British Forces,

Calcutta, Jan. 4, 1860.—Head Quarters, Camp Meerut, Dec. 22.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions until H. M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

7th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. C. Barton to be capt., by purchase, v. Weistead, who retires; Dec. 21, 1859.

Cornet W. M. Erskine, to be lieut., by purchase, v. Barton prom.; Dec. 21, 1859.

79th Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Mackesey to be capt., without purchase, v. Newport dec.; Dec. 6, 1859.

Leaves of absence:—

5th Foot, 1st Bat.—Asst. surg. T. R. Whitty, to England, under new rules, m.c.

6th Foot, 1st Bat.—Capt. P. A. Mosse, to England, under new rules, m.c.

37th Foot.—Lieut. B. Reece and Ens. W. Hodgkinson, to England, under new rules, m.c.

88th Foot.—Lieut. col. E. G. Maynard, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Adj. Gen's Office, Calcutta, Jan. 13.—Hd. Qrs., Camp Delhi, Jan. 3.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

13th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. T. M. O'Brien to be an asst. surg., v. Kirwan, Jan. 2.

28th Foot.—Lieut. J. W. McCormack to be capt., by purch., v. Godley, ret., Jan. 2.

Ens. T. Hornblow to be lieut., by purch., v. McCormack, prom., Jan. 2.

87th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. W. Armstrong to be asst. surg., v. Collins, who exch.

Medical Staff.—Asst. surg. C. J. Kirwan, fr. 18th foot, to be asst. surg. on the staff, v. O'Brien, who exch., Jan. 2.

Asst. surg. J. Collins to 87th foot, to be asst. surg. on the staff, v. Armstrong.

Landour Convalescent Dept.—Staff surg. L. C. Stewart, of H.M.'s service, to med. ch. of depot, v. Mackinnon, on m.c.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Art.—Lieut. W. Newman, to England, under new rules, m.c. 6th Foot.—Paymr. A. McDonald, to Ghazepore, for 1 mo., fr. date of quitting his corps, m.c. 13th Foot.—Lieuts. Adair and Everett, to England, for 18 mos. from date of quitting the regt. 19th Foot.—Capt. C. H. Lambert, to Calcutta, fr. Dec. 20 to Feb. 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

23rd Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieut. J. Twyford, to Calcutta, for 6 mos., from date of quitting the reg., on private affairs.

48th Foot.—Maj. R. Blakeney, to England, for 18 mos., from date of quitting the reg. Asst. surg. W. Leslie, to Calcutta, for 2 mos.

52nd Foot.—Asst. surg. C. A. Innes, to England, under new rules, m.c.

74th Foot.—Capt. the Honourable J. B. J. Dormer, to Bengal, for 4 mos.

Rifle Brigade, 2nd Battalion.—Lieut. F. Ames, to England, for 18 mos.

At the recommendation of the Inspector General of Hospitals, Staff surg. Moffatt will proceed immediately from Aizinghur to Fyzabad, and assume med. ch. of H. M.'s 34th foot.

Asst. surg. D. F. De Hodgson, royal art., will, in addition to his other duties, take med. ch. of the 3rd battery, 14th brigade, royal art., v. Asst. surg. Hepworth, m.c.

## Overdrawing Accounts.

Foreign Dept., Camp Delhi, Dec. 31.—No. 900.—It has been brought to the notice of the Gov. gen. that public officers in some parts of India are in the habit of overdrawing their accounts with native bankers, and other persons residing or carrying on business within the limits of their jurisdiction.

This practice is entirely opposed to the orders of the government, and is expressly prohibited by Section III., Regulation VII., 1823, of the Bengal Code.

This section is now re-published for general information and guidance:—

"All Judges of Zillah and City Courts, all Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, Registrars and Assistants to Magistrates, all Collectors and Deputy Collectors of the Land Revenue, all Assistants to such Collectors or other officers, exercising the powers of such Collector, are prohibited, under pain of dismissal from office, from borrowing money from, or in any way incurring debt to, any Zemindar, Talookdar, Ryot, or other person possessing real property, or residing in, or having a commercial establishment within the city, district, or division, to which their authority may extend."

Officers politically employed were prohibited by the Orders of the Government of India, dated the 22nd March, 1845, from borrowing money of, or lending money to, any natives of India resident within their respective political circles.

The Governor-general now calls the attention of all officers of Government, employed in any civil or political capacity, in any part of India, to these express prohibitions, and warns them that by any infraction thereof, whether by overdrawing accounts with bankers, or in any other way, they will incur the severe displeasure of the Government.



Residents, agents, commissioners, and other controlling officers, will be held responsible for checking any departure from the strict letter of this order on the part of their subordinates.

### Reception of Native Chiefs.

*Foreign Dep., Governor General's Camp, Meerut, Dec. 24.*—H.E. the Right Hon. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. held a Durbar this day for the reception of the Maharajah of Punnah and the chiefs and principal residents of the Meerut div. of the N.W. provinces, and of the Delhi and Hissar divs. of the territories included in the Lient. Governorship of the Punjab.

The undermentioned chiefs and native gentlemen had private audiences of H.E.:—

The Maharajah of Punnah.  
The Chief of Patowdie.  
The Chief of Loharoo.  
The Chief of Dojanah.  
Seth Luchmie Chund Rao Bahadoor.  
The Nawab of Kurnal.

The Maharaja of Punnah received on arrival and departure a salute of 11 guns.

The Viceroy was pleased to inform the Maharajah that in consideration of his loyalty to the British Government and of the services rendered by him during the rebellion, the British Government would, in the event of failure of direct heirs, recognise the privilege of adoption according to the ancient custom of the Punnah State.

Afterwards the above-mentioned chiefs, and the other chiefs and gentlemen, together with the principal civil and military officers of the station, being assembled in General Durbar, the viceroy and governor general, accompanied by the Rt. Hon. James Wilson, fourth ordinary member of council, entered and took his seat under a royal salute.

Each native chief and gentleman having been introduced to His Excellency, and their customary tribute and offerings having been presented and accepted, Khilluts were bestowed on all, according to their rank.

The Maharajah of Punnah received as a reward for loyal services during the rebellion a Khillut of the value of twenty-thousand Rs. (20,000), and the honour of an hereditary salute of eleven guns.

In announcing this reward the viceroy expressed his regret that owing to the state of affairs in Bundelcund the Maharajah was unable to attend the Durbar at Cawnpore, and that he should now have had the trouble of coming so far for the purpose, but H. E. was glad to avail himself of the opportunity to thank the Maharajah publicly for his services, especially in saving the lives of Christian subjects of the Queen, and in giving assistance to her Majesty's troops in the recent operations under Brigadier Wheeler.

To other chiefs and gentlemen who had already been rewarded for their services to the British Government by the bestowal of titles His Excellency presented the usual sunnuds of investiture.

After the customary concluding ceremonies, the Viceroy and Governor General left his seat under a royal salute, and the assembly broke up.

In the afternoon, H. E., accompanied by the secretary to the Government of India, and by the officers of H. E.'s personal staff, paid a return visit to the Maharajah of Punnah.

H. E. was met by the Maharajah at some distance from H. H.'s residence, and received on arrival and departure a royal salute.

The usual offerings having been presented and accepted, and the customary ceremonies observed, His Excellency retired.

### RECEPTION OF THE MAHARAJAH OF BHURTPORE.

*Foreign Dept., Dec. 31.—Gov. Gen.'s Camp, Delhi.*—No. 853.—H. E. the viceroy and Gov. gen. received this day, at a private durbar, his highness the Maharajah of Bhurtpore.

His highness received, on arrival and departure, a salute of eleven guns.

A khillut of the value of ten thousand rupees was conferred on the Maharajah, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by the Bhurtpore State during the rebellion, and presents were bestowed on him on the occasion of his recent marriage. Suitable rewards and khilluts were also conferred on the chiefs in attendance on his highness.

After the usual ceremonies and the departure of the Maharajah, the Viceroy and Gov. gen. received the vakeels of the Maharajah of Puttiali, with presents, in anticipation of His Excellency's arrival at Umballa, and returned the usual acknowledgments.

In the afternoon, His Excellency, accompanied by the Rt. Hon. James Wilson, the secretary, and the officers of H.E.'s personal staff, paid a return visit to the Maharajah of Bhurtpore.

H.E. was met by the Maharajah at some distance from his encampment, and received on arrival and departure a royal salute.

After the presentation and acceptance of the customary offerings, H.E. retired.

By order of H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen.

### Breaking up of the Goruckpore Levy.

*Hd. Qrs. Camp Meerut, Dec. 22.*—With the sanction of H.E. the Gov. gen., the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the Goruckpore levy shall be broken up, from Feb. 1, 1860, and the men composing it disposed of under instructions which will be communicated to the officer commanding the Dinapore division.

### Hospital Medicines.

*Camp Calcutta, Dec. 21, 1859.—Head-Quarters, Camp Saidabad, Dec. 10, 1859.*—On the occasion of a recent inspection conducted by the C. in C. in person, Lord Clyde made the painful discovery, at two stations where three of H.M.'s regiments are quartered, that the hospitals had been devoid of quinine for several months.

Lord Clyde is obliged to reiterate that every commanding officer must be aware of, that the principal medical officer of a regiment is not the commanding officer.

He is as much responsible that his hospital is duly supplied with medicines as that his men receive their daily pay.

If the regimental doctor has reason to complain of the superintending surgeon, and cannot get what he wants, the commanding officer should address the general officer com. the division.

If that is of no avail he should write to the adjutant-general of H.M.'s forces.

If that resource fail him, it is his bounden duty to address the C. in C. in person.

In the same manner, in common justice to the regiment he commands, he should never rest till he has obtained the best accommodation, furniture, shelter, &c., which the circumstances under which he is placed may permit.

It does not belong to his situation patiently to endure what appears to be ignorance, sloth, or carelessness in the functionaries who are bound to provide his regiment according to their various vocations, whether it be the commissariat, barrack department, the executive engineer, the civil authorities, or the superintending surgeon; it is incumbent on him, as being entrusted with a great and trying responsibility, to report to superior authority when he considers his regiment wronged or neglected, or that it is suffering from causes which it may be in the power of the C. in C. to remove.

### Royal Engineers.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Dec. 30, 1859.—Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Dec. 17, 1859.*—With reference to the 4th paragraph of G.O. No. 45, dated March 14, 1859, the office of Royal Engineers is re-transferred from Simla to Calcutta, and will be forwarded under arrangements to be made in the gmr. gen.'s dept.

### MADRAS.

#### Reduction in the Strength of the Native Army.

*Fort St. George, Jan. 3, 1860.—No. 2 of 1860.*—The Hon. the Governor in Council directs that from the 1st inst. each regiment of native infantry of the Madras army be reduced to 50 havildars, 50 naigues, and 700 privates. All men in excess of this establishment are to be borne on the returns as supernumeraries until absorbed by casualties or otherwise disposed of. Until the numbers in the non-commissioned grades, however, are reduced in each regiment to the new standard, one promotion will be made for every two vacancies.

2. The strength of each company will be as follows:—1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 5 havildars, 5 naigues, 2 drummers or buglers, 70 privates.

3. All men, supernumerary to the reduced establishment, of three years' service, or any shorter period, are to be paid up and discharged with a gratuity of one month's pay and half batta, Rs. 7 for each year of service.

4. This order is not applicable to the Pegu police battalion, to the Madras sapper militia, or to corps on or warned for foreign service.

### Retirement of the Hon. Mr. Ricketts.

*Gov. gen.'s Camp, Delhi, Jan. 4.*

H.E. the Gov. gen. has received with great regret the intelligence that the Hon. Mr. Ricketts is compelled by ill-health to resign his seat in the Gov. gen.'s Council, and to retire from the Queen's service in India.

The Government of India loses in Mr. Ricketts an able and zealous councillor, and the Gov. gen. cannot allow the departure of Mr. Ricketts from this country to take place without expressing in his own name and in that of the Council the high value which he attaches to Mr. Ricketts's services, and an earnest hope that the health and strength which he has sac-

crificed to his public duty may be speedily restored to him.

Mr. Ricketts's resignation will take effect from this date.—By order, &c.,

CECIL BEADON, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

### BOMBAY.

#### CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Jan. 19.)

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. A. E. D. Grey to act as jud. dep. mag. in charge of the Adawlut at Kurrachee.

Mr. G. W. Elliot to act as asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Surat.

Mr. R. West to act as asst. jud. and sess. jud. at Dharwar.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to vest the following officers with the powers of asst. mags.:—

Lieut. H. Beville, act. com. 1st Belooch reg.

Lieut. W. Hicks, second in command 1st Belooch reg.

Maj. L. S. Hough, commandant 2nd Belooch reg.

Lieut. G. D. Eales, second in command 2nd Belooch reg.

Maj. R. M. Johnstone, commandant 3rd Belooch reg.

Capt. J. P. Sandwith, second in command 3rd Belooch reg.

Lieut. G. G. Leathes, 3rd asst. pol. ag. in Kattywar, has been app. to act as second asst. pol. agent from Oct. 12, during the absence of Capt. Short on duty.

The leave of abs. granted to Mr. M. Melvill, act. asst. judge of the Konkun, under date Nov. 26 last, is to have effect fr. the 2nd inst.

Capt. Thomas, superint. of police at Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for 30 days, under section XII. of the civil abs. rules.

Mr. T. Ogilvie, col. of Dharwar, is permitted to resign the service from the date of the departure of the last steamer in this month.

Capt. J. Currie acted as 1st class dep. coll. in Scinde, from date of Capt. Ford's app. as coll. of Shikarpoor.

Lieut. J. H. Lloyd, 15th N.I., to be supern. asst. to the superint. rev. surv. and assessment, Tanna.

Mr. E. G. Fawcett, rev. comr. southern div., is perm. to res. the service from the date of the departure of the last mail in Feb. next.

Mr. Fawcett has 4 weeks' prep. leave, from 28th instant.

Mr. W. A. Goldfinch is app. coll. and mag. of Dharwar, from the date of Mr. T. Ogilvy's departure from India.

Mr. W. R. Pratt to act as 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat.

Mr. W. H. Newnham to be superny. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar.

Capt. W. R. Lambert acted as coll. of Hyderabad, in Scinde, from Aug. 7 to Sept. 11.

Asst. surg. J. Mills is app. to act as civil surg. and registrar of marriages at Dharwar.

The leave for 1 mo. granted Dec. 28, 1859, to Mr. Newnham, C.S., att. to the office of the director of pub. instruction, is can. at his own request.

The Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India has granted a further ext. of leave, on m.c., for a period of 6 mo., to Professor Owen, of the Elphinstone College.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, Jan. 14.*

No. 29.—Capt. F. Wemyss, of eng., returned to his duty from furl. to Eur. on 12th Nov. last.

Jan. 20.—No. 39.—The serv. of Lieut. E. A. Marsh, 1st class commiss. agent at Kulladghee, are placed at disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

No. 40.—With reference to G.O. No. 934, 19th Nov., placing the servs. of Capt. J. Ashburner, 18th N.I., at disposal of the comr. of Nagpore, for appt. as by asst. in Nagpore commission, his servs. are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India.

Jan. 21.—No. 44.—Lieut. H. J. Lloyd, 15th N.I., has been appd. superny. asst. to superint. rev. survey and assessment, Tanna.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Bombay, Jan. 14.*—Referring to G.O. No. 1, 4th Oct last, Brev. maj. Bacon, 25th N.L.I., on being relieved of the com. of that corps by Lieut. col. J. D. Stuart, is permitted to rejoin his staff appt. at the Pres.

Horse Artillery.—Vet. surg. F. S. Constant, fr. 7th to 31st Jan., to remain in Bombay on m.c.

#### STATION COMMANDS.

Jan. 16.—With reference to G.O. No. 926, dated 16th Nov. last, the C.-in-C. notifies that the station commands shown below devolve from that date upon the sen. officer present, without any allowance for the command:—Sattara, Kolapore, Dharwar, and Rajkote.

The staff officers at the stations of Kulladghee, Sattara, and Kolapore, will be entitled to the allowance laid down in the former portion of the 4th par. of that order, and the staff officers at Dharwar and Rajkote, come under the term of para. 6.

Jan. 19.—The undermentioned ensigns, doing duty with the 2nd Eur. regt. L.I., are attached to the 1st Eur. regt. Fusiliers on arrival of that corps at Belgaum:—

Ensigns J. L. Fragan, J. H. L. Greenfield, E. S. Reynolds, and J. Kitchen.

Ens. Peart, Girardot, and Greig, doing du. with H.M.'s 31st regt., will be attached to 28th Foot, on the arrival of that corps at Poona.

Ens. Bryant, doing du. with H.M.'s 31st regt., and Ens. Christie, with 1st Eur. regt. Fusiliers, are attached, the former to 25th regt. N. L. I., and the latter to 17th N.I., and directed to join.

Ens. R. Westmacott, whose 6 mos. duty with H.M. 28th Foot has expired, is attached to 20th regt. N.I., at Dharwar.

The young officers now attached to H.M.'s 57th regt. will accompany that corps to Poona.

The following transfer in the regt. of art. is ordered:—

Lieut. F. Hemming, from horse brig. to 1st batt., to join No. 4 company.

Lieut. B. Pottinger is app. to act as qrmr. to 4th batt. of art.

Leave of absence to proceed to England by the Overland route, is granted to Lieut. St. P. Gowan, 14th L. Drag., on the embarkation of his regt. to England, subject to the confirmation of H. E. the C. in C. in India.

The undermentioned officer has passed the required examination in Hindostanee.

Cornet T. W. Goldsworthy, 8th Hussars.

Jan. 20.—The undermen. officers have been reported to be qualified as interpreters in the Hindostanee language:—

Lieut. C. D. Walker, royal engrs.

Cor. T. J. FitzSimon, H.M.'s 6th drag.

Lieut. R. Statham, H.M.'s 33rd regt.

Lieut. M. J. J. Mignon, 15th N.I.

Lieut. J. Barras, 15th N.I.

Lieut. J. Jacob, 22nd N.I.

1st class Asst. surg. J. Mills, med. estab.

Lieut. T. W. Saunders, 7th N.I.

Jan. 21.—The undermentioned officers returned to du. without prejudice to rank by perm. of H.M.'s

Principal Sec. of State for India in Council, on 20th Jan., 1860:—

Capt. H. H. James, 10th N.I.

Lieut. A. Phillips, 29th N.I.

Lieut. W. A. Gillespie, 2nd Eur. L.I., and adj.

police, Hyderabad, has been reported qualified as interp. in Hindostanee lang.

Leave of absence:—

Staff.—Brig. R. A. Bayly, for 6 mo. fr. the date of being relieved from the com. at Sholapoor, to pro. to pres.

Regt. of Art.—Lieut. B. H. Pottinger, fr. 1st to 15th Jan., in ext. of the 30 days' privilege leave granted by the maj. gen. commdg. Poona div. of the army, to pro. to Bombay.

14th N.I.—Capt. C. W. Wahab, fr. 20th Jan. to 20th March, to remain in Bombay on priv. leave.

Unposted.—Ens. F. W. Bean, attached to 1st Eur. regt. (fus.), fr. 9th to 31st Jan., to Bombay, prep. on m.c. to Eur.

Invalid Establishment.—Capt. D. M. Gleig, fr. 1st Dec., 1859, to 31st Jan., 1860, to pro. to sea coast and Rajkote, on m.c.

1st Regt. Jacob's Rifles.—2nd class Asst. surg. C. F. Ogilvie, fr. 9th to 31st Jan., to pro. to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to Eur.

Jan. 23.—Lieut. E. N. Marsh, 18th N.I., is directed to pro. and join his corps.

## NAVAL.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Jan. 14.

Mr. W. J. McGee, captain's clerk, and C. Nelson, qrmr., supernumeraries on board the *Ajdaha*, are to be trans. to *Berenice*, for passage to re-join the *Auckland*.

Asst. surg. McGrath, of the *Prince Arthur*, is to be trans. to the *Berenice*.

Mr. White, acting mr. of the *Pleind*, to lend his assistance to the *Coolanar* for the present.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 18.—Lieut. Robinson, comdg. *Berenice*, to perform the duties of the store accountant of that vessel, fr. Sept. 26, 1859, v. Lieut. Chitty, trans. to the *Victoria*.

The asst. surg. of the *Ajdaha* to afford med. aid to the officers and crew of the *Prince Arthur*, fr. Jan. 3, v. Asst. surg. Sexton, trans. to the *Zemobia*.

Comdr. Cruttenden, fr. the shore, to ass. ch. of the *Ajdaha*, fr. Jan. 4, v. Comdr. Groude, gunnery officer, who is rel. fr. the comm. only.

Mr. W. Guthrie to be act. 1st class 2nd mr. of the *Berenice*, fr. Jan. 4, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. J. G. DuBoulay, mate of the *Ajdaha*, to be act. lieut. of the *Zemobia*, fr. Dec. 20, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 12.—Mr. W. Smith, 2nd class engr., has furl. to Eur. for 2 years, on m.c.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Jan. 21.—Messrs. T. W. Burt and J. F. Pryce, midshipmen supernumeraries on board the *Ajdaha*, are to be trans. to the *Assaye*.

The undermentioned officers of the *Punjab*, having arr. by the P. and O. Co.'s str *Pekin*, are directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernumeraries:—

Lieut. T. M. Philbrick, I.N.

Mr. H. Cotgrave, midshipman.

Mr. C. A. Wray.

Mr. F. N. Foster, midshipman.

Mr. S. Ridge, 2nd mr.

Mr. E. W. Bullock, 1st class engr.

Mr. T. Mann, 3rd class engr.

Mr. Robinson having passed the required exam. is app. act. 2nd class 2nd mr., and directed to join the *Dalhousie*, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. T. B. Talpat, act. 2nd class 2nd mr. of the *Pleind*, having passed the required exam., is app. act. 1st class 2nd mr. of that vessel, to fill a vacancy.

## Lieut.-Colonels.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 30.

No. 1,021.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to republish the following G.O. by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India, dated Camp Agra, Dec. 8, 1859, No. 39:—

H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to direct that the following military letter, from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 380, dated Oct. 27, 1859, be published in G.O.:—

India Office, London, Oct. 27.

H.E. the Right Hon. the GOV. GEN. OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

[Military letter, No. 83, dated June 17, 1859.—Refers certain questions regarding the rules under which lieut. cols. of H.M.'s Indian forces are entitled to promotion to the rank of col., under the royal warrant of Jan. 31, 1859.]

MY LORD.—After communication with H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C., I have to intimate the decision of H.M.'s Government on the several points referred to in your despatch, No. 83, of the 17th June, 1859, as follows:—

1st.—The office of dept. sec. to government, military dept., in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, may be added to those enumerated in the 18th Clause of the royal warrant of Jan. 31, 1859, as entitling the incumbent, if otherwise qualified, to prom. after five years to the rank of col.

2nd.—The command of local or irreg. regts., under the orders of the C. in C., will be considered as qualifying for prom. to rank of col., under the provisions of Clause 8 of the royal warrant.

3rd.—The rule in Clause 17 of the royal warrant, which directs "that the commands of general officers and other situations on the staff, shall not be held for more than five years, unless by reappointment under special circumstances," is intended to apply to all appts. on the gen. staff of the army, but not to officers on the civil staff departments connected with the army, or to civil or political situations.—I have, &c.,

C. Wood.

## The Khakee Uniform.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

The C.-in-C. finds it necessary to explain when the Khakee uniform is to be worn by European troops serving under this Presidency.

It was originally intended as a fatigue dress, more adapted to field service in the hot season than the respective cloth uniforms of the different arms, and as a general rule it must be so restricted.

The system of wearing it at all seasons of the year is disapproved, as the practice has introduced into the army very slovenly habits, at variance with the proverbial correct and neat appearance of the officers and soldiers of the British army.

"Khakee" is not the proper dress in which officers should make visits of duty and ceremony, or appear at the band stands and other places of public resort, or at church, unless with troops when it may be the ordered dress.

Except on occasions of an unusual heat the Khakee uniform is not to be worn in the rains or cold season; taking into consideration the great heat experienced at most of the upper stations of this Presidency, and indeed at all of them in the summer, the C.-in-C. sanctions "Khakee" being worn on guard, at brigade and regimental drills at a distance from the barracks, and on such other occasions as brigade and station commanders may direct, it being understood that whatever may be the dress ordered at any station, strict uniformity between officers and men must be preserved at all seasons of the year.

A relaxation of practice with respect to the particular time when the "Khakee" is to be worn must necessarily be left to the discretion of the several commanders, and must be duly published in station orders; but the C.-in-C. desires to impress upon all that the uniform, as laid down in H.M.'s regulations, is that which must be ordered on all occasions when

the adoption of Khakee is not actually necessitated in consideration of the health and comfort of officers and men.

The C.-in-C. requests the particular attention of division and station commanders to this order, and directs that strict obedience thereof be invariably enforced.

## BIRTHS.

ARNOT, wife of Dr., son, at Gwalior, Jan. 8.

ATKINSON, wife of J. T., daughter, at Poona, Jan. 9.

BARCLAY, wife of C., son, at Vellore, Jan. 14.

CAMPBELL, wife of Lieut. H. E., son, at Jaulnah, Jan. 10.

COWPER, wife of G., son, at Byculia, Jan. 17.

CROSS, wife of R., daughter, at Tardoo, Jan. 16.

DAVIS, wife of H. L. A., son, at Hoshungabad, Jan. 5.

DELMERICK, wife of J. G., daughter, at Rawul Pin-dee, Jan. 9.

GOODHALL, Mrs. H. B., daughter, at Allahabad, Jan. 13.

GORRINGE, wife of J., son, at Ahmedabad, Jan. 9.

GREGSON, wife of Rev. J., son, at Agra, Jan. 16.

HAVELOCK, wife of Lieut. J., son, at Bombay, Jan. 15.

KETTLEWELL, wife of Lieut. T., son, at Belgaum, Jan. 19.

MAYHEW, wife of Lieut. col., son, at Calcutta, Jan. 12.

RICHARDSON, wife of C. W., daughter, at Belgaum, Jan. 16.

ROBERTS, wife of Capt. H. C., daughter, at Madras, Jan. 4.

SMITH, wife of R. C., daughter, at Mazagon, Jan. 10.

SOPPITT, wife of A., son, at Sultanpore, Jan. 13.

THOMPSON, Mrs. T., daughter, at Khurdee, Jan. 21.

TODHUNTER, wife of J. E., twin daughters, at Indore, Jan. 15.

TRESTRAIL, wife of S. C., son, at Malligaum, Jan. 13.

WARNER, wife of T., son, at Kurrachee, Jan. 6.

WARREN, wife of T., son, at Kurrachee, Jan. 5.

WHITE, wife of A., son, at Malligaum, Jan. 13.

WILKINSON, wife of J. C., son, at Madras, Jan. 4.

## MARRIAGES.

AULEY, M. C., to Ellen, daughter of the late W. R. Russell, at Jubbulpore, Jan. 9.

BOWEN, Capt. W. T., 16th Bombay N.I., to Rosa, daughter of Rev. C. Packe, at Bombay, Jan. 20.

BURGESS, Lieut. C. J., H.M.'s 46th regt., to Georgina, daughter of J. H. G. Snowden, at Bombay, Jan. 6.

CORNELIUS, Rev. J., to A. U., daughter of C. Moses, at Madras, Jan. 4.

ENGEL, G., to Julia, daughter of C. Stevens, at Byculia, Jan. 12.

HANNAH, J. T., to Mrs. Margaret Skinner, at Bombay, Jan. 9.

HARVEY, G., to Miss Mary A. Bennet, at Tripassore, Dec. 21.

JONES, Rev. S., to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Wilson, at Madras, Jan. 7.

MORRIS, A. F., to Amelia F., daughter of T. Marshall, at Kurrachee, Jan. 4.

MURRAY, Lieut. W. G., 68th Bengal N.I., to Florence J., daughter of the late Capt. J. D. Young, at Mussoorie, Jan. 2.

PALMER, Capt. C. O'B., to Annie B., daughter of the late A. Mactier, at Meerut, Jan. 7.

PIERCE, R. H., to Caroline, daughter of Maj. Gore, at Bombay, Jan. 21.

THOMAS, Maj. L. F. C., Madras Artillery, to Mary A., daughter of T. N. Young, at Lucknow, Jan. 16.

WHYTE, H. F., to Mary J., daughter of the late F. F. Comyn, at Malaheer, Jan. 16.

## DEATHS.

ATKINSON, H., at Colaba, aged 63, Jan. 17.

BRAGANZA, infant daughter of A. C., at Rajkote, Dec. 13.

CAMERON, Dr., 5th fusiliers, at Bombay.

DOMINGO, Paul, at Bombay, aged 29, Jan. 23.

FENN, James, at Meen Meer, Jan. 12.

FISHER, Lizzy F., infant daughter of Lieut. W. P., Dec. 29.

HAMILTON, Henry K., at Calcutta, aged 89, Jan. 9.

HENDERSON, Capt. W. H. J., Bombay art., at Bombay, Jan. 17.

LEESON, Joseph R., infant son of H. C., at Mutttra, Jan. 13.

MAGNER, L., at Madras, aged 35, Dec. 25.

MARRIOTT, Ada Blanche Cavendish, the dearly beloved wife of Randolph, Bengal c.s., at Azinghur, N.W.P., Bengal army, aged 25, Dec. 22.

SUTTON, William, at Bombay, aged 25.

SPARR, W., at Etah, aged 39, Jan. 7.

LIEUT. A. E. OAKES, of the 41st M. N. I., has been sentenced by a European General Court Martial assembled at Rangoon, to be cashiered, and the sentence has been approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, Feb. 21, 1860.

### THE INDIAN DIFFICULTY.

Ir Mr. Baillie anticipated the hurricane of angry expostulation, verging on abuse, which howled around him when he thrust from its seat the great idol of the Punjab, we cannot sufficiently admire his moral courage and resolution. It was as though he had blown a defiant blast on the magic horn at the castle-gate of a cruel and caiff sorcerer. If no hideous forms or gibbering spectres appalled his sight, his ears at least were assailed by strange and horrible noises. There opened out upon him, on this side and on that, a whole pack, as it were, in full cry.

Primusque Melampus,  
Ichnobatesque sagax, latratu signa dedore;  
Gnosius Ichnobates, Spartana gente Melampus.  
Inde ruunt alii rapida velocius aurâ.  
Pamphagus, et Dorceus, et Oribasus; Arcades omnes.  
That the honourable member for Inverness-shire escaped being torn to pieces was a singular instance of good fortune, for which, we trust, he is duly grateful. The reception, however, which he encountered will scarcely encourage him on any other occasion to raise his rude audacious hand to tear aside the curtain which veils the mystery of truth. It is ever a rash and ungrateful task to dispel popular illusions. Besides, your image-breakers in their zeal against idolatry are apt to demolish many a graceful object of art, or poetic allegory masking the truth but not opposed to it.

Mr. Baillie's offence was a supposed design on his part to detract from the fair fame of Sir John Lawrence, by insinuating that if that eminent statesman was to be honoured as the saviour of our Indian empire, he was also liable to the charge of having greatly contributed to bring about the crisis the baneful consequences of which he finally averted by his daring energy. Now, since the death of General Havelock, the British public has been pleased to set up Sir John Lawrence as the symbol of that British manliness, vigour, and dauntless perseverance which achieved such unparalleled triumphs in the face of overwhelming odds. He was as the graven image of the national virtue—in the proper sense of that word—or as one of the winged lions of ancient Nineveh, the representative of force, swiftness, and intelligence. To lift the hand, or to fling a stone, against an object so universally revered was nothing short of sacrilege, for scepticism on such a point could scarcely be extenuated even on the plea of madness. But Mr. Baillie had probably not the slightest desire, and certainly did not attempt, to pluck a single leaf from Sir John Lawrence's laurel chaplet. He breathed not a syllable in disparagement of the remarkable services rendered by Sir John towards the suppression of the great military revolt. It is unquestionable that the fall of Delhi was mainly effected by the troops despatched in hot haste from the Punjab. This patent fact Mr. Baillie never pretended to deny; he merely asked the very pertinent question, "How came it that all those troops happened to be in the

Punjab?" He stated what no man can gainsay, that in consequence of almost the whole European force of the Bengal Presidency being concentrated on the north-west frontier, there were no more than 1,300 British soldiers to hold the 800 miles of country between Meerut and Calcutta. The recently annexed and notoriously disaffected province of Oude was kept in check by less than one regiment, while the great strategic points, such as Benares, Allahabad, and Cawnpore, were in the custody of native troops. Does any one doubt that the presence of a single European corps—aye, of a wing even—would have averted the massacre at Cawnpore? Would Lucknow itself have been jeopardised had there been one thousand additional Europeans in Oude? It is sheer childishness to blink the question. Unless errors be pointed out, how shall they be remedied? Unless the surgeon probe the wound, how shall he trace the passage of the ball? That Sir John Lawrence is not directly answerable for the paucity of European troops in the north-west provinces is quite true; but it is equally true that he is indirectly answerable, because it was through his policy in the Punjab that the other provinces of the Bengal Presidency were denuded of British soldiers. Too much praise cannot be accorded to him for the resolution, promptitude, and abnegation of self which he displayed after the outbreak of the mutiny—though even here it must not be forgotten that it needed but little eloquence to induce the Sikhs to march against Delhi to avenge the murder of their slaughtered saint, or the Punjabees in general to fight against the Poorbeas where there was a prospect of plunder. Still, it augured no vulgar mind to venture upon a step which, if not successful, could only be suicidal. Sir John had the high courage and statesman-like foresight to make the east, and to back it up to the uttermost. For this he merits the gratitude of the nation, and his name will for ever be inscribed on the long and brilliant roll of those who have deserved well of their country.

But Mr. Baillie's proposition referred to the policy inaugurated by Lord Dalhousie and zealously carried out by his favourite lieutenant in the Punjab. The two brothers Sir Henry and Sir John were completely at variance in their views with regard to the treatment of the native landowners. Sir Henry belonged to the school of those wise and liberal-minded men who founded and fashioned our Indian empire. He agreed with such men as Munro, Elphinstone, Metcalfe, and Malcolm. He believed that an empire acquired by the sword could be maintained without perpetually brandishing that sword in the face of the vanquished. He had faith in the conciliatory virtues of justice, moderation, and equity. He did not think that men became more loyal by being more oppressed, nor did he regard a monotonous level as the best characteristic of either a polity or a social system. He was not the man to uphold the Austrian domination in Lombardy, because he might be told that the peasants earned a fair day's wage, or that the farmers found a ready market for their produce. It was no part of his creed that a conquered race should be reduced to become mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. He demanded that there should be a fair field for the exercise of a legitimate ambition, and that

the spirit and intelligence of the people should be encouraged to develop themselves into the higher forms of civilisation. It was not in his eyes enough to construct a few canals or military roads, or to build convenient churches and costly barracks. All this was good, so far as it went; but much more remained to be done. It was good to plant trees, to sow flax, to introduce potatoes and tea, to make corn plentiful and cheap. All this, we repeat, was highly commendable; but man cannot live by bread alone. As a rational and intelligent being, he asks for something more than to be tamed and fed like a hawk in a "happy family," or a tiger's cub among a litter of puppies. Besides, though it may be the act of a great nation to annex another kingdom, it is the act of a highwayman or a pirate to plunder those who are overcome in fair fight. The Government might be justified in annexing the Punjab, but nothing could warrant the spoliation of individuals. Sir Henry was a just man, and a God-fearing ruler. As a soldier he was ever ready to encounter any peril; as a servant of the State he devoted his entire faculties to the transaction of public business; but as a Christian he refused to do a great wrong, to commit a great crime, and call it "policy." And he saw that it was an unwise policy, as well as an iniquitous one, to alienate the leaders and chiefs—those whom the masses had been accustomed, they and their fathers before them, to look up to as their patrons, counsellors, and guardians. But Lord Dalhousie thought otherwise, and the silken glove was accordingly drawn off from the iron hand. Mercy, justice, and Sir Henry retired from the Punjab, and British bayonets and Sir John reigned in their stead.

It cannot be said, indeed, that Sir John Lawrence "made a solitude and called it peace." His system was rather to convert the Punjab into one huge farm, with himself for the sole farmer. He made corn so plentiful that every man could eat his fill for a trifle, but then he had no means of earning that trifle. In time the Punjab was to become a second Land of Cockaigne, where the men were to fatten like the cattle, without memories of the past, without aspirations for the future, *ignavam pecus, fruges consumere nati*. An ignoble policy, in truth, and an unjust one, but it was lawful and possible, because there were 13,000 British bayonets bristling at the back of the lawmakers, and there was no one to make them afraid. It was, however, an expensive policy, and it cannot be considered a successful one, for even now, after the lapse of so many years, after such lavish expenditure on public works, after such a lengthened experience of the advantages of an enlightened and Christian administration, we are told by the rulers themselves that for the future they will require the support of 22,600 European troops, a larger force than was, however erroneously, deemed sufficient to overawe all India previous to the mutiny.

Precisely the same system was to have been introduced into Oude; but one very important item in the calculation was overlooked. Great landowners were tumbled down headlong from their "pride of place;" nobles, whether of ancient or modern date, were expected to "salaam" to beardless striplings of "the pale faces;" war-captains were offered less than the rank and pay of an English corporal, or the

alternative of becoming tillers of the earth with no earth to till; the very tradesmen were ruined by a revolution which, with a conservative aim, began by the abolition of royalty and the Court; and, finally, all hope of advancement was summarily cut off from every man who had the misfortune to be only a native of the country. Thus far the Punjab programme was followed with steadfast fidelity: only one little point was omitted, but that omission proved as fatal as the want of the famous horse-shoe nail to the luckless or careless hero of the nursery rhyme. The British bayonet was conspicuous — only by its absence! Five thousand, perhaps three thousand, European soldiers between Meerut and Calcutta would have rendered the mutiny abortive, and suppressed the first symptom of insurrection. But success had produced its usual fruits, and an overweening self-confidence blinded the Government to the logical consequences of its unjust proceedings. It is due, however, to Lord Dalhousie not to forget that he did apply for large reinforcements from England, or that the Directors would have sanctioned the addition of at least three regiments to their local European army. But the Horse Guards could not regard with complacency an augmentation that gave them no increase of patronage, and thus the best interests of the country were postponed to selfish and individual considerations.

The present Viceroy, it must be admitted, appears disposed to profit by the terrible teachings of the last three years. He seems to recognise the impossibility of holding so vast an empire by mere physical force. Perhaps, too, his Excellency may be actuated by a yet higher principle, and be prepared to acknowledge that, unless the peoples of Hindostan will accept us as their rulers, the military occupation alone of the country will be attended with neither honour nor advantage. The real "Indian difficulty" is to enlist the confidence, the respect, the sympathy of the inhabitants; and this can only be done through the co-operation of the native princes and gentry. Neither the valour of our troops nor the abilities of Sir John Lawrence would have availed to save Upper India, or even the Punjab, had not so many princes and great noblemen remained faithful to the Supreme Government. The path of safety is fortunately also the path of justice and honour. It is time to lay aside all ignoble jealousies and prejudices, which evince in the most striking light our consciousness of insecurity. The natives must henceforth be treated as our fellow-subjects, and not as a conquered race to be kept down by bullet and steel. The hour is not far distant when we shall need the presence of those war-practised legions within our own four seas. Even now a large force is under orders for China; and in any case it will be an indelible disgrace to this country if the possession of India should be solely dependent on the number of regiments we maintain there, in a state of honourable exile. All that we have to do is to let the natives be happy in their own way, and to avoid all unnecessary interference. The doctrinaire notions of a certain class of modern politicians is quite unsuitable to eastern races. Excessive legislation, indeed, is becoming the bane of our own country, but if applied to India will necessitate the permanent

presence of at least a hundred thousand British soldiers. Is the nation disposed to pay such a price for even the brightest gem in the imperial crown?

This, or something to this effect, was all, we imagine, that Mr. Baillie intended to convey in the remarks which so grievously shocked the susceptibilities of certain honourable members. Nothing, probably, was further from his thoughts than any intentional disrespect towards "the Saviour of India." But he had the courage to face facts, and to call a spade, a spade; and felt little inclination to make a statue three times the stature of the tallest man in order that it might not be taken for the effigy of a dwarf when placed on a monument a hundred feet high.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 18. Raphael, Phillips, Algoa Bay; Akbar, Fraser, Mauritius; Typhoon, Faulkner, Bombay.—30. Kohinoor, Foote, Singapore; Agra, Major, Calcutta; Dione, Stephens, Cape of Good Hope; Maria, Teulon, and Heloise, Stone, Maulmain; Hochelaga, Jago, Bombay.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

GORDON, the wife of F. J. Conway, 5th Eur. Bengal regt., of a son, at Southview Lodge, Southsea, Feb. 6.

WILLOUGHBY, the wife of J. P., of a son, at 10, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, Feb. 15.

#### DEATHS.

ALEXANDER, Herbert J., youngest son of Henry R. Alexander, Esq., and grandson of Henry Alexander, Esq., of Belmont, East Barnet, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 10, Feb. 11.

BAYNES, Capt. Frederic W., late 22nd Madras N.I., at Weston-super-Mare, aged 45, Feb. 15.

PORTKOUS, Edward A., son of C., late H.E.I.C.S., at Riversdale, Lymington, Hants, aged 8, Feb. 12.

READ, Lydia, widow of the late Lieut. col. William, Royal Staff Corps, Deputy Quartermaster-general, Madras, at Cheltenham, aged 78, Feb. 9.

### The Victoria Cross.

#### WAR OFFICE, Feb. 17.

The Queen having been graciously pleased, by a warrant under her royal sign manual, bearing date the 18th of December, 1858, to declare that non-military persons who, as volunteers, have borne arms against the mutineers, both at Lucknow and elsewhere, during the late operations in India, shall be considered as eligible to receive the decoration of the Victoria Cross, subject to the rules and ordinances already made and ordained for the government thereof, provided that it be established in any case that the person was serving under the orders of a general, or other officer in command of troops in the field when he performed the act of bravery for which it is proposed to confer the decoration; her Majesty has accordingly been pleased to signify her intention to confer this high distinction on the undermentioned gentleman whose claim to the same has been submitted for her Majesty's approval, on account of an act of bravery performed by him in India as recorded against his name, viz.:

Mr. William Fraser McDonell, of the Bengal Civil Service, magistrate of Serum—for great coolness and bravery on the 30th of July, 1857, during the retreat of the British troops from Arrah, in having climbed, under an incessant fire, outside the boat in which he and several soldiers were up to the rudder, and with considerable difficulty cut through the lashing which secured it to the side of the boat. On the lashing being cut, the boat obeyed the helm, and thus thirty-five European soldiers escaped certain death.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers and private soldiers, whose claims to the same have been submitted for her Majesty's approval on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names, viz.:

56th Bengal Native Infantry.—Captain William Martin Cafe, for bearing away under a heavy fire, with the assistance of Privates Thompson, Crowie, Spence, and Cook, the body of Lieut. Willoughby, lying near the ditch of the fort of Ruhya, and for running to the rescue of Private Spence, who had been severely wounded in the attempt. Date of act of bravery, April 15, 1858.

1st European Bengal Fusiliers.—Lieutenant Francis David Millett Brown, for great gallantry at Narriou,

on the 16th of November, 1857, in having, at the imminent risk of his own life, rushed to the assistance of a wounded soldier of the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers, whom he carried off, under a very heavy fire from the enemy, whose cavalry were within forty or fifty yards of him at the time.

10th Regiment 1st Battalion.—Private Denis Dempsey, for having at Lucknow, on the 14th of March, 1858, carried a powder bag through a burning village with great coolness and gallantry, for the purpose of mining a passage in rear of the enemy's position. This he did, exposed to a very heavy fire from the enemy behind loopholed walls, and to an almost still greater danger from the sparks which flew in every direction from the blazing houses; also, for having been the first man who entered the village of Jugdespore on the 12th of August, 1857, under a most galling fire. Private Dempsey was also one of those who helped to carry Ensign Erskine, of the 10th regiment, in the retreat from Arrah, in July, 1857.

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5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	—
4 per Cent. East-India } Sica Re.....	—	—	—
Transfer Loan Stock } .....	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57.....	—	—	1 1½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1855-56 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1842-43.....	—	—	1 7

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BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rps.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rps.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
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Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest Bills on Calcutta, 2s. 0½ d.

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	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859 .....		103½
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	India Bonds, Enfranchised Paper, 5½ .....		103½
	per cent. ....		97½
	India Loan Debentures, 1858 .....		97½
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	India Scrip.....		1s. pm.
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....		4s. pm.
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....		—
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18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	all	17½ to 18
18	Ditto B .....	18	½ to ½ dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	1.8	par to ½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7½	½ to ½ dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5	½ to ½ dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	101 to 101½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures. ....	all	100 to 100½
20	Ditto F Ext. ....	10	½ dis. to ½ pm.
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. debentures .....	100	101 101½
20	Jubbulpore .....	10	½ dis. to ½ pm.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	98½ 99
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	6	½ to ½ dis.
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Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	97 98
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	100	91 93
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	1 to ½ dis.
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25	Oriental Bank Corporation... ..	all	40 to 41
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	19½ to 20
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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVIII.—No. 430.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1860.

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Madras .....	"	24	Bombay .....	"	23
Agra .....	"	19	Ceylon .....	"	30
China (Hong-Kong) .....			Jan.	14	

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, *via* Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz. — Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month, and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched *via* Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched *via* Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz., 2d. each, when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every addition of 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WE are in receipt of intelligence from Calcutta to the 24th of January, and four days later from Madras. The Indian papers are now chiefly devoted to the consideration of the expedition to China, the details of which appear to be still vague and obscure. Some regiments, it is said, have been three times ordered and counter-ordered to hold themselves in readiness for foreign service, while the native contingent is principally intended to relieve the 47th, 65th, and 70th N.I., now serving in China. Shipping has been taken up by Government to a large amount of tonnage, and freights are consequently on the increase.

No later accounts than those published in our last number have been received relative to the movements of the Governor-general, except that his Excellency and his camp were slowly advancing to Lahore through the valley of the Markhouda. The military escort has been reduced from the proportions of an army to those of a brigade, and now comprises *only* one Queen's regiment, one native regiment, and the body guard. The civil camp, however, including private servants, bazaar followers, &c., &c., has been estimated at 15,000 human beings, or more than double the "establishment" which excited the astonishment and indignation of Sir Charles Napier. At that time Lord Dalhousie's camp, exclusive of the escort, contained 6,000 persons, for whose carriage there were diverted from productive labour 135 elephants, 1,060 camels, 700 bullocks, and 125 carts. "This camp in motion," Sir Charles wrote to his brother, "must cover nearly six miles of ground, and with the baggage of the escort, bazars, &c., would probably cover eight miles; but in this calculation I reckon an addition of one-third to the actual distance to meet the intervals caused by lagging of overloaded animals." The camp of the Viceroy, however, is reported to cover thirty miles of ground when in motion.

Lord Canning has given great offence to the Civil Service by a very offensive, and, we hope, uncalled for notification, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th of January. His lordship asserts that "public officers in some parts of India are in the habit of over-drawing their accounts with native bankers, and other persons, residing and carrying on business within the limits of their jurisdiction." It would be absurd to affect any doubt as to the real purport of this sentence. Over-drawing, as the *Englishman* observes, is only another name for borrowing, which has all

along been strictly prohibited, nor has it ever before been insinuated that the prohibition was evaded. Major Ouseley, indeed, once hinted at the existence of such a practice, and, for doing so, was suspended by Lord Dalhousie, and removed from the service by the Court of Directors. If here and there an exceptional case may have occurred, that is no excuse for insulting the entire service, and affixing a stigma upon a highly honourable body of gentlemen. Individuals should be held answerable for their own misdoings, but their conduct should not be taken as an excuse for imputing disgrace to the innocent.

Mummoo Khan has been tried and acquitted. Another rebel leader, the ex-Rajah of Mithowlie, has been saved by death from a lengthened exile in the Andaman Islands.

We request the attention of our readers to a very remarkable article extracted from the *Friend of India*, touching a singular State paper written by the native governor of Bootwul, a fortress on the frontier of Tirkoot. His information purports to be derived from the Begum, and the narrative certainly bears strong internal evidence of a near approximation to truth. According to this statement, Jung Bahadoor has rendered to the Indian Government far greater services than has generally been known, and is worthy of far higher reward than any he has yet received. Of all his countrymen he alone was friendly to the British, because none so well knew the irresistible power of that people. Let his motives have been as interested as those of the most selfish of men, it is evident that he has proved a loyal and steadfast ally at an extremely critical moment, and clearly entitled to a suitable recognition of his good faith.

There is nothing of material importance to signalise in the news from China; but from Java we learn that the Dutch steamer *Onrust* has been treacherously cut off by the natives of Banjer-massing, and seven officers and fifty-five men brutally massacred.

### Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSHALLS—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Shearwood and family, Mr. and Mrs. Orsatt and family, Mrs. Suratt and child, Mrs. S. Jay and child, Rev. Mr. M. Ward, Lieut. Col. Bruce, Col. Stanning, Capt. and Mrs. A. Thomson and family, Mr. G. W. Houston.

Expected at Southampton.

[illegible]



## BENGAL.

### A SANATORIUM FOR CALCUTTA.

The Government of Bengal has decided, we believe, on forming a sanatorium at Parisnath. The plan may succeed for a time, but the narrow, sharp ridge of that hill affords no holding ground for a large station, such as the sanatorium of Calcutta ought to become. A speculator or two seem to think a better one will be found in the Rajmahal hills as soon as the railway is completed, but they will find themselves mistaken.

The Rajmahal hills are neither high nor healthy; the river side of them is notoriously insubrious, and as to Rajmahal itself, who that has seen it, even after the railway and Mr. Wood's improvements, will not agree with the late Lieut.-governor's opinion that, "if there is a hole upon earth, it is this?" But some forty miles nearer Calcutta than Rajmahal, about the same north of the civil station of Sooree, and about thirty west from the Pakour and Nulhatee stations on the rail, there are several hills, or ranges of hills, between 1,200 and 2,000 feet high, where the low country is healthier, and the scenery finer than at Rajmahal, though what the tops of the hills may be in respect of salubrity to European constitutions experience only can decide. A few days ago two European gentlemen ascended Muharegurhee, one of the hills of the ridge, some 1,600 feet high. They started at sunrise, and a walk of about four miles, chiefly through one of the solitary peaceful sunny valleys so much loved by the Sontals, took them to the foot of the ascent. The ascent itself was much like the worst part of the climb up the north side of Parisnath, but of course not nearly so tedious, two or three halts for breath being enough. At the top they were surprised and delighted to find, not the sharp narrow ridge of Parisnath, but a table land of many square miles, not quite level, but sufficiently so for plough cultivation, and a great deal cultivated and sown with rice and oil seeds by the hillmen, who have two villages on the top, shaded by fine mango, tamarind, and peepul trees. They walked across this table land to the north face of the hill, a mile and a-half distant, passing a beautiful stream, which the villagers assured them never became dry, and obtaining a view of the prettiest valley in Sontal-dom, that of the Banstoi river. The Ganges is visible from this point on a very clear day. There were three open paths for return, and they took the steepest and most direct. It proved an intolerable one, almost a precipice, overhung with jungle, and covered with grass higher than a man's head. Still the Europeans reached the bottom, having spent only five hours in the ascent, inspection, and return. A new path could be cut with great ease, and at little expense, up one of the easier slopes of the hill.

The temperature on the hill was glorious, but in the hot winds it must be hot and dusty, not so cool as Parisnath, which is more than twice as high as Muharegurhee; but still the latter has its advantages. It is considerably nearer the rail, it has table land for ten Darjeelings, for long drives, a racecourse, public gardens and coffee plantations, to an extent which Major Sherwill only can describe; it has plenty of good water. It has, perhaps, the thickest and best coal field in the Damun-i-koh at its feet; a limestone bed half way up, and iron everywhere; and there are hot springs within a few miles east and west. Might not a weir be thrown across the Banstoi at the Amrapuhar falls, making the river itself a natural canal back to Muharegurhee, and affording head water for an artificial canal to the rail and the Ganges? Coal, lime, iron, cotton, coffee, and fine scenery, all at a Bengal paradise, and a canal to take them away and bring back the luxuries of the ditch! Will no bold ditcher test the climate of the top of the hill

by keeping his wife and family there from March to November? It is in a moderate coolness rather than a really cold atmosphere that a Bengalee finds the true sanatorium. Frost only chills him into dysentery.—*Friend of India.*

### THE POLICY OF NEPAUL.

Public opinion is still undecided as to the conduct and policy of the Court of Katmandoo. On the one hand, the majority, more especially of military officers, are disposed to refuse to Nepaul all credit for friendship or straight dealing. The Durbar, it is argued, gave us assistance only for its own ends. The Ghoorka troops from the beginning did nothing, and when before Lucknow intrigued with the rebel chiefs. The army, on its return, carried with it an enormous quantity of plunder, bargained with the rebels for the safety of that plunder, and avoided opportunity after opportunity of striking a great blow. After the defeat on the Raptce, the Nepaulese afforded the Hindoo leaders an asylum, and for nine months steadily declined to assist in driving them beyond the frontier. Their conduct, therefore, is held, more especially by officers kept by their intrigues in a hot-weather camp, more deserving of punishment than reward.

On the other hand, a smaller party refuse to give up their belief in the sincerity of Jung Bahadur. They do not believe it possible for a native accustomed to authority to visit England, and yet venture to measure strength with the British Government. They believe that whatever the opinion of the people, the Durbar has been, upon the whole, well disposed, and is entitled, like any other court, to be judged solely by its acts. This seems to be the official opinion of the Viceroy, and is certainly his opinion if, as reported, he has promised the Terai to Katmandoo.

Just at this moment the *Oudh Gazette* publishes a narrative which throws a strong light on the internal politics of Nepaul. Drawn up by the native Governor of Bootwal, it corresponds with all known facts, more especially those revealed during the struggle between the Nepaulese knight and the British resident. According to this account, the Nepaulese people, as distinct from their rulers, from the very first sympathized strongly with the rebel side. They never came in contact with the English, had no civil courts to worry them, no greased cartridges to avoid or to avenge. But they deemed the cause of Hindooism involved, and hated the innovating strangers. As week after week intelligence of British defeats arrived, this feeling grew deeper, until at last in October, 1857, some outlying Zemindars could no longer be restrained, and Nepaulese began plundering in Goruckpore. The Court, however, aware that the tide had turned, that British troops were pouring in, and that Delhi had fallen, remained faithful, and in November Jung Bahadur announced his determination to assist the British. So vehemently were the country gentlemen of Nepaul opposed to this resolution, that they sent in the veriest rabble as recruits, a fact which explains some otherwise unaccountable features in the expedition. Of this rabble one-half perished en route, and the remainder distinguished themselves more by plunder than success. The moral effect of the movement was, however, very considerable. It taught every Hindoostanee that the Nepaulese still believe the British the stronger side.

Lucknow captured, Jung Bahadur dismissed his army, and hastened to claim his personal reward, the dismissal of Colonel Ramsay. The intrigues and misapprehensions which followed are fresh in the remembrance of our readers. It may suffice to say here that the Regent returned to Nepaul satisfied that the Resident would be removed, and when undeceived broke into a furious rage. For a moment it was doubtful to which side he would incline, but his better genius prevailed. The Goorkhas, who, maddened at the sight of the wealth acquired by their comrades, were clamorous for invasion, were kept within bounds by the threat of immediate execution, and

the invasion, which promised to be national, was restricted to a few border Zemindars, whom Jung Bahadur either could not, or in his anger did not choose to evict. At last, in January, 1859, the rebels, about thirty thousand in number, entered Nepaul, bringing with them immense wealth, and the most Oriental stories of British cruelty. The soldiery were murdering and ravishing wholesale. The Government was forcing whole districts to eat bone-dust and poisoned otta. So exasperated were the Nepaulese by these inventions that a serious plot was formed to depose Jung Bahadur, and was only smothered by the arrest of the principal ring-leaders. The Regent, however, remained firm. He could not drive out the guests of the nation, but he assented to the entry of the British into his territory, and as soon as he regained his power, and the British Government resolved on action, he delivered up all he dare.

That, with the exception of the last sentence, is the native version of the policy of Nepaul, and to us it seems to contain internal evidence of its truth. There exists no uncertainty as to the feeling of the Nepaulese. They were passionately hostile to the British; they expressed the feeling openly at Goruckpore, and covertly at Lucknow, fed and assisted the rebels, and when they dared, plundered within our frontier. Why, then, did they not at once precipitate themselves into Hindostan? Simply because the Regent, backed by his personal following, was strong enough, if not to restrain the masses, at least to deprive them of their chiefs. It is the story of Gwalior over again: the Durbar friendly, the people, or at all events the fighting classes, bitterly hostile. The only difference is, that Scindia came to action and was deserted, while the Nepaulese ruler avoided every step likely to bring him into absolute collision with the people. That his conduct was not that of a warm and interested partisan may be readily admitted. Who expected it to be? The Nepaulese Court fought or receded for its own ends, as any European court would fight or recede for its own ends. The Durbar very likely would have enjoyed the plunder of Hindostan exceedingly, had the operation been a safe one. But that the rulers of Nepaul, with Jung Bahadur as their chief, saw where strength really lay, and that in spite of an almost irresistible pressure they faithfully adhered to the strongest side, it seems to us unreasonable to doubt. They have established, of course, no greater moral claim to reward than the man who in an angry mob abstains from aiding the attack. But if it is our true policy, as we believe it to be, to teach every prince in India that the British is the paying side in every contest, the reward need not create the disgust we hear so frequently expressed.

It is clear from this paper that Jung Bahadur did us another service on which Government will wisely remain silent. There was but one native on earth whom Lord Dalhousie feared, and that she did not, for the third time in this generation, hurl a nation at our heads, is due under Providence to Jung Bahadur.—*Friend of India.*

### THE CONFISCATION OF DHAR.

The non-restoration of the above principality to its legitimate Prince, in express opposition to the instructions of the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated June 22, 1858, and to the subsequent letter of Lord Stanley to the Governor-general, dated March 1, 1859, is a matter that requires explanation. The Dhar territories, as our readers must be aware, are situated in the province of Malwa, and comprehend about four hundred square miles.

It has been officially stated that Dhar was attached in consequence of its having revolted during the recent rebellion; but any one who reads the document cannot but come to the conclusion that the ruling chief, Balla Saheb, has not been justly treated by the Indian Government, considering the circumstances under which the revolt of Dhar took place. So apparent was this to the late Court of Directors

that they considered the attachment of the principality as a temporary arrangement, unless circumstances with which they were not acquainted rendered the confiscation of the State a just and necessary measure. These circumstances have not come to the knowledge of the Indian Government, and yet the principality of Dhar is still withheld from its chief, in defiance of the instructions of the late President of the Indian Council.

To render the alienation of the State still more glaring, we have only to contrast the treatment of the Maharajah of Gwalior with that of the chief of Dhar. The troops of the former revolted, against the wish of their sovereign, during the rebellion, and he was compelled to flee his kingdom. With the aid of British bayonets, the Rajah was afterwards restored to his throne, and he has received the highest honours from the Governor-general for his loyalty to the Government. Why was not Gwalior alienated for the insurrection in which it was concerned, in the same way that Dhar has been? It is precisely a parallel case. The Maharajah of Gwalior was no more responsible for the conduct of his troops on the occasion than Balla Sahab was for the outrages perpetrated by his mercenaries, and yet the one is rewarded and the other punished. Is this just? But the Gwalior Rajah is a more powerful prince than the obscure chief of Dhar. Hence, we presume, the difference of treatment between the two princes.

But what are we to think of the conduct of Lord Canning's government in persisting to retain Dhar, in spite of Lord Stanley's letter to the contrary? If the Viceroy can thus disregard the instructions of the President of the Indian Council, where is the utility of having a Secretary-of-State for this country? Sooner or later it must be decided whether the President of the Indian Council or the Governor-General of India is to be supreme.

We trust it will not be long before the principality of Dhar will be restored to its chief. If we wish to secure the loyalty of our subjects, and to have our Government respected, we should show the natives of this country that we are just in our treatment of native tributary princes. Sir Charles Wood, we feel certain, will not permit Dhar to be long retained. We therefore believe its restoration to Balla Sahab an event not improbable, notwithstanding the disinclination of the Governor-General to such an act of justice.—*Calcutta Weekly Press.*

#### TEA PLANTING.

We have had for some time on our table, selections from the public correspondence of the Punjab Government, No. 2, containing a correspondence regarding tea plantations in the Punjab provinces. In 1858, Mr. H. C. Watts addressed the East India Company, as representative of a company, requesting to know if they were prepared to surrender their several tea nurseries, &c., in the Himalaya Hills upon such conditions as the Court of Directors might deem necessary. Mr. Watts then proceeded to show the advantages to be derived from a joint stock company with a sufficient capital.

The Court of Directors, in reply, refer Mr. Watts to the local government, as several companies as well as private individuals have made applications for the same nurseries to the local authorities. The Secretary to the Punjab Government submits to the Governor-general an interesting account of the cultivation and manufacture of tea in the Himalayan provinces, subject to the Punjab Government. Tea is successfully grown at certain elevations in the hill tracts of Simla, Kangra, and Hazara. In Hazara the character of the population is unfavourable to experiments on a large scale. In Simla land fit for tea cultivation is believed to be very limited, and it is only in Kangra that sufficient land, the property of Government and suitable for tea, can be found worthy the attention of a joint stock company such as that applying for the nurseries. After some trials in this district a

tract of waste land was found named Halta, of some 4,000 or 5,000 acres in extent, which, being left uncultivated from superstitious motives, had been reserved as the property of Government. It was found that tea thrived well there, and a tea plantation was laid out under the charge of Dr. Jameson. This plantation now extends to 800 acres, bearing some five millions of plants. The produce for 1859 is estimated at 26,000 lbs. of excellent tea, valued at Rs. 52,000, and it is further estimated that when the plants are in full bearing the return will be 150,000 lbs. of tea. The expenses are computed at Rs. 16,000. The secretary may well add that there is in this a very considerable profit. He also says that large quantities of seeds and seedlings are distributed amongst the natives gratis. The manufacture is conducted by Chinese, who have taught many of the Hill men. That a joint-stock company might employ their capital with every prospect of success in tea plantation in Kangra there can be little doubt. The Lieutenant-governor then proceeds to observe that in granting the nurseries to a company there were several conditions which must be made. These appear to be fair enough, but it makes us smile to see amongst the terms that the Lieutenant-governor thinks must be exacted, "that, when no advances have been made to a zemindar, it shall be optional to him to discontinue the cultivation of tea at his discretion; when advances have been made he is of course bound to repay them in raw leaves." This clause arises out of the idea that has become fixed amongst the civilian rulers of India that the English planters can compel zemindars to cultivate indigo, and therefore companies forming in Kangra for the cultivation of tea must not try to do the same. The next sentence, however, contains the whole difficulty—"a zemindar if he has received advances must repay them in raw leaves." How if he will not? or if he does not cultivate enough to repay his advances, or he neglects his cultivation and allows cattle to destroy it, what is to be done? The company, as usual, will have some consideration, allow another year, give a trifle more advances, and thus will gradually sink the ryot into that state which puzzles philanthropists in Bengal, and still more surprises political economists, who hear with amazement that there is in existence a class of men who force advances of money on another class of cultivators who never repay. The Lieutenant-governor further says, "Lands must only be rented or purchased from natives with their own consent." Is it possible that land in the Punjab can be purchased without the consent of the owners? This is quite as strange as the case of the people who are obliged to take money in advance. The Lieutenant-governor, moreover, advises the very course which English planters have been obliged to follow, and for doing which they are so much abused. He recommends a company of Englishmen not to cultivate for themselves, but to confine themselves to advancing money to landholders for the raw leaf. By this means, he adds, the cultivation will be indefinitely extended, as labour can be easily procured. This is the policy which the planters throughout the whole of the Bengal provinces have found the best and safest. At first it worked well, but as competition grew up and the cultivators learned how easy it was not to fulfil their contracts, as they fell into debt, and suffered all the pain and misery of indebted thralldom, the resistance became troublesome, and the outcry against the exactions of the planters in consequence has now become loud. We have daily misrepresentations made so strongly against the latter that the Government of Bengal appears inclined to join the hue and cry against them without giving due weight to the whole bearing of the case. It is this system, however, which the Lieutenant-governor recommends to the attention of speculators, and which he proposes to introduce into Kangra.

Dr. Jameson, in his letter of January, 1859 states that the experiments he has tried in Kangra for seven years have proved that the lands

are admirably fitted for tea cultivation, and that the teas have been pronounced by the London brokers well fitted for the market. He gives the most satisfactory evidence as to the remunerative nature of the cultivation; the profits at present are enormous, so that, allowing for every possible contingency, the prospects for tea in the future are good.—*Englishman.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**RAILWAY BRIDGE AT ALLAHABAD.**—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says the works of the bridge over the Jumna at Allahabad are being rapidly carried forward. One cylinder has reached a firm bottom, and the other must be near it. Two resident engineers, one on each bank, watch the work, which is carried on day and night, in the latter case by torch light. The daily expenditure amounts to Rs. 2,000.

**ROMAN CATHOLICS AT AGRA.**—The *Catholic Weekly Register*, a new journal started at Agra, says there are ten Catholic institutions in the city. There are the Church; the Bishop's House; the College and the Boys' Orphanage (these are both under the same roof, though in different wings of the building); the Convent, with its Boarding Schools and Girls' Orphanage; the Lay-Brothers' House; the Orphanage, Printing-office; and a Village and School for Native Catholics. Why the Bishop's house should be an "institution" we are not informed.

**HONOURS FAIRLY WON.**—The *Bombay Standard* announces that honorary titles have been granted to "two clerks in the Commissariat department." One of the "clerks," Rao Bahadoor Vizarrungum Moodeliar, was contractor for carriage to the Central India Field force. Upwards of 25,000 baggage animals were attached to this force, and there was never a delay of a day caused by the failure of his department. Among the animals were 7,000 bullocks, who from Jhansee to Culpee carried the entire bazaar, grain, provisions, and hay included. This, moreover, was accomplished through a territory the wells of which were in the enemy's hands. The recognition of services like these is a just act.

**GOWHATTEE, Jan. 11.**—After a voyage of twenty-three days from Calcutta we reached this place, the capital of Assam. The inadequacy of the power of the feeble old steamers sent by Government to stem the powerful current of the Burhampooter is becoming more apparent every voyage. In many places it is a question of steam against stream, and the stream obtains the mastery. In this case the steamers are obliged to send out anchors and ropes to the shore, and warp themselves along at a snail's pace, until by force of steam, crew, and hired coolies, they struggle past the "headly currents" of the stream. It is now four days since the *Jumna* left this, and she seems to be engaged in a contest of a very doubtful result, for her masts are still to be seen from the heights that overlook the river. Surely the commerce of this important province, an importance ever increasing, deserves something better than the worn-out under-powered steamers that 20 years ago were the pioneers of steam navigation on the Ganges, a river not to be compared, either in volume or strength, to the Burhampooter. The approach to Gowhatee gives promise of that pretty scenery, fertile soil, and healthy climate for which the valley of Assam is deservedly famed, and which were borne witness to by some old residents before the late colonization committee. The low banks of the river, covered with long grass and stunted jungle, which, for many days of navigation, weary the sight, are left behind, and on nearing Gowhatee this monotonous ugly scenery is succeeded by pretty hills on both sides of the river, densely covered with forest vegetation, and cast, as it were, on the fertile plains without reference to chain formations or regularity of any kind. A few miles inland they generally form an amphitheatre, at the bottom of which are the richest rice crops, which lie as flat beneath the hills as if the fields had been lakes. There is no gradual ascent from

plain to hill, as is generally seen in hilly countries, but the amphitheatres of hills rise abruptly from plains, as I have said, as flat as lakes, and now yellow with ripe rice crops, and give to the scenery a peculiarity and beauty which I have not observed in the many countries I have visited. This fine country, however, is infested with wild beasts, and nothing but a large influx of Europeans will suffice to extirpate them, as the few Europeans that are here, and the rewards that the Government gives for their destruction have hitherto even failed to diminish their numbers. I will give you the last story of the exploits of an Assamese tiger, on the authenticity of which you may place the fullest reliance. At Burdwar, a village about thirty-five miles from this, a tiger took possession of a *goal* or large cow house, full of cattle and buffaloes, and began the work of slaughter. The whole of the villagers, to the number of two or three hundred, armed themselves with spears and lathes, and proceeded in a body to attack him. The tiger, instead of skulking away, boldly launched himself in the midst of his assailants, and fought like an Assamese tiger. He killed and wounded twenty-three men before he was slain. Nine men were killed, five were brought into hospital here most severely wounded, and nine more were hurt in a less degree. This affair speaks as favourably for the courage of the villagers as for that of the tiger, as it seems to have been a regular stand up fight at close quarters—a complete *melee*, in which the tiger succeeded with claws and teeth in placing twenty-three men *hors de combat*.—*Englishman*.

**A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.**—The *Englishman* reports that the dewan of the Bengal Coal Company, Beharee Lal Mookerjee, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, for confining a man in the coal mines. The case has been appealed. Was the imprisonment in the mine an act of private malice?

**PUBLIC BENEFACTORS.**—In the last list of benefactors to public works only twenty-nine native names appear:—4 persons who expended Rs. 1,000 each; 14 from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 each; 6 from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 each; 1 from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 each; 2 from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,500 each; 1 from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 each; 1 from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 6,000 each; the thirtieth is Mr. Kenny, for Rs. 13,500. Mr. Kenny, of Pubna, alone has given Rs. 13,500 to a naval hospital. Mr. Kenny is building a town upon the Kooshtee, near the terminus of the Eastern Railway.

**MR. F. W. PLACE.**—The *Delhi Gazette* announces the departure of Mr. Place, proprietor of that journal, for England. Mr. Place deserves the highest credit for his energy and perseverance. The office, books, and press of the paper perished in the mutinies. In three years Mr. Place has re-established the paper, placed it on a permanent footing, and raised its circulation to the second place on the list of Indian journals. He deserves the rest he has earned.

**THE SALT MONOPOLY.**—The Board of Revenue has now held two sales of salt according to the arrangement proposed by the Lieutenant-governor, but no success has attended either. We (*Englishman*) understand that not a single tender was made for salt at either sale. At first it was supposed that sufficient intimation had not been given for the sale of the 30th December, but the same thing happened on the 11th Jan.; no tenders were made for the salt under the conditions which the Governor supposed would be more favourable to the small dealers or the public in general. It requires a great deal of experience and study to understand the natives, and we doubt if any European ever attained that knowledge. The Government make every arrangement in their power for the benefit of the poorer classes, and these will not accept the offer. They obstinately resist all efforts to do them good. In the same way the English Government passes laws and regulations, and leaves no plan unthought of by which the ryot may be saved from the oppression of his landlord; but the ryot will not be so protected. He follows his hereditary oppressor with pleasure,

and rejects the assistance the foreigner tenders him. The monopolists of the salt trade are evidently able to prevent the poorer traders coming forward to make tenders for salt, and thus combine to thwart the Government arrangement. The great salt dealers have understood at once that if the new system were successful it would work against their interests, and they have exerted themselves effectually to nullify it. The best method of meeting such a state of things is for Government to sell salt by auction in small quantities twice a week, or show that they intend doing so, and we have little doubt but the great dealers would soon submit to the new order of things. The postponement of the sales of salt from month to month, however, must end in great public inconvenience, both to sellers and buyers. The income from the salt is not realised to the Treasury, and the consumers will find salt getting dearer every day, much to the satisfaction of the holders, no doubt, who are the very parties working to defeat the whole scheme. The attention of the Lieut.-governor must have been called to this state of things, and we expect to see an early solution of the difficulty. —*Englishman*.

**SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.**—The *Phoenix* describes the internal economy of the Surveyor-general's office. It is divided into five distinct branches, three of which are superintended by Europeans:—computing branch, Radanath Sikdar; general, Mr. J. O. N. James; lithographic, Mr. H. M. Smith; mathematical instrument maker, Syud Meer Mohsin; revenue branch, Mr. W. Graham. There is not an office in India which turns out its work with such efficiency and speed.

**BANK OF BENGAL.**—At a meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal, a gratuity of Rs. 30,000 was voted to Mr. Lee, a retiring cashier. Mr. Lee deserves the money, but these votes of gratuities and pensions are contrary to principle, and involve the disposal of the property of the shareholders without their own consent.

**POLITICAL ECONOMY IN INDIA.**—The Government is now trying important experiments in the provinces of Oude and the Punjab. The theories of political economy are laid aside, and the Government consults with the people in those provinces as to the best mode of raising money by taxation. The people, fearing the domiciliary visits of the awful Indian tax-gatherer, readily pronounce for the barbarous system of town duties, and hints are more than made of impending transit duties, all systems which the better informed English Government have long ago abolished. The natives of India fear the inquisitorial systems proposed by the Legislative Council with reason, and are glad to escape them at any cost. The oppression which the bulk of the people suffer from town duties scarcely touches the comfortable merchant; the transit duties will benefit him. In fact, both methods of taxation are favorites with the capitalist. They compel the merchant to employ more capital before he can bring his goods to market, and in limiting the consumption of goods throw the trade more in the hands of the capitalist. This explains the readiness with which the leading merchants in Oude and the Punjab so readily approve of town duties or transit duties. These taxes are essentially bad, and the policy retrograde; but whilst these experiments are being tried in the North West, why should not Government try an experiment on more correct principles somewhere else? Bengal, for instance, offers a fair field for another great experiment in taxation. In this province Government might, without hesitation, levy a direct tax—an income-tax of 3 per cent. on every one in the receipt of an income exceeding Rs. 100 a month. There would be no necessity for consulting the people on the subject, but they might be allowed to understand that it was a system on its trial, and care should be taken to carry it out without oppression. European agency should be alone employed in the assessment, aided by collectors of districts, or whatever machinery the Government had at command. The Government of India would thus have an oppor-

tunity of feeling its way towards a better system of taxation, and to use the words of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the system thus begun may be capable of expansion, it may be found on examination not to be so inquisitorial as at first feared, and that it does not necessarily involve the exposure of the individual's mercantile position. In the same manner it may be found that the amount demanded from the landed proprietors of Bengal may not be unwillingly paid, at least that it will be found to be a measure not so impolitic as the Government of India imagines. By thus treating the wealthy and prosperous province of Bengal a result may be obtained quite as valuable as, if not more so than, the experiments now making in Oude or the Punjab. —*Englishman*.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 6. Surry, Scott, London.—9. City of Manchester, Watson, Glasgow.—10. Alfred, Pope, London; Magnet, Grundill, Bombay; Red Gauntlet, Tinnmouth, Sydney; Octavia, Dale, Gravesend.—12. Vulture, Gill, Penang.—14. James, Booth, McQueen, Rangoon; Rahmanee, Davenport, Moulmein.—15. Clymene, Richardson, Liverpool.—16. H.M.'s I.N. str. Comandant, Hurlock, I.N. Hong Kong; Thomas Sparks, Bruce, London.—17. Aliquis, Scowcroft, London.—18. Franco, Oppiso, Genoa; Goldfinder, Fitzsimons, Liverpool; str. Colombo, Hicks, Suez.—19. Beattie Young, Duncan, Melbourne; Hugomout, Flammack, London.—23. Mary Ann Wilson, Carr, London; Indomitable, Carrow, Hong Kong; str. Feroze, Tronson, Madras; Sarah Palmer, Reid, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Mary Ann Wilson.—Dr. Cullen.  
Per Burmah.—Maj. and Mrs. Sankey, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Hough, Mr. Wallace, J. P. Jordan, 2 Master Owens, and Maj. and Mrs. Angitill.  
Per City of Manchester.—Mrs. A. Duncan and Mrs. L. McNeil.  
Per Alfred, from LONDON.—Lady Gertrude Pepper, G. A. Pepper, Esq., Mrs. Evans, Capt. Evans, R.A., Mrs. Gough, Capt. Gough, H.M.'s 2nd Drago, Mr. Watson, Capt. Watson, B.N. Inf., Capt. Anderson, B.N. Inf., Mrs. Brown, I. N. S. Brown, asst. surg. Bengal army, Rev. Mr. Parry, Mrs. Parry, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Bats, Mrs. Dove and two children, Mrs. Fraser, four Misses Fraser, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Thompson, Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Morgan, Rev. Mr. Morgan, Mrs. Whitaker, Miss Palmer, Miss Grant, two Misses Hecolot, Miss Collin, two Misses Cockrell, Mrs. McGadin, Mrs. Waller, Miss Barclay, Miss Jones, Capt. Barrens, H.M.'s 37th Drago, Ens. Sergeant, H.M.'s 37th, Ens. Bullen, H.M.'s 37th, Ens. Bracket, H.M.'s 35th, Ens. Jones, 8th Kings, Lieut. Cookesly, H.M.'s B. Art., Mr. Mustan, Mr. Branson, Mr. Carter, Master Jones, Master Lawrence, Master Waller, and Miss Saws.  
Per Octavia.—Maj. H. Trevelyan, 7th Hussars, Mrs. Trevelyan, Cornet E. H. Kennard, 7th Hussars, Cornet H. Wombwell, 7th, Ens. A. Armstrong, 73rd foot, Ens. H. Gibson, 73rd foot, Ens. J. Fraser, 73rd foot, Capt. R. W. Brooke, 60th rifles, Ens. H. Poon, 60th rifles, Ens. J. Dunlop, rifle brig, Ens. Hon. E. Lawless, rifle brig, Staff asst. surg. J. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Price.  
Per Colombo.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Lushington, Mrs. Keith, Captain and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Swiney, Mrs. Cameron, Mr. P. G. Hay, Rev. and Mrs. Pyfe, Mrs. Cule, Mrs. Scott, Miss Poppleton, Capt. Skinner, Messrs. Bourne, Robinson, Hellier, Wiggins, Craigie, Newman, Davidson, Jordan, Rosser, Baylis, Smart, Hay, Hamilton, S. A. Ward, Thompson, McLean, Gules, and Doswell, Mrs. and Miss Hilgers and infant, Lieut. Swayne, Dr. Ballantyne, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Woodside, Dr. and Mrs. Diaper, Mrs. Bristow, Miss Walker, Mr. G. Naylor, two Master Naylor, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Horsbury, Mrs. Sindly, Mrs. Jarbuck, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Wright and infant, Mrs. Reydon, Mrs. Kelsey, Miss Minchiner, Prince Golan, Mrs. O'Donnell, From GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Wield, From MARSILLAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, Col. Camberlege, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Corbyn, Mr. and Mrs. Bullock, Capt. Skinner and child, Mr. and Mrs. Willock, Mr. and Mrs. Benthen, Mr. and Mrs. Lodwick, Col. Campbell, Miss Canozo, Rev. J. Coly, Messrs. Galloway, Buyett, E. Willock, Dickson, and Mackintosh, From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Disilo, From SUZ.—Messrs. Carmichael, Gray, and Nickell, From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Collins, From BOMBAY.—Lieut. G. Bartleman, Capt. Montgomery, Dr. Sharp, Dr. Downes, Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. Thorpes and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer and infant, From GALLE.—Mr. Willie, From MADRAS.—Capt. J. C. Pengwick, Col. Cotton, Mr. Dalrymple, Lieut. and Mrs. Worsly, Lieut. Col. Ross, Capt. Kendall, Maj. and Mrs. Strachey and infant, Mrs. Heath and two children, Capt. Brooking, Dr. Taylor, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Sloty, Sir M. Sausse, Capt. Kendall, Mr. Petar, Lieut. Col. Donovan.  
Per James Booth.—Mr. and Mrs. Lombard and child.  
Per Rurrananny.—Mrs. Beck.  
Per Thomas Sparks.—Dr. C. Brewer, M.D., Mr. G. P. Hart, and Mr. A. Warren.  
Per Franko.—Messrs. Guerriero Pietro and D. Geovanani.  
Per Aliquis.—Col. Guy, C.B., and Lady, Lieut. Miles, Lieut. G. Hoscith, Morley Hussey, Smith Abault, and Staff surg. W. Orr, M.D.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6. str. Armenian, Fowler, Hong Kong and Singapore; Baritan, Dodds, Moulmein.—8. Venelia, Page, Melbourne.—9. Amelia, Ghigliare, Penang and Singapore; St. Croix, Brady, Demarara.—10. Bold Hunter, Crosby, Boston; Thomas Royden, Whyte, London; Joseph Steel, Jones, Liverpool; Reward, Milne, Rangoon and Akyab.—11. Bentinck, Paterson, Suez; Emily St. Pierre, Tessier, Charleston; Thos. Brocklebank, Kelly, Liverpool; Mallard, Barr, Mauritius; Leocadie and Anna, Moreau, Bordeaux; Zemindar, Jarvis, St. Lucia; str. Fire Queen, Eales, Alguada Reef.—13. Benares, Hinckley,

New Orleans; Catherine Apcer, Desmidt, Hong Kong; Sebastopol, Fraser, London; Hannah Nicholson, Rooke, Melbourne; Morning Star, Forman, Mauritius; D'Apres, Merina, Bourbon via Mauritius; Kedgerce, Reay, Liverpool.—15. Emma Jane, Wood, New York; H.M.S.S. Adventure, Lacy, B.N., Singapore and Hong Kong.—16. Calliope, Simmons, Demerara; Amhurst, Hill, Penang and Singapore; India, Sarde, Mauritius.—17. Crown Point, Griffin, London; Punjab, Brown, Bombay.—18. Edward, Frost, Colombo and Galle.—24. P. and O. str. Simla, Cooper, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Hotspur.—For the CAPE.—Col. Sparks, H.M.'s 38th, Maj. and Mrs. Anjels. For LONDON.—Col. Halkett, c.b., and two sons, Miss Halkett, Col. and Mrs. Glassford and three children, Mrs. Maclean and four children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Nulton and three children, Mrs. King and four children, Mrs. Hindle and child, Mrs. Watkins, Miss O'Flaherty, Mrs. Eddie and five children, Mr. J. P. Cesar, Mr. C. Nickels, Mr. and Mrs. Caie, two Misses Norris and two Masters Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Capt. and Mrs. Thomson and two children, Miss Thompson, Maj. Pinkney's three children, Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Smith and family, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Dyer, Mrs. Brady and three children, Mrs. Newton and family.

Per str. Simla.—For MADRAS.—Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy and son, Mr. W. Biddulph, Maj. Church, Capt. Mansergh. For GALLE.—Mr. J. W. H. Ibbert. For SUEZ.—Mr. Wm. Cobb Hurry and Maj. Bikeney. For MALTA.—Hon. H. Ricketts and two Misses Ricketts. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Shearwood and family, Mr. and Mrs. Onnet and family, Mrs. Sutherland and child, Mrs. Sibley and child, Rev. Mr. Millward, Lieut. Col. Bruce, Col. Stannus, Capt. and Mrs. Thellusson and family, Mr. G. W. Hamilton. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Pettis and family, Col. Hodgson, Mr. Cook, Mrs. H. T. Tripp and family, Dr. Haig, Mr. W. C. Spencer, Mrs. H. Browne and infant, Miss Eales, Maj. and Mrs. Duffin, Capt. Faddy, Lieut. A. Whitting, Mr. and Mrs. Creation and family, Brig. Bowcroft, Lieut. Bowcroft.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Jan. 21, 1860.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.....	8 4 to 8 0	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.....	22 8 to 22 4	
Dit o, 5 do.....	8 4 to 8 0	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.....	24 12 to 24 4	
Transfer 4 do.....	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do.....	4 2 to 4 0	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months).....	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.).....	8 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper.....	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts.....	7 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.....	8 per ct.

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight.....	9 1
Do. with documents, do.....	2 1 1/2 to 2 1 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.....	2 0 1/2
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight.....	2 0 1/2 to 2 0 1/2
Navv Bills, 3 days' sight.....	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight.....	2 0 1/2 to 2 0 1/2

RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts.....	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper.....	Sa. Rs. 100	" 70
4 ditto ditto.....	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 70
5 ditto ditto.....	" 100	" 75
5 1/2 ditto ditto.....	" 100	" 92
New Treasury Bills.....	" 100	" 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present va'ue.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal.....	4000 each	5950 to 5978
Agra Bank.....	500	655 to 660
North-Western Bank (winding up).....	400	"
Delhi Bank.....	500	nominal.
India General Steam.....	1000	1750 to 1775
Ganges Company.....	1500	630 to 635
Bengal Coal Company (Limited).....	1000	1750 to 1775
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited).....	1000	625 to 650
East-India Coal Company (Limited).....	70	nominal.
Bonded Warehouse Association.....	445	350 to 366
Calcutta Docking Company.....	700	800 to 825
Oriental Gas Company (Limited).....	10	9 to 12
Assam Company.....	200	840 to 850
East-India Railway Company.....	£20	Rs. 8 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited).....	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited).....	60	nominal.

Original Shares of Rs. 1,500 have been divided into Shares of Rs. 500.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....	each, Rs. 10	3 to 10 4
Doubloons.....	"	32 8 to 32 14
Madras Gold Mohurs.....	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs.....	"	23 6
New Gold Mohurs.....	"	15 4
China Gold Bars.....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0
Gold Dust (Australia).....	"	14 8 to 15 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100.....	"	104 12
Spanish Dollars.....	per 100, Rs. 221	4
Mexican do.....	"	221 0 to 222

FREIGHTS.

To London, £1. 17s. 6d. to £2.  
To Liverpool, £1. 12s. 6d. to £1. 15s.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, Jan. 21).—We have no new feature to report this mail. The advance in freights and exchange has as yet had no visible effect on the value of goods. Raw silk sells at extreme rates. Indigo has advanced in value. Sugar nothing doing. Saltpetre in small supply and higher. Jute dull and drooping. Lac-dye and Shell-lac higher, and the latter in excellent demand. Oil seeds very firm.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Jan. 24).—The improvement mentioned in the last report was increasing during the first few days of the last fortnight, but lately the market influenced by the great tightness of money in the bazaar, and the very high rates of interest charged by the native bankers, became gradually dull and quiet, and consequently prices of most descriptions of Piece goods are one to two annas per piece lower. The Bank of Bengal increased its rate of interest one per cent. all round, and there is every probability that this state of things will be maintained for the present. Yarns shared in the general dullness of the market, and they have lost some of the last improvement. Metals firm, but little doing.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYDERABAD, Jan. 3.—Disorder of a new stamp has been raging in this city of ours, that is to say, such as we have not had for the last forty-six years, when Moorbaruz-ood-Dowla, the son of the then reigning prince, fought a portion of the contingent which was sent to post guards over his house to control his licentiousness—murder of a high functionary of the Government, the collector of city customs, being part. Meer Futteh Ali, a half brother of the late Nasir-ood-Dowla, and uncle to the present sovereign, was directed by his Government not to purchase a house and garden situated within the jurisdiction of the English residency, as liable to make a difficulty by bringing the prince into collision with it. The seller of the house, a sahookar, was forbid to put him in possession. But as the bargain had proceeded to the length of the prince paying a sum of money on account, the prince insisted upon the completion of the purchase, and as the means of effecting his object, seized upon the sahookar, whose life he threatened, and abruptly took possession of the Nukkar-khana of an Ashoorkhana, posting within it, and within a lofty pavilion of his, commanding a principal street of the city, Arabs and Rohilas. His strength in military retainers, whom he had for a considerable time continued to keep in his pay, consisted, conjointly with the guard of sepoy assigned to him by the Government, of something less than two hundred men. He fortified and loop-holed these two posts. The Nazim's Government posted its troops on the opposite side of the street. The prince, who is not a calculator of consequences, and has never appeared but as defying the power of the Government, aware of the advantage of his position (for I am not informed of any other reason for his doing so), fired upon the opposite party. He had it all his own way; his men were not exposed, and his fire took place with so much effect upon the opposing party and the poor inhabitants of the city (it is pastime to the Arabs and Rohilas to make men their butts), that the Government soldiers were constrained to put themselves under shelter. The intention was by all possible means to avoid any personal injury being sustained by the prince; guns were posted against his house, but not fired. For twenty-four hours the prince disposed of things as he pleased. About twenty persons, his assailants and city inhabitants, were shot down. It was time to put an end to this; but still, not taking advantage of the strength its guns gave it, the Government directed its troops to escalate the main building of the Ashoor-khana, which they did without opposition, and the prince's party in the Nukkar-khana became exposed to their fire. Four men were shot, and the Nukkar-khana was evacuated. The pavilion was forced similarly, and the troops which had surrounded the prince's house, pressing closely upon it, indeed gaining its outer courts, he waved his handkerchief, to which immediate obedience was paid by the Government troops, and the firing ceased. A negotiation to adjust the dispute is going on. I believe concession is made to the prince in a modified form. He is to have one of the Nizam's garden houses given to him, and money to pay up the arrears, and discharge his Arabs and Rohilas. But there is a hitch which will be got over, probably in the course of the day, and that is, that the prince, though consenting to receive the money, has no mind to discharge his Arabs and Rohilas. The Government

troops have hemmed him in closely, and will starve him as a last resource into concession.—*Englishman.*

THE MADRAS PIER.—The *Indian Statesman* describes the progress of the Madras pier. "Its dark mass is gradually, and, we may add, very rapidly, extending itself into the sea; and in the course of another month, if no accident intervene, it will have reached the spot where the second surf breaks in ordinary weather." The extreme length is to be one thousand feet, bringing the pier into smooth water, and avoiding all the dangers of the surf.

AN INDIAN BORGIA.—The *Bangalore Herald* reports an attempt at wholesale murder in a style somewhat new to India. A durzee of Bangalore invited several of his caste to dinner. About forty men and women attended, and were plentifully fed. After dinner the durzee, Yencojee, produced two bottles of noyeau and a bottle of port. The latter he gave only to his enemies. The port was so bitter the guests could not drink it, but six men, one old woman, and nine children were taken ill. Three of the men died. Yencojee was arrested, and the chemical examiner testifies to the presence of poison.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The dissolution of the two native veteran battalions connected with this presidency is at hand; the order on the subject will, it is anticipated, soon be published. In the meantime we hear that the officers are to be transferred to the European veterans. It is also reported, on good authority, that instructions have been received here from England to disband all corps raised since the mutinies. As the disbandment of the three extra regiments of native infantry was ordered some time since, the present instructions can only apply to the Madras Sapper Militia, a native regiment raised for service within the limits of the presidency by Lord Harris during the mutinies. It is 960 strong, exclusive of non-commissioned and officers. An order, dated the 21st Jan., has been issued by Sir Patrick Grant, directing the amalgamation of the two native troops of the horse brigade of artillery. The combined troops will be styled the F troop, and will consist of 84 privates, 200 regimental horses, and the necessary number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. This measure is, in all probability, attributable to the recommendation of the military retrenchment commission, which has just concluded its inquiries at Madras, and which consists of Colonel Balfour, Madras army, Col. Jameson, Bombay army, and Col. Burn, Bengal army. The reduction recently ordered in the strength of the native regular army is, it is believed, the result of one of their recommendations, and if their proposals are agreed to generally, the military expenditure of Madras, now so large in consequence of its having to garrison provinces whose revenues are credited to Bengal, will be considerably reduced. In connection with the five years military staff order, which is to take effect a few weeks hence, it is currently reported that Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, of the 1st N. I., and just now officiating as deputy secretary to Government in the military department, will be the new Adjutant-general of the army, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Woods, relieved, and that Colonel W. C. McLeod, presently Brigadier in command at Jaulnah, will in like manner succeed Colonel Reed, c.b., in the appointment of Quartermaster-general. We are disposed to think that a better selection than that of the first-named officer could not well be made. There was lately some talk of the Adjutant-generalship being given to Lieutenant-Colonel Denison, of H.M.'s 52nd foot, now deputy adjutant-general of H.M.'s forces in this Presidency, but he not having yet passed in any native language, is of course not qualified for a local staff office; and even though he had been so, we trust that the authorities would not have made choice of him to the prejudice of the officers of the whole Madras army, whatever may be his fitness. Report further alleges that Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard, of the 8th N.I., is meanwhile to fill the post of the judge advocate-general of the army, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Macqueen, who



takes the place of the Honourable Mr. Devereux as judicial commissioner in Mysore, during the absence of the latter on sick leave. In all likelihood his transfer will be permanent, since it is probable that Mr. Devereux will attain higher office when he returns to the East, if return he does at all.—*Athenæum*.

**MALABAR COAST, Dec. 27.**—The weather is pleasant throughout the coast during the day, but cold at night and early part of the morning. Cholera is raging fearfully in South Malabar. There is no news of importance from North Canara. Lieut. Drever, the commissioner of police, with the police seebundies, makes occasionally a tour through the jungles, clearing the bundwallahs from them. Troops are still employed there in small detachments at ten different places. Detachments of the 5th Regiment M.N.I., employed there since the commencement of the disturbance, are now relieved by detachments from the 8th M.N.I. The head quarters of the field force is at Jugglepett, under the command of Capt. Fletcher, of the 8th N.I., and in medical charge of Assistant-surgeon W. P. Kelly. The Queen Beebe of Cannanore has had her Islands of Maldiv, sequestered by Government since the year 1849, now restored to her on the payment of 20,000 Rupees. The Fort Adjutant's Office at Cannanore closes with the last day of the year, the duties to be carried on hereafter by the Brigade Major. The duties will be rather too heavy upon one officer; as there are no Deputy Assistant Adjutant General or Deputy Quarter Master General, all the duties of these departments are at Cannanore carried on by the Brigade Major. The Brigadier has represented this, and it is expected the Commander-in-Chief will move the Government for the re-appointment of a Fort or Cantonment Adjutant for the garrison at Cannanore.—*Englishman*.

**THE GOVERNOR'S PROGRESS.**—Sir Charles Trevelyan is still out on his tour through the south and south-western districts of this Presidency. Accounts have reached us of his doings at Pondicherry and Negapatam. At the former place he was received by his Excellency the French Governor with the utmost cordiality, and was entertained by him at dinner, in the course of which complimentary speeches were delivered on both sides. M. D'Ubraye proposed "The Queen," and, in returning thanks, Sir C. Trevelyan said that his only desire was to see the two colonies, like the two mother-countries, rival each other in the arts of civilisation; and added, that he did not doubt but that the great man who now so successfully rules the French nation wished to maintain the existing friendly relations between the two countries, a proof of which feeling was to be found in the joint expedition to China. At Negapatam an address from the inhabitants, setting forth the requirements of that place, was read to Sir Charles, who returned a suitable reply. Prince Venkatasawmy, a member of the Royal family of Kandy, has accepted employment under the Great Southern of India Railway Company. This is the first instance in India of any pensioner of royal blood endeavouring to earn a livelihood. The Prince, who was presented to his Excellency, fears that his stipend from the Ceylon Government may be stopped, in consequence of his having determined to increase his income by "the sweat of his brow," but he was assured by Sir Charles that he would speak to Sir Henry Ward on the subject at his approaching interview with that gentleman. Whether this event will come off there is now some doubt, as the *Punjab* (the steamer in which his Excellency was to proceed to Ceylon) has returned to Madras for the purpose of assisting in conveying H.M.'s 44th to China.—*Athenæum*.

**A NATIVE MUSICAL CRITIC.**—A native gentleman has furnished the *Times* and *Standard* with the following account of a musical entertainment given at the house of Dr. Bhow Dajee:—"Runchodbhoy, the disciple of the celebrated poet of Guzerat, Dyaram, gave the other evening, at Dr. Bhawoo's house, a musical entertainment before a select party of the principal merchants and some of the educated natives of the island.

The vocal powers of Runchodbhoy were extraordinary; and his songs were distinguished by all the grace and polish of which the native languages are susceptible. They were the composition, chiefly in the Gujeratee, Marathee, and Hindostanee, of the poet Dyaram, who is said to have bequeathed to his disciple a collection of 135 books of songs and ballads in manuscript. They treat of every subject of interest to the natives; they are songs spiritual, elegiac, amatory, etc., some of them portraying descriptions of Indian cities and scenery, and others reciting the traditional history of hindoo sovereigns and mythological deities. The pleasure we enjoyed on the evening in question cannot be described in words. The listener was at one time lulled into dreamy repose by the soft and liquid strains of melody stealing upon the affections; at another, whirled through the air with the rising and falling intonations of the enchanter's voice; then again, he felt the blood mantling the forehead at the relation of some heroic achievement; or else the heart was touched in the tenderest chords by the bashful admissions of a maid of Kattiawar to her shepherd-lover. The spiritual songs were as sublime in conception as they were beautiful in language and rich in poetic imagery. Runchodbhoy's talents certainly deserve the support of the rich native *Shetts* of Bombay; and if he were induced to sing for two or three evenings at the Grant-road Theatre, the natives of the island would have some idea of the felicity that may for the time be enjoyed from music like Runchodbhoy's. The best result, perhaps, would be that they might learn to despise the unreal fascinations and ordinary singing of native dancing girls."

**CHRIST CHURCH, MOUNT ROAD.**—A Government grant of Rs. 200 per mensem is to be made to this church from the 1st December, 1859. In his despatch, dated the 4th November, Sir Charles Wood, the Secretary of State, says:—"When the subject was formerly under consideration, the Court of Directors, in the absence of any information showing the title of the district to Government aid, arising from the residence in it of Christian servants of Government, declined to comply with the application for a grant. It now appears that the larger portion of the congregation of Christ Church is composed of servants of Government, most of them in subordinate grades of the service, and that had it not been for the benevolent exertions of the projectors and supporters of the church, there would have been no adequate accommodation for the public servants residing in the neighbourhood. In consideration of these circumstances, I have to signify my sanction of the proposed grant."

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 11. Str. Perore, Tronson, Calcutta; Brierley Hill, Vincent, Adrampatam; John Edward, Wood, Colombo; Haven, Salter, Boston.—12. Colgram, Gardiner, Cocanada.—15. Str. Colombo, Hicks, Suez.—16. Hunter, Searley, London.—18. Trafalgar, Taylor, London.—22. Fairlie, Cowan, Cuddalore.—23. Euxine, Malcomson, London; Fettercain, Kidd, Negapatam.—24. Str. Punjab, Foulerton, Galle; str. Nubia, Farquhar, Suez.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Colombo.—From MARSEILLES.—Mr. J. Goum. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Borradaile, Mrs. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and infant, Miss Campbell, Miss Moreton, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. M. A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. S. Habsche and child, Mr. Ruman and two friends, Dr. and Mrs. Mailhardet, Messrs. Dassout, G. L. Collins, H. W. Willis, Clarkson, Anderson, Williams, Johnstone, J. Sumner, and Bagillat. From BOMBAY.—Lieut. Granville, Mrs. Marsh, Mr. Ellis, Corporals Holmes, Hill, and Punston. From GALLE.—Lieut. Taylor, Mr. Shand and friend, Messrs. McKenzie, Armitage, and Parsons.

Per Trafalgar.—From LONDON.—Capt. and Mrs. Carter and child, Lieut. Davidson and child, Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Foster, Lieut. Fitzgerald, Capt. Foote, Mr. W. Foster, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Tarraes, Mr. Orr, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Ashton, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Henric, Mrs. Heap, Mrs. Tooth, Mrs. Flockboard and two children.

Per str. Nubia.—From SUZ.—Lieut. and Mrs. Kerriek and two children, Mrs. Pierce, Mr. Yates, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Colliers and infant, Capt. Plant, Messrs. Nicholls, Latham, Giddon, Whitehead, Hands, and Bate, Capt. and Costume, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, two Misses Clark.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Martin.—From CALCUTTA.—Messrs. A. T. Maclean, H. Martin, Ross, Robt. Wallace, and Liddell.

Per str. Simla.—From CALCUTTA.—Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy and son, Mr. Biddulph, Maj. Church, Capt. Mansergh, Sir M. Sausse.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 15. str. Colombo, Hicks, Calcutta; Barham, Consitt, Bimlipatam and Cocanada.—18. str. Perore, Tronson, I.N. Calcutta; Harwar, Franklin, Munsoorotta, str. Governor Higginson, McMahon, Northern Ports and Calcutta.—19. Goshforth, Porteous, Calcutta; Colgram, Gardiner, Demerara; Cheftain, Rose, Cuddalore; Managany, Gungierloo, Colombo; Chatham, Ginder, Trinidad.—22. Chloris, Laurin, Penang and Singapore.—23. Brierley Hill, Vincent, Ganjam.—26. str. Nubia, Farquhar, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Colombo.—To CALCUTTA.—Capt. D. Chase, Maj. Pennycook, Col. F. C. Cotton, Mrs. Dabrymple, Lt. Worsley, Sir M. Sausse, Lieut. col. Donovan, Lieut. col. Ross, Capt. J. Kendall, Maj. R. and Mrs. Strachey and infant, Mrs. Heath and two children, J. L. Jackson, Esq., Mr. Strong, Asst. surg. Taylor.

Per Barham.—Capt. H. S. Clardge and G. Luttrell, Esq. Per str. Governor Higginson.—To NORTHERN PORTS AND CALCUTTA, FOR MASULIPATAM.—Cornet Curton, Ens. Curton, Ens. Wilson, L. J. Walker, Esq., Capt. Frunt, Ens. Gower, C. A. Roberts, Esq., Lieut. and Mrs. Beattie and child, Miss Young. For COCONADA.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Linars and three children, Mr. Chevalier, Mr. Armatage. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Ens. Maitland, Maj. and Mrs. Gompertz and two children, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Blackwell, Asst. surg. Wilkins, Mrs. Wilkins. For BIMPATAM.—Miss Cotton, Mr. Robertson. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. Ross, Mr. Vinney.

Per str. Nubia.—Col. Burn, Col. and Mrs. Balfour, Col. Jameson, Capt. Champion, E. R. Ives, Esq., W. G. White, Robt. Wallace, Esq., Stephen Clark, Esq., H. F. Owen, Esq., Mrs. Owen.

Per str. Simla.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—J. A. C. Boswell, Esq., Mrs. Boswell, and three children, Lieut. J. W. and Mrs. Jones and infant, Mrs. Norgate, Mrs. Col. McMahon and infant, Capt. C. Desborough, Mr. J. Camus.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Jan. 27, 1860.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ... 6 per ct.  
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 6 per ct.  
Discount on Government Bills ... 5 per ct.  
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 8 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	9 1½ to 2 1½
Credit, to 6 months' sight	2 1½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months' sight	2 0½
" " " 3 do.	2 0½
" " " 1 do.	2 0½
" " " Sight	2 0
H.M. Treasury Bills	none
Bank of England Post Bills	none
Mauritius Government Bills	nominal
Ceylon do.	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	4 pm.
Do. on Bombay	4 pm.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859 ... 34 perct. dis.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57 ... 64 to 6½
4 per cent. ditto	1832-33 ... 22½ dis.
"	1835-36 ...
"	1842-43 ...
"	1854-55 ...
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt	No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds	¾ to 4 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	64 0

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-9

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes	95 per ct.
Do. 4½ do. do.	80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do.	75 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Receipts	75 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's	75 per ct.
Do. 3½ do. do.	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do. do.	98 per ct.

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1. 5s. 0d. to £1. 12s. 6d.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE CHINA EXPEDITION.**—The *Bombay Gazette* publishes the following sound advice to officers proceeding to China:—"Urge your friends to take with them to China a good supply of warm as well as of cool clothing, merino jackets, drawers, and hose, flannel shirts, and 'binders' for the stomach. Thus, and thus only, can they hope to escape congestion of the liver, diarrhoea, dysentery, &c.; but, thus provided, they need not fear. Every officer ought also to take with him some of the more useful medicines, the supply of which is generally deficient both in the shops, and in the Government and Regimental Dispensaries. I would suggest an ounce of quinine, a good sized bottle of Gregory's powder, of the kind which in China we call the 'ponderous,' made, I believe,

with 'ponderous magnesia'—a good sound stoppered phial of aromatic spirits of ammonia—ditto the essences of ginger and peppermint—a two ounce measure, a minim ditto—a good supply of seidlitz powders, and an ounce or two of aperient pills. A couple of dozen of quinine wine is also desirable. All depends on the early treatment of seemingly trifling ailments. When in China they will find it advisable to dress in silk; its non-conducting (electrical) properties renders it most beneficial."

**THE GERMAN LEGION.**—The *Poona Observer* says all but three hundred of the German Legion are on their way back to the Cape. The three hundred have volunteered for the 3rd Bombay Infantry. The Germans, who were expected to be exceedingly troublesome, have been, on the contrary, exceedingly quiet and well behaved. The Legion is said by those on the spot to be a loss to the service.

## CHINA.

**HONG KONG, Jan. 14.**—The London Mail of the 26th November arrived here on the 12th instant.

No further intelligence has arrived from Japan announcing any change in the state of matters there; but it is confidently hoped that the firm attitude assumed by Mr. Consul-General Alcock will have the effect both of re-assuring the Japanese Government and of checking the improprieties of the British residents, who have behaved in such a manner as to cause the partial stoppage of trade. It is difficult to obtain information as to what is going on in the Japanese ports, but there appears to be very good grounds for the warnings held out by Mr. Oliphant and others against the expectation of any great and sudden extension of British trade from the opening of these ports. When first opened there were a number of curious articles presented in the market, which gave something to do; and the purchase of gold coins afforded a most profitable trade; but the real commercial questions in regard to Japan—viz., how far it is willing to take our manufactures and can give us raw produce—yet remains to be solved.

The question as to how far Japan may be able to supply us with coal is about to be investigated by Lieut. Malcolm, R.E., who has left Shanghai for Nagasaki for that purpose.

The Minister of the United States at Yedo has officially communicated that he has obtained a pledge from the Japanese Government that the treaty of Yedo will be carried out in all its integrity, and that, more particularly, Japanese produce may be freely purchased, and all Japanese articles may be exported without limit, except rice, wheat, copper coin, and uncoined Japanese gold and silver. The quarter to be occupied by foreigners will also be settled immediately.

From Shanghai the only news of importance is that the Chinese Government has given the *comp de grace* to the gratuitous supposition that it means to ignore the American treaty which was ratified at Peh-tang. Not content with allowing that treaty to come in force, and opening the new ports of Swatow and Taiwan, it has extended the provisions of the American treaty to the English and other treaty powers. Ho, the imperial commissioner, has been authorised by the Emperor to direct that the tonnage dues at the various open ports be levied at the reduced rate of four mace per ton, as secured by the new American treaty; and has even given directions for the granting drawbacks for the extra mace which may have been paid by British and other ships since the 21th November, when the new treaty came in force. This is but a small matter in itself, but it shows how willing the Chinese are to act up to the fullest letter of their treaty engagements when the demands made are clear, and presented in a courteous manner.

There was a report among the Chinese that Hwashana, one of the Imperial Commissioners who signed Lord Elgin's treaty, had been put to death, but it has not been authenticated.

In the Shanghai paper there appears correspondence complaining of young foreigners causing annoyance and threatening to raise mobs among the Chinese, by breaking their lanterns, and otherwise indulging in "larks," which the Chinese cannot appreciate, and which, if persisted in, will soon make us as unpopular in Shanghai and in Japan as we ever were in Canton of old.

Another ship has left for the British West Indies with Chinese emigrants, among whom there were the large proportion of 115 women, 37 boys, 20 girls, and 11 infants. A third vessel will very soon be despatched. It is likely that many more emigrants will come forward after the Chinese New Year, which falls on the 23rd inst.; and the success of this scheme is now set beyond doubt, so far as China is concerned.

Mr. Gingell, the newly-appointed consul at Amoy, where he was vice-consul before his recent visit to England, has entered upon his duties at that port, relieving Mr. M. C. Morrison, who appears to have won high respect and regard at Amoy.

Of local matters there is absolutely nothing to record—not even a fire or a libel case.—*Overland China Mail*.

## CEYLON.

**COLOMBO, Jan. 30.**—The weather during the past fortnight has been clear and dry, all that coffee planters could wish. Five ships have sailed for London and one for Havre, taking away 20,694 cwt. of plantation coffee, and 9,089 of native—total 29,783. Our total exports of coffee since 1st October, 1859, are 183,144 cwt., a figure considerably in advance of previous years; the excess, however, being entirely on plantation kinds, native being lower than for the last three years.

The St. Thomas' College strife still occupies public attention, and a so-called "piracy" case brought by a Singhalese Colonial chaplain against the church missionaries, has added to the ecclesiastical excitement. The St. Thomas' College case has been referred to arbitration; but we believe the missionaries are determined to obtain a clear and final legal decision in the case brought against them by Mr. Dias.

It has been no secret in the community for some time back that correspondence of a very hostile and mutually recriminative nature had taken place between the Government and the Committee of the Kandy Friend-in-Need Society, with reference to the management of the hospital under the care of the latter. Into this hospital coolies in the last stages of diarrhoea and dysentery have been constantly taken, many of them actually dying. It could not be surprising, therefore, that under such circumstances the rate of mortality should be large. But the mortality has not been merely large; it has been excessive—frightful—amounting to considerably more than one out of every three admitted in 1859! This was after some improvements had been made which put a stop to hospital gangrene, a malady which previously had caused twenty deaths in one year, some of the victims having gone in with nothing worse than a cut or an ordinary ulcer. Such a state of things was not to be endured—and for the sake of the great interests of the colony dependant on a regular supply of labour—for the sake of our credit as a civilized and Christian community—we must rejoice that steps have been taken which will, it is hoped, render the scenes which have been witnessed in the Kandy Hospital impossible for the future.

The Immigration Commissioners, who had tendered their resignation, have consented to act until the tax is collected, and all the necessary preparations for this disagreeable operation are going on. We trust that ere the lapse of eight

months from the present time the benefits of the immigration scheme will be apparent to console the public and the planters for its cost. The Protector of Immigrants at Madras has reported against the long engagements Ordinance, and the Madras Government is said to have adopted his sentiments. But the final decision rests with the Central Government of India, and we do not see why coolies for Ceylon should not be engaged in India as well as coolies for Mauritius.

The usual planters' dinner is announced for the 23rd of February. We hear, with much regret, that Messrs. Tytler and Brown, who have so well filled the offices of chairman and secretary, are about to retire. Mr. Tytler, we believe, goes home shortly, so that the statement in a contemporary that he is likely to be the new planting member of the council, cannot be well founded.—*Ceylon Overland Observer*.

## JAVA.

The accounts regarding the military operations in Celebes are scanty, but so far as they go satisfactory. The success of the Dutch arms in Boni is said to have produced a profound impression on the neighbouring populations who were not involved in the contest. One of the principal chiefs of Boni came in and made submission on the 11th December, accompanied by the assurance that his example would be speedily followed by the rest of the chiefs. The general has made a demand upon the kingdom of Waju for the delivery to him of the Queen of Boni. Matters are proceeding so satisfactorily that the general has already sent back two companies of infantry to Java.

The intelligence from Banjermassing is not so favourable. Three companies of infantry have been sent to reinforce the troops there. Expeditions had been sent out in different directions, and had destroyed a number of the strongholds of the rebels. No traces could be found of Sultan Kuning and Pambekel Aling, the chief leaders of the insurgents. On the 23rd December the gunboat No. 42, stationed in the Trussan, was attacked by a party of rebels, which plundered it of all the weapons on board except one musket, and wounded four of the crew.

A much more fatal attack was made on the 27th December, on H.M. steamer *Ornat*. This vessel lay about five days steaming above Banjer-massing in a narrow creek, where the population professed the most pacific disposition. Only two hours before the attack the Tumungong Surabati, with some of his sons, came on board, and had a conference with the commander and a military officer who was charged with a mission to the Upper Dusun. He parted from them with the best understanding. Between twelve and one o'clock mid-day, however, when the crew were at dinner, a body of about 600 men, in a great number of prahus, suddenly made their appearance from some creeks and attacked the *Ornat*, so that the crew had not time to fire more than one shot when the assailants were in possession of the vessel. All on board, consisting of seven officers and fifty-five men, were murdered, and the *Ornat* run aground.

The editor of the *Batavia Handelsblad* has been sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment by the Court of Justice at Batavia, for a libel on the Governor General. The sentence is at present under revision by the Supreme Court of Netherlands India.—*Singapore Free Press*.

## THE STRAITS.

**SINGAPORE, Jan. 21.**—The official statement of the trade of Singapore for the year ending 31st April last, shows that the value of the imports amounted to Rs. 56,728,842, and of the exports to Rs. 51,286,571. The imports in 1858-59 were less than those of 1857-58 by Rs. 10,264,097, and the exports in 1858-59 were less than those in the

preceding year by Rs. 6,549,268. The value of the imports from Great Britain was Rs. 12,725,779, showing a decrease compared with the previous year of Rs. 5,716,316. The exports to Great Britain amounted to Rs. 7,037,914, exceeding those of 1857-58 by Rs. 1,162,636. The imports from the continent of Europe were Rs. 2,127,548, being less than in the previous year by Rs. 186,641. The exports to the continent of Europe were Rs. 1,169,565, showing a decrease from those of 1857-58 to the extent of Rs. 1,106,568.

The number of square rigged vessels which arrived at Singapore during the official year 1858-59 amounted to 1,570, with an aggregate tonnage of 650,285. This was in excess of the numbers of the previous year by 171 vessels and 63,358 tons. The 1,759 importing vessels were under the following flags:—British, 1,027; American, 80; Arabian, 4; Belgian, 6; Bremen, 20; Danish, 25; Dutch, 260; French, 30; Hamburg, 35; Native, 20; Portuguese, 15; Peruvian, 10; Prussian, 5; Swedish, 15; Sardinian, 6; Siamese, 15; Spanish, 6. Besides the above 31 vessels of war arrived during the same period. The number of native boats which arrived at Singapore in 1858-59 were 1,986, with a tonnage estimated at 92,351, being less than in the previous year by 220 boats, but showing an increase in tonnage of 5,487. The number of vessels which sailed from Singapore in 1858-59 was 1,230, with a tonnage of 467,887, showing an increase compared with the preceding year of 203 vessels, and 66,083 tons. The 1,230 exporting vessels were under the following flags:—British, 692; American, 78; Arabian, 4; Belgian, 6; Bremen, 19; Danish, 25; Dutch, 256; French, 30; Hamburg, 31; Native, 33; Portuguese, 13; Peruvian, 10; Prussian, 5; Swedish, 10; Sardinian, 6; Siamese, 15; Spanish, 6. The number of native boats which left was 2,031, with a tonnage of 93,415, being an increase of 72 vessels, and 4,807 tons. —*Free Press*.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CABLE between Batavia and Muntok has been again ruptured. This is the third break that has occurred in that part of the line.

PINANG.—“The opinion,” says the *Pinang Gazette*, “seems to be gaining ground that the climate of Pinang is hotter and less healthy than it was in former years. There is probably some foundation for this. The great mass of the island consists of a mountain range which was covered, except in a few places, with a dense and deep layer of natural forest. The population was confined to the flat and undulating ground forming the skirts of the hills or filling the ancient bays and inlets on the leeward side, and although the high land intercepted the wind from the open sea, its vegetation helped to preserve moisture and reduce the temperature. The extensive denudation that has attended the progress of the Chinese planters in the hills has undoubtedly increased both the heat and the malarious areas. In place of dark-green vegetation, a hundred feet in thickness, the shady depths of which were cool and humid in the hottest weather, large tracts of bare or scantily-covered soil, from which boulder-like rocks protrude, are now exposed along the entire length of the range. In droughts the surface rapidly parts with its moisture, the rocks become hot to the touch, and the mountain-wall that shuts in the plain from the sea air becomes a powerful radiator of heat into the air over our heads.”

## CENTRAL ASIA.

Dec. 16.—Sirdar Shere Ally Khan went on a visit to Sooltan Mahomed Khan, as instructed by the Dost, and informed him that it would be very inconvenient for him to remain in Cabul during the cold season, and that the Ameer was also willing to accompany him to Jelalabad. Sooltan Mahomed Khan replied that last year he went to Jelalabad, and the expenses attendant on the tour amounted to Rs. 10,000, which sum was borrowed from other parties; and that now no

person would lend him any money; he also stated that he had sent his sons to collect the revenue from the villages, in consequence of which he was unable to proceed to Jelalabad. He (Sooltan Mahomed Khan) preferred remaining in Cabul in peace. To which Shere Ally Khan replied that he was willing to lend Sooltan Mahomed Khan Rs. 4,000, and that the Dost would also assist him with money to go to Jelalabad. Sooltan Mahomed Khan thanked Shere Ally Khan for his generosity, but still adhered to his former proposition. Shere Ally Khan remained with Sooltan Mahomed Khan till 8 p.m., advising him in many ways to leave Cabul, but finding all his remonstrances of no avail, returned to the Ameer, and stated all the particulars of his visit. Dec. 17.—Nubhoo Khan, son of Sooltan Mahomed Khan, whilst at dinner, invited his wife, named Humdum Sooltan, to dine with him, and offered her some liquor, which she refused, stating that she would not drink any liquor with him. Nubhoo Khan then sent for a water melon, and asked his wife to partake of it, which offer she accepted, when he stabbed her with a knife, and put an end to her existence. The sad intelligence reached Sooltan Mahomed Khan, (father of the assassin) who put him under arrest, and next morning sent the corpse of the deceased to her father, with Rs. 140 ! ! ! Dec. 18.—The Ameer again summoned Sirdar Shere Ally Khan, and ordered him to pay another visit to Sooltan Mahomed Khan, and to represent to him that as but a few days were remaining of their lives, it would be better to spend them in peace and comfort at Jelalabad. Shere Ally Khan and his son, Mahomed Ally Khan, started for Sooltan Mahomed Khan's house, and made the same proposals as before, urging him to proceed to Jelalabad with the Ameer, to which conditions Sooltan Mahomed Khan consented, stating that in order to please the Dost and Shere Ally Khan he had accepted the offer. Shere Ally Khan returned to the Ameer, and related the particulars of his interview, and of Sooltan Mahomed Khan's intention to proceed to Jelalabad. The Ameer on hearing this was much pleased. The Ameer then rode off to the residence of Mahomed Oosman Khan, who was ill, and returned at 8 p.m. Dec. 19.—A kossid from Kandahar brought a petition from Mahomed Ameen Khan to the Ameer. The purport of the urzee ran thus:—That all was peace and quietness at Kandahar; that a gold mine had been discovered at Kandahar, which yielded 1 charookh of gold daily, and sometimes more. A goldsmith named Gunesha meanwhile arrived from Kandahar, and presented the Dost with 4 miscal of gold. The Ameer ordered the gold to be purified, and only 2 miscal, 12 grains of real gold remained. The goldsmith represented to the Dost that more than 1 charookh of gold is found in the mine at Kandahar. The Ameer turned round and told Shere Ally Khan that Mahomed Ameen Khan had misrepresented the quantity of gold dug out of the mine at Kandahar; and that it would be advisable either for him or Shere Ally Khan to go and inspect the mine personally. Shere Ally Khan replied that it would be inadvisable for the Ameer to proceed to Kandahar in person. The Ameer then ordered Shere Ally Khan to proceed to Kandahar, and to make his own arrangements on the gold mine. Shere Ally Khan reiterated and told the Ameer that if he should go to Kandahar Ameen Khan would be displeased, to which the Dost replied that he had appointed Shere Ally Khan Governor of Kandahar, and that Mahomed Ameen Khan had no cause to be displeased. Shere Ally Khan consented to the Ameer's suggestion and returned home. Dec. 20.—The Ameer held a durbar this morning at which all the Sirdars attended to pay their respects. Shere Ally Khan enjoined Sooltan Mahomed Khan and some other Sirdars to intercede on his behalf to the Dost, not to send him to Kandahar, because if he should go to Kandahar, Mahomed Ameen Khan will be much displeased and might leave Kandahar and proceed elsewhere; Shere Ally Khan also stated that his brothers would also be displeased with him. —*Lahore Chronicle*.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

By Col. G. Nott, comdg. a column of the Bundelcund field force, dated 16th Oct. last, appg. Ens. B. A. Bloomfield, 19th M.N.I., to office as detach. staff.

By Lieut. col. J. Ross, comdg. a column of Bundelcund field force, dated 16th and 22nd Oct. last, the former appg. Lieut. J. R. Pearson, 3rd irreg. cav., to act as detach. staff; and the latter appg. Asst. surg. R. Rhind, of the same corps, to the med. chg. of left wing 16th Punjab inf., in addition to his other duties.

By Brev. maj. J. B. Thelwall, comdg. 9th Punjab inf., dated 31st Oct. last, appg. Lieut. O. Menzies to act as 2nd in com., and Lieut. H. Collett as adj. v. Capt. T. S. Darnell; also direct. the former officer to retain chg. of the adj.'s office until arrival of Lieut. Collett.

Nowshera station order, dated 15th Nov. last, appg. Capt. C. W. St. John, H.M.'s 94th regt., to act as station staff.

Landour station order, dated 30th Nov. last, appg. Capt. J. S. Thompson, H.M.'s 54th regt., to com.

Head Qrs., Camp, near Seamee, Dec. 28.—Leave of absence:—

3rd Bat. Art.—Capt. C. S. Dundas, for 25 days from date of his availing himself of the same, to Mooltan.

1st Eur. L. C.—Capt. W. H. Macnaghten, from 15th Dec. to 10th Feb., 1860, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe on m.c.

3rd Irr. Cav.—Lieut. A. Cory, 2nd in com., from 5th Dec. to 5th March, 1860, to Calcutta.

Late 52nd N. I.—Capt. F. M. Martin, from 15th Jan., 1860, to 15th April, 1860, to pres., prep. to furl. to Europe, under the old rules.

Head Qrs., Camp Delhi, Dec. 29.—The following General Order, issued on the 28th instant to her Majesty's British Forces, is republished for the information of her Majesty's Indian Army:—

“With the sanction of Government, and under instructions from the Horse Guards, the soldiers of the 14th Light Dragoons and 29th Foot, who volunteered provisionally into the newly-raised regiments of Bengal European Cavalry and Infantry, are permanently transferred from the date on which they have been paid up with their former regiments.”

#### EXEMPTION FROM RENT.

The C. in C. is pleased to notify, for general information, that it has been decided by Government that when forts are garrisoned by detachments relieved at short periods, the officers attached to them shall be exempted from the payment of rent for the public quarters they occupy during their tour of duty.

With reference to G.O. No. 1,637 of 1859, Lieut. F. M. Newbery is re-app. to do du. with the 7th Punjab inf., in supersession of G.O. of 18th inst., canc. his app. thereto.

Capt. R. B. Dundas, of the late 38th Lt. inf., is directed to do gen. du. in pres. div., on expiration of leave.

The leave to Capt. E. Harrison, of the 4th troop 2nd brig. horse art., in G.O. of 9th ult., is, at the request of that officer, to count from the 27th inst. to the date on which he may sail from Calcutta in Feb. next.

### MADRAS.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, Jan. 17.—Capt. J. H. Wright, 1st N.I., to be a 2nd Asst. district engr., and posted to the Parlia Kimeedy estate.

Mr. J. George, 2nd Asst. district engr., Cuddapah, to act as 1st Asst. district engr., v. Capt. Palmer, on leave to Eur.

Lieut. H. G. Puckle, 28th regt., to act as 2nd Asst. district engr., Cuddapah, during employ. of Mr. George on other duty.

Mr. F. N. Maltby, resident at Travancore and Cochin, assumed charge of his office on 11th inst.

Military Dept., Fort St. George, Jan. 17.—No. 26.—Capt. W. C. Clarke, 2nd L.C., to act as paymr., Hyderabad subsidiary force, on his own responsibility, dur. abs. of Capt. Herbert.

Capt. C. Gib, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is directed to resume his appt. in dept. of public works.

The serv. of the undermen. officers are placed at the disposal of the C. in C., for employ. with the sappers and miners proceeding to China:—

Lieut. H. J. G. Gordon, of engr.  
Lieut. D. H. Trail, ditto.  
The undermen gentlemen, who arr. at Madras on Jan. 15, are admitted upon the estab. as cadets for the inf., and prom. to ens.:—

Mr. E. L. Collins.  
Mr. H. W. A. Willins.  
Mr. A. W. L. Anderson.  
Mr. A. C. Williams.

Jan. 20.—Appointment.—Mr. C. Pelly to be a member of the board of examiners, v. Hon. Mr. Maltby. Mr. Pelly will act as president during the absence of Mr. Phillips.

Leave of absence:—

Mr. C. J. Shubrick, coll. and mag. of Chingleput, for 15 mos., to Europe, m.c.

Mr. J. A. C. Boswell, head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Salem, for 15 mos., to Europe, on m.c.

The leave to Europe on furl. for 1 year granted to Mr. R. S. Ellis, dep. comr. of Nagpore, on 30th ult., is cancelled.

Jan. 19.—Mr. T. Marden, head master of the provincial school at Kumbakonam, has passed the prescribed test of qualification in the Tamil language.

The director of public instruction has made the following appointment:—

Mr. C. Phillips to be a Govt. schoolmaster of the 3rd grade, and to be an asst. master in the zillah school at Salem.

Jan. 17.—Appointments:—

Mr. T. W. Howell to act as a Govt. schoolmaster of the 3rd grade, and to be employed in the provincial school at Calicut.

Mr. M. La Bouchardiere, the sheristadar of the civil court, to act as 2nd class district munsif of Calicut, v. Mr. D'Silva, appd. to act as principal sudder ameen of Cochin.

The Comy. gen. has granted privilege leave to Lieut. R. Q. Mainwaring, 2nd N.I., sub asst. comy. gen., Vellore, for 10 days, from 23rd inst.

Jan. 24.—Appointment:—Lieut. W. C. Palmer to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Tranquebar.

Leave of absence has been granted to J. Moses, head master of the Government normal school at Cheyur, for 24 days, to proc. to Trichinopoly.

No. 38.—Appointment:—Lieut. A. R. Clephane, 24th N.I., to be a brig. maj. on estab., v. Tweedie.

Capt. H. B. Herbert, 7th N.I., paymr. Hyderabad subsidiary force, has 3 mos. leave, on m.c., to Madras, prep. to final m.c., to Europe.

The servs. of Lieut. A. J. Filgate, engr., are placed at disp. of the C. in C. for employ. with the sappers and miners proc. to China.

The servs. of Lieut. G. E. Borradaile, 14th N.I., are placed at disp. of the governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, for civil employ. in the Strait Settlements.

Returned to duty:—

Surg. J. W. Maillardet, arr. at Madras, Jan. 15.

Capt. G. M. Carter, 1st Madras fus., arr. at Madras, Jan. 18.

Capt. J. M. Foote, 29th N.I., arrived at Madras, Jan. 18.

Lieut. A. A. Davidson, 4th N.I., arr. at Madras, Jan. 18.

Mr. J. Fitzgerald, who arr. at Madras on Jan. 18, is admitted on estab. as asst. surg., in conformity with his appointment.

#### REGIMENTAL MOVEMENT COUNTERMANDED.

The movement of H.M.'s 3rd batt. 60th rifles to Cannanore, and of H.M.'s 66th regt. to China, notified in G. O. dated Dec. 30, 1859, No. 502, is countermanded.

Jan. 24.—No. 39.—The following notification from the Calcutta Gazette is republished in G. O.:—

Public Works Department—General Establishments, Jan. 10.—No. 6.—Leave of absence:—The leave granted by the Resident at Hyderabad to Lieut. F. C. Taylor, 20th M.N.I., prob. assis. eng., to proceed to Madras, prep. to furlough to Europe on m. c., is confirmed.

Jan. 25.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. G. S. Forbes, col. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, for 2 mo.

Appointment:—

Mr. R. Davidson to offic. as col. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, dur. the abs. of Mr. G. S. Forbes.

Public Works Department, Jan. 25.—Leave of absence:—Con. F. Graham, sub. eng., 3rd class, South Arcot, cumulative leave for 2 mos., from the date of quitting his district, to Madras and Bangalore.

Jan. 27.—Mr. W. Harrington, 1st assis. district eng., Madras, for 1 week. in ext.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Jan. 11.—Asst. surg. W. Fry, do. du. superint. surg.'s dept., Pegu div., now at Trichinopoly, will proc. immediately to Cannanore, and do du. with 11th N.I.

Lieut. A. E. Arbuthnot, 8th L.C., is app. to do du. with 1st drag. gds.

The undermentioned officer has been examined in the Burmese language:—

2nd Capt. H. T. Rogers, Madras engr., passed exam. prescribed by govt. for staff employ in Burmah. The Moonshiee allowance to be disbursed to 2nd Capt. Rogers.

Jan. 16.—The following removals in the art. are ordered:—

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) E. Amsink, fr. 5th batt. art. to horse brig. non-effective.

Lieut. col. W. H. Miller, fr. 2nd batt. art. to 5th batt. art.

Capt. H. E. Hicks, fr. D co. 3rd batt. art. to 1st suptl. co. 5th Bengal art.—To join forthwith, via Calcutta.

Capt. W. S. Mann, fr. A co. 1st batt. art. to D co. 1st batt. art.

2nd Capt. J. McK. Macintyre, fr. 2nd suptl. co. 5th batt. art. to A co. 5th Bengal art.—to proc. in com. of the co. to China.

2nd Capt. R. C. B. Highmoor, fr. A co. 3rd batt. art. to D co. 3rd batt. art.—to join.

Lieut. W. H. McCausland, fr. 2nd suptl. co. 5th Bengal art. to A co. 5th Bengal art.—to join forthwith.

Lieut. H. P. Lane, fr. do. du. F trp. horse brig., to do du. D trp. horse brig.

Lieut. T. W. Roberts, fr. do. du. art. in Mysore, to do du. recruit depot—to join.

Lieut. W. A. Warren, fr. do. du. recruit depot to A co. 5th Bengal art.—to join.

Lieut. C. W. Brereton, fr. A co. 1st batt. art. to A co. 5th Bengal art.—to join.

The removal of Capt. (Major) J. E. Mawdsley to the horse brigade, "Non-Effective" in G.O., 17th Dec., 1859, was at that officer's request.

Orders confirmed:—

Dec. 30, 1859.—By the officer commdg. Madras art., Nagpore force, directing Capt. J. E. Mawdsley to continue in com. of the D troop horse brigade till relieved by Capt. Gosling.

Capt. A. D. McDougall, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is relieved from do. du. 49th N.I., and will proceed to Jaulnah and there await the arr. of his regt.

Lieut. G. W. Williams, 44th N.I., is appt. to do du. with the corps of sappers and miners—to join the hd. qrs. at Dowlshieram.

Surg. A. C. Macleod having been reported fit for du. at Secunderabad on 31st Dec., 1859, the remaining portion of his leave on m.c., granted in G.O. 25th Oct., 1859, is cancelled.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. C. M. Smith, 32nd N.I., Eastern Coast and Trichinopoly, on the leave granted to him in G.O., dated 13th Dec., No. 480.

Cor. S. Bullock (unatt.) will, on the expiration of the leave granted to him in G.O. Dec. 20, 1859, proc. to Secunderabad under arrange. to be made by the Brig. commdg. Jaulnah, and do du. with H.M.'s 17th lanc.

Ens. W. L. Ranking, having been reported qualified to com. a comp. at batt. exercise, is relieved from do. du. with 68th ft., and app. to do du. with 23rd L.I. at Rangoon.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, Ens. W. R. E. Fullerton, 28th N.I., is removed from do. du. 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to do du. 91st ft.

#### CLAIMS ON TROOP-CONTRACT (CAVALRY).

Jan. 23.—No. 12.—With reference to G.O. Sept. 12, 1859, No. 92, directing certain additions to be made to the cavalry standing orders, the C. in C. directs it to be notified that priv. leave to the authorized extent of 60 days does not prejudice an officer's claim to share in the "troop-contract" for that period.

With reference to G.O. No. 32, dated Jan. 18, 1860, Capt. F. Applegath, 33rd N.I., is directed to join his regt.

Lieut. A. F. Loughton, 18th N.I., is app. qr.mr. and interp. of that regt.

Lieut. G. Stedman, 23rd L.I., is app. adjt. of that regt.

Lieut. R. Houghton, 46th N.I., is app. adjt. of that regt.

Ens. J. Ross, 39th N.I., do. du. with 68th ft., will join his own corps on its departure from Thayetmyo.

The following removal is ordered in the art:—

Lieut. W. F. Grey, fr. 3rd batt. art. to horse brig. effective, v. Lieut. Anderson.

The following removal is ordered:—

Asst. surg. S. Rule, fr. do. du. superint. surg.'s dept. S. div., to do du. superint. surg.'s dept. Malabar and Canara, to act temp. as Zillah surg. Tellicherry.

The undermentioned med. officers attained the position of 1st class asst. surg. on Jan. 20:—

2nd class asst. surg. J. L. Paul and J. G. Gibbs.

With the sanction of govt., Lieut. W. S. Macleod, 1st L.C., and Cornet W. T. Jay, 5th L.C., are app. to do du. with the detach. 1st (king's) drag. gds., proc. on service to China.

With the sanction of govt., Vet. surg. J. Thacker, of the horse art., is app. to do du. with the detach. of 1st (king's) drag. gds., proc. on serv. to China, to join on the march of the detach. fr. Bangalore.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. F. Young, 24th N.I., fr. 1st prox., for 4 mo. —Pondicherry and the eastern coast.

Capt. H. C. Z. Claridge, 37th grens., fr. date of ex-

piration of privilege leave till Jan. 25, to enable him to join.

Capt. H. Menars, 45th N.I., for 3 mo.—Bangalur and Nilgiris, in continuation of the leave granted in G.O. C.C. Jan. 10.

Ens. E. A. Campbell, 11th N.I., fr. date of embarkation of his regt. for Burmah, for 6 mo.—Madras.

#### BIRTHS.

AGNEW, wife of J. V., son, at Madras, Jan. 24.

BAILLIE, Mrs. H., son, at Alipore, Jan. 8.

BALDWIN, wife of Rev. S. L., daughter, at Fulchau, Dec. 22.

CLAUDIUS, wife of A. J., son, at Madras, Jan. 24.

DE RENZY, wife of A. C. C., daughter, at Umballa, Jan. 9.

DOVER, wife of L. W., son, at Calcutta, Jan. 17.

FINCHAM, wife of P., daughter, at Kandy, Jan. 19.

FINLAY, Mrs. J., son, at Kandy, Jan. 10.

GOMES, wife of P., son, at Cannanore, Jan. 17.

LAEN, wife of Capt. P. L., daughter, at Hong Kong, Jan. 1.

LANE, Mrs. T. B., son, at Hourah, Dec. 5.

LATAPIE, wife of E. D., daughter, at Calcutta, Jan. 12.

MAITLAND, wife of J., son, at Colombo, Jan. 17.

MARKUS, Mrs. C. P., son, at Kornegalle, Jan. 22.

MARSHALL, wife of Lieut. R. C. A., son, at Nellore, Jan. 13.

McKELLAR, wife of J., daughter, at Shanghai, Dec. 22.

NATION, wife of S., daughter, at Calcutta, Jan. 7.

PAIN, wife of Dr., son, at Hong Kong, Jan. 1.

PERCIVAL, wife of H., daughter, at Chittagong, Jan. 4.

PERERA, wife of S. M., son, at Kandy, Jan. 26.

RICE, wife of Dr. W. R., son, at Saugor, Dec. 30.

SANDEMAN, Mrs. W. H., daughter, at Kidderpore, Jan. 21.

SHAW, wife of Capt. C. R., daughter, at Moisingunge, Jan. 9.

SHILLINGFORD, wife of C. A., son, at Purneah, Jan. 4.

SIMS, wife of E. H., son, Jan. 8.

SMITH, Mrs. P., daughter, at Calcutta, Jan. 18.

SOLOMON, wife of H., son, at Badulla, Jan. 19.

STEVEN, wife of S. M., daughter, at Galle, Jan. 17.

WAIT, Mrs., son, at Colombo, Jan. 18.

WARSHARE, wife of Maj., son, at Otacamund, Jan. 6.

WENDT, Mrs. G. A., son, at Marandahn, Jan. 21.

WILSON, wife of Dr. F. W., son, at Calcutta, Jan. 16.

#### MARRIAGES.

ELPHINSTONE, Lieut. H. W., to Georgina H. E., daughter of the Right Hon. Lieut. gen. Sir G. Arthur, at Calcutta, Jan. 19.

FINDLAY, D., to Sarah A., daughter of W. Peck, at Kandy, Jan. 19.

GREEN, R. E., to Emily, daughter of T. Collier, at Calcutta, Jan. 18.

LANCASTER, D., to Mrs. L. A. Ereth, at Delhi, Dec. 26.

MAUDE, Lieut. col. F. C., c.b., to Paulina S., daughter of the Hon. P. Sterling, at Colombo, Jan. 24.

MESURIER, Lieut. col. De, to Emilia R., daughter of the late T. Masson, at Allahabad, Dec. 22.

O'HALLORAN, A., to Fanny Bury, at Galle, Jan. 14.

REYKITT, B. K., to Isabella A. Bruce, at Calcutta, Jan. 21.

SHAW, A. W., to Miss P. L. Guillo, at Calcutta, Jan. 9.

#### DEATHS.

ALLEN, Ruth, daughter of Rev. J., Baptist missionary, at Colfetty, Colombo, aged 4 years, Jan. 18.

BELL, John R., infant son of J. R., at Colfetty, Jan. 28.

Biss, Martha, wife of W. M., at Auckland, New Zealand, aged 21, Oct. 3.

CARLISLE, Robert W. of Canton, Dec. 30.

COLEMAN, Alicia, wife of Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 48, Jan. 20.

CROSS, Capt. John, Bengal art., vet. estab., at Penang, aged 82 years and 11 months, Dec. 8.

GASPER, O. E., at Poodoopett, aged 82, Jan. 17.

GOMES, Angelo, wife of P., at Cannanore, aged 24, Jan. 17.

GRIFFIN, William T., son of Mrs. T., at Buxar, aged 1 year and 3 months, Jan. 9.

INGRAM, H. G., at Akyab, aged 40, Dec. 30.

JAMESON, George R., infant son of J., at Upper Colaba, aged 3 months.

KIDD, Henrietta A., wife of Henry A., at Dinapore, aged 21 years and 11 months, Jan. 7.

NATION, the infant daughter of S., at Calcutta, Jan. 10.

PANCHARD, Julia L., daughter of W. D., at Madras, aged 4 years, Jan. 20.

REES, Charles, son of Robert, at Berhampore, aged 2 years 7 mos., Jan. 14.

ROCHFORD, Marion E., inf. daughter of P. Smith, at Calcutta.

ROSS, Richard A., at Madras, aged 29 years, Jan. 15.

STILL, the inf. daughter of E. A., at Canton, Dec. 4.

TUTING, Francis J., inf. son of Rev. T., at Peshawur, aged 3 mos., Jan. 4.



## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

February 21.

**6th Drag. Guards.**—Capt. C. F. Holder, from 1st drags., to be capt., v. Astley, who exch.; Cornet J. B. Hepburn to be lieut., by purch., v. Uniacke, prom.

**7th Drag. Guards.**—J. T. Cammilleri, gent., to be cornet, without purch., v. Erskine, prom.

**18th Lt. Drags.**—Maj. A. Tremayne to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Holden, ret.; Capt. E. L. Jervis to be maj., by purch., v. Tremayne; Lieut. W. Atkinson to be capt., by purch., v. Jervis; Cornet G. C. Huddleston to be lieut., by purch., v. Atkinson.

**Royal Engineers.**—Brev. col. C. E. Wilkinson to be col., v. Rose, dec.; Brev. maj. A. H. Freeling, on the Seconded List, to be lieut. col.; Brev. maj. H. St. G. Ord, on the Seconded List, to be lieut. col.; Brev. maj. H. C. B. Moody to be lieut. col., v. Wilkinson; 2nd Capt. C. H. Sedley to be capt., v. Moody; Lieut. R. N. Dawson to be 2nd capt., v. Sedley.

**Military Train.**—Ensign W. Shaw, from 15th foot, to be lieut., by purch., v. Neville, ret.; Jas. Simpson, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. Adams, prom.

**3rd Foot.**—Surgeon J. Burke, having completed twenty years full pay service, to be surg. maj., under Royal Warrant of Oct. 1, 1858.

**6th Foot.**—Capt. J. J. Kendall, fr. 44th foot, to be capt., v. Mansergh, who exch.

**18th Foot.**—Ensign G. L. H. Poole to be lieut., by purch., v. W. H. James, app. to 31st foot; Ensign W. E. Twynning to be lieut., by purch., v. Le Brun, ret.; Ensign E. A. Marsland to be lieut., by purch., v. Kemp, prom.; R. B. Farwell, Esq., to be paymr., v. Preston.

**23rd Foot.**—Ensign H. F. Seagram to be lieut., by purch., v. Bloxsome, ret.

**24th Foot.**—Capt. G. L. Hedley, fr. 94th foot, to be capt., v. Tovey, who exch.; Qmrr. sergt. J. Hawkins to be qmrr., v. Cusack.

**28th Foot.**—Ensign E. Brett to be lieut., without purch., v. Wade, dec.

**33rd Foot.**—Lieut. C. W. Willis to be capt., by purch., v. Rogers, ret.; Ensign W. H. Gore to be lieut., by purch., v. Twining, ret.

**44th Foot.**—Capt. J. L. O. Mansergh, from 6th foot, to be capt., v. Kendall, who exch.

**46th Foot.**—Lieut. col. C. C. Deacon, fr. 61st foot, to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. A. Maxwell, ret.

**52nd Foot.**—Lieut. C. M. Prendergast to be adj., v. Julian, prom.

**56th Foot.**—Lieut. J. F. Baxter to be capt., by purch., v. Tolcher, ret.; Ensign J. Charley to be lieut., by purch., v. Baxter.

**60th Foot.**—Lieut. F. V. Northey to be instructor of musketry.

**75th Foot.**—Asst. surg. R. Woods has been perm. to resign his commission.

**80th Foot.**—Capt. H. Rowland, from 8rd W.I. regt., to be capt., v. Batchelor, who exch.

**83rd Foot.**—Lieut. H. Gandy to be capt., by purch., v. Wyvill, ret.

**87th Foot.**—Ensign R. E. C. Jarvis, fr. 100th foot, to be ensign, v. Storey, prom.

**90th Foot.**—Ensign R. A. Nolan, fr. 45th foot, to be ensign, v. de Thoren, who exch.

**91st Foot.**—W. D. Candwell, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Leatham, app. to 75th foot.

**93rd Foot.**—Ensign W. F. Fullarton to be lieut., by purch., v. D. — Campbell, ret.

**94th Foot.**—Capt. J. T. Tovey, fr. 24th foot, to be capt., v. Hedley, who exch.

**97th Foot.**—Ensign R. Thompson to be lieut., by purch., v. Lowe, ret.

**98th Foot.**—Brev. lieut. col. W. Bell, fr. 82nd foot, to be maj., v. Stapylton, who exch.; A. R. Hamilton, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Onslow.

**Rifle Brigade.**—Hon. C. G. Legge to be ensign, by purch., v. Myers, prom.

## VOTE OF CREDIT.—CHINESE EXPEDITION.—

Last week was printed "an estimate of the sum which will be required in the year ending the 31st March next, to defray the expenses which will be incurred for naval and military operations in China, beyond the ordinary grants for navy and army services for the year 1859-1860." The sum in question is £450,000.

## CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.—(Foreign Office, Feb. 18.)—

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Ladislas Cochet as Consul at Singapore for H.M. the Emperor of the French.

## KILLING A TIGER.—

A correspondent of the *Bombay Times* describes the killing of a tiger by strychnine. The tiger infested some low undergrowth at the bottom of his garden, and he resolved to destroy it. He therefore took a buffalo recently killed by the tiger, and strewed a quantity of strychnine in the bitten flesh. The tiger came, ate as usual, and died immediately.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, Feb. 28, 1860.

A GRATEFUL AND DISCERNING  
PUBLIC.

IN the last generation writers of fiction delighted to portray the "old Indian" as a surly, eccentric, irascible old curmudgeon, with a face as yellow as his nankin inexpressibles, and a heart as dry and withered as his skin. Now-a-days the rich "Nabob" is replaced by a caricature infinitely less truthful, but far more offensive. The Company's officer is now depicted as a low-lived, beer-swilling gambler, ignorant of his profession, and skilled only in the arts of a blackleg; or else he is a swaggering, hectoring bully, having no thought but for pig-sticking and tiger-shooting, and addicted to "nigger-walloping." The civilian is drawn with an equal disregard to correctness of proportions or truth of colouring. He is either a prig, unacquainted with anything but his own importance, intrenched in a sort of "Castle of Indolence," neglectful of his duties, and bent only on filling his coffers; or else he is a stuck-up, inflated wind-bag, the veriest ass and noodle in creation, speaking an unintelligible jargon thickly interspersed with Oriental words, and the possessor of marvellous shawls and jewellery which only the other day were known to be the highly-prized property of the native prince at whose barbaric court he had the honour to be the British "Resident." So much for "The Services"—but the commercial class is handled with no greater tenderness. The merchants are given to remarkably sharp practice, the indigo-planters are adepts in chicanery, usurious, and oppressive, while public journalists are men of low origin and lower principles, devoid of culture, scurrilous, abusive, unpatriotic, and fond of vulgar personalities. For much of this systematic misrepresentation the Anglo-Indian community is indebted to the late special correspondent of the *Times*, whose gross exaggerations may charitably be ascribed to ignorance and, perhaps unconscious, prejudice. But the misconceptions entertained by the British public towards their countrymen in the East are attributable in a higher degree to the brilliant, but unscrupulous, talent of the author of "Wanderings in India," and of many other works as amusing as they are untrustworthy. A kind of practical digest, however, of the highly-coloured statements of these two popular writers has now been shaped into a dramatic form by Mr. Tom Taylor, and crowded audiences are nightly convulsed with laughter at his ridiculous but insulting delineations of Anglo-Indian character. There is the ex-resident, Sir Solomon Fraser, K.C.B., an egregious self-satisfied blockhead, the owner of priceless diamonds, extorted from a certain Nawab. There is also the ex-commissioner of a district, with a damaged reputation, sneaking home under the imputation of having embezzled £80,000 of public money—though this is subsequently cleared up, for the sake of his daughter, the *demoiselle à marier* of the piece.

Moreover, there is the hectoring major, ever breathing fire and thunder, but at last proved to be a poltroon, and kicked off the stage for stealing beer from the common store of the shipwrecked passengers and crew; nor is the card-sharper forgotten in the person of the would-be fascinating Captain Clavering. Many conventional jokes are, of course, introduced, at the expense of Indian diplomatists, Indian judges, Indian generals, and Indian journalists, at all of which pit, gallery, and boxes evince their delight and amusement. But, we may fairly ask, if Englishmen in India are such noodles, cowards, rogues, and drunkards, how came it that they subdued and held so vast an empire? How, too, are we to account for the numerous excellent works compiled by members of the Indian services, and which are admitted to be an honour to the national literature? Is it not passing strange that men of such small capacity and of such vulgar habits should have surpassed the greatest achievements of ancient or modern times? What other people can show so vast an empire, so firmly consolidated, so ably governed, so justly administered, acquired, too, by the servants of a company of merchants, and that within the lives of three generations? If the refuse and scum of the middle classes could do so much, how is it that the *crème de la crème* has done so little? In truth, it is both unjust and ungrateful thus to disparage men who have deserved so well of their country, whether individually or collectively. If the nation has thought proper to appropriate the fruits of their labours, it augurs neither good taste nor good feeling to decry those labours.

In diplomacy our English statesmen might do worse than sit at the feet of the wise and great men who welded together so many and such various races. Of the Indian army it is needless to speak, for some of the most glorious passages in the national records were added by the valour and military skill of the Company's forces commanded by the Company's officers. As to the non-official residents, they may be compared with advantage, or, rather, may be favourably contrasted with those of any nation under the sun settled among a foreign, a conquered, and an inferior people. Indian journalists are quite capable of fighting their own battles, without any aid from us; but yet we may ask if any paper in Great Britain evinces greater talent, a more varied learning, or a more pure and vigorous style than the *Friend of India*. For local knowledge and for breadth of treatment we are not aware of any provincial papers, at least, that can be placed on a level with the *Calcutta Englishman*, the *Delhi Gazette*, the *Madras Athenæum*, or the *Bombay Gazette*; while for brilliancy of thought and diction not many even of the London journals can take precedence of the *New Times* or the old *Mofussilite*.

## LORD ELGIN AND SIR M. SEYMOUR.

AN unhappy fatality appears to be attached to all the combined naval and military expeditions despatched from this country. An unaccountable jealousy almost invariably divides the respective commanders at the very moment when the strictest union and harmony of action are necessary to success. The same sort of misunderstanding springs up where only one

service is engaged, if there be a diplomatist at hand to interfere with, or control, the operations proposed to be undertaken. A notable instance has just come to light. The last treaty concluded with China obtained for H.M.'s Plenipotentiary no small amount of honour and popularity, and men of all parties agreed in commending his Excellency's resolution and perseverance equally with his tact and forbearance. Nor were the merits of the Admiral in command of the China station overlooked or forgotten, for it was universally acknowledged that Lord Elgin's eminent success was in no small degree attributable to Admiral Seymour's gallantry and professional ability. Judging only from results, the public was disposed to believe that these two distinguished personages had co-operated with the utmost cordiality; and had it not been for recent revelations, future historians would probably have spoken of the Treaty of Tientsin as the fruits of the excellent understanding that existed between the diplomatist charged with the conduct of negotiations and the naval officer whose duty it was to give irresistible force to the arguments of his colleague. Unfortunately, however, the subsequent disaster before the Takoo Forts tore the treaty into shreds, and rendered all the anxiety and labour so lately undergone mere waste of time and thought. This was certainly not a little provoking; but as no one attributed Mr. Bruce's misfortune to any laches on the part of his predecessor, it was scarcely necessary to rake up old grievances in defence of what had never been attacked or impugned. Lord Elgin seems to be under the impression that had he been able to proceed in person to Peking the affair at the mouth of the Peiho would not have occurred, and he directly accuses the Admiral of having prevented him from fully completing his mission. This allegation was first hinted, rather than asserted, in Mr. Oliphant's interesting narrative of Lord Elgin's Mission, and as that gentleman was his lordship's private and confidential secretary, Sir M. Seymour not unfairly surmised that the charge was inspired by the Plenipotentiary himself. Smarting under an imputation perilous to his honour, that gallant officer naturally vindicated himself before the House of Commons, and retorted upon his virtual accuser that, had his counsels been fully acted upon, a still greater calamity than Admiral Hope's repulse would have befallen the British squadron. The result of these various charges and counter-charges, insinuations and recriminations, is the publication of two angry despatches from Lord Elgin to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, directly imputing to Admiral Seymour's dilatoriness and non-execution of instructions his detention in the Bay of Pecheli and the probable frustration of his designs. His lordship sets forth that, although Sir Michael had promised to have a fleet of gunboats at Shanghai before the end of March, those vessels whose presence was indispensable to the success of his plans did not reach their destination until a month later, at a period when the climate was unhealthy for Europeans, and that in consequence of this delay the season for action had slipped away and his own mission was thereby encumbered with additional obstacles. To this serious accusation the Admiral makes an exceedingly temperate but quite un-

answerable reply. He shows that his departure from Canton at the time he had originally fixed upon was prevented by the force of the monsoon, against which the gunboats could not have made head—the *Calcutta* losing her mainyard even as it was; that in a stormy sea it is impossible to tow gunboats to any advantage; that so far from the season for active operations having passed, it had only commenced, and that as to the unhealthiness of the climate, only one man died in the whole force between the 20th May and the 7th July, and that very few cases of even sickness occurred; and that, after all, as he himself, and not the Plenipotentiary, was answerable for the conduct of operations, his lordship would have acted more wisely in awaiting his arrival at Shanghai instead of hastening with an inadequate force to the Bay of Pecheli at a season still unnecessarily dangerous for naval warfare. We cannot but think that Lord Elgin has been ill-advised in making public the differences that occurred between himself and Admiral Seymour, who is clearly exonerated by the published correspondence from every imputation made against him. Had he displayed less judgment the consequences to the squadron under his command, and for whose safety he alone was responsible to the country, might have been very disastrous. It is no dishonour to Lord Elgin that he was not acquainted with the peculiar seasons of storm on the Chinese coast, but on such a point it was his duty implicitly to defer to the experience of the naval officer on whose support he was dependent. Unhappily, non-professional men are ever too ready to take into their own hands the entire management of a campaign. They appear totally unconscious of the importance of details, and seem to imagine that it is as easy to carry out a plan of operations as to sketch it on paper. They quite overlook such considerations as local peculiarities, whether of climate, seasons, produce, or configuration of the country. In their impatience to reach the scene in which their own distinctive part is to be played, they take no account of intervening obstacles, or aggravate them by their inconsequent interference with their professional colleagues. It is, therefore, much to be desired that on all future occasions the position of her Majesty's representative should be clearly marked out, and that those who are answerable for the success of active operations should be allowed to form their own plans, and to carry them out in their own way.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 22.

##### BATTA FOR THE PERSIAN EXPEDITION.

Mr. ADAM asked the Secretary of State for India if he would state the substance of any communication which he had lately received from the government of India regarding the payment of extra batta to the troops engaged in the Persian war; and whether her Majesty's government were prepared now to recommend the payment of such batta?

Sir C. WOOD had to state that a short time ago a recommendation was made on this subject by the government of India. The value of the prize captured in Persia was small, and the government considered that the forces engaged in the expedition by land and sea had an equitable claim to six months' batta. Under the arrangements made one-half of the amount was to be paid out of the Indian revenue, and the other half out of the revenue of this country. He had inquired of

the Secretary of War whether the War-office were prepared to carry out their part of that arrangement, and although he had received no official answer, he believed that would be done.

#### THE CHINESE WAR OF 1857.

Lord BURGHLEY asked the Secretary of State for War when the field allowance claimed by the officers of the artillery and of the line, who were sent in the year 1857 to the attack of Canton, in lieu of the consolidated allowance which they were ordered in April, 1859, to refund, was to be paid?

Mr. S. HERBERT said the allowance due to the officers engaged at Canton had been paid to those who remained in China. Those who came to England had for the most part applied to the War-office and been paid, and if any officers who had not yet received their allowance applied to the War-office, and stated the particulars of their claim, the money would be forthcoming.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 24.

##### PROMISSORY NOTES IN INDIA.

In answer to a question from Mr. R. W. Crawford,

Sir C. WOOD said that about half a year ago a proposal came from the Government of India for establishing a note circulation. The Government, not knowing what would be the best mode of proceeding, did not proceed at that time. It was then in contemplation to send out Mr. Wilson as Financial Councillor of India, and then it was determined that nothing should be done till after his arrival, that gentleman being well acquainted with the financial circumstances of India, and also with the operation of the bank-note system in this country. Communications took place on the subject between Mr. Wilson and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England before Mr. Wilson left England, and the result was that the general outline of a scheme was framed. Since his arrival in India Mr. Wilson had had some discussion with the Governor-General on this subject; a very able minute had been sent home embodying the results of their consultation; and he believed that a bill for establishing a note circulation in India was proposed to the council about the middle of last month. No precise amount was stated, but the object was to establish a note circulation which would be on the same footing as the notes of this country emanating from the issue department of the Bank of England, and totally disjoined from any banking operation whatever.

##### FORCES FOR CHINA.

General PEEL said he had seen it stated in a newspaper that there were 14 regiments of the line, comprising 20,000 men, to be sent from India to China. He thought the public ought to be informed of the names of those regiments. The only provision made to meet the expenditure of the China war was a sum of £500,000, which he thought would hardly cover the transport of stores. He wished to know what was the number of British troops in India the Government were prepared to pay for in the next financial year. The total number of her Majesty's troops was 235,852. Of that number 143,326 were on the British establishment voted by Parliament; the remaining 92,400 were on the Indian establishment. Now, that was in excess of the number of men voted by Parliament. It was necessary there should be a clear understanding upon this point. He believed the estimates would not cover the charge, and that the Government would be compelled to take an additional vote for China. In that case he should say the estimates of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were inaccurate. The gallant general concluded by asking what was the amount and description of force that had proceeded, or was about to proceed, from India to China; specifying, if possible, the regiments of which the European portion of the force was composed; and what number of British troops (including the depots) he was prepared to pay for out of the revenue of India during the next financial year.

Sir C. WOOD said, in reply, there had gone from India to China one company of Engineers, the

3rd Buffs, and the 67th Regiment. There were under orders to go to China two squadrons of Dragoon Guards, the 31st and 44th and 99th Regiments, three batteries of Royal Artillery of horse, and one without horse. These were all that were actually reported as going. But orders were sent out to the Governor-General to send two more regiments, each of which, it was said, numbered little more than 800. He found, however, that the regiments going to China would be made up to 1,000 each. It had been intended to send five regiments, and orders had been given for two more, so that the numbers sent altogether would amount to 5,500. He was informed at the Horse Guards that the two next battalions going out were the 3rd battalion of the 68th Madras and the 1st battalion of the 13th Calcutta but that was at present a matter of uncertainty. In a letter received from India he was told that it was the 56th Madras and the 60th Bombay. He was unwilling, however, to state that as a fact, as the matter was uncertain. With regard to the native force, he believed there were four regiments going to China to replace those that were were already there. With respect to the regiments going, they would be paid exactly as the regiments were now paid. There would be five native infantry regiments of irregular troops to the extent of 4,000 men. There would be four troops of irregular cavalry of 400 men each, two companies of the Madras Sappers to the extent of 250 men; so that the total force would be 5,500 European troops, gone or going from India to China, and 4,000 natives in round numbers. Some of the regiments in China were ordered back to India.

General PEEL.—Are any ordered home?

Sir C. Wood continued.—There were no Queen's regiments ordered home from China. One dragoon regiment had sailed from India on its way home. He could not state at present what force the Indian government could spare. With regard to the amount of charges on this country, the cost of the Indian depots chargeable on the Indian revenue was £17,552.

OFFICERS IN THE QUEEN'S AND THE COMPANY'S SERVICE.

Mr. CONINGHAM asked the Secretary of State for India a question with reference to a distinction which appeared to exist between officers in the Queen's and those in the Company's service. He said he was induced to put the question in consequence of an officer in the Company's service being indebted to a considerable amount to one of his constituents. He wished to know whether it was one of the peculiar privileges of the Company's service not to pay their just debts. In a similar case, in which an officer in the Queen's service was concerned, he (Mr. Coningham) had applied to the Horse Guards, and after a correspondence he obtained payment of the debt due to another of his constituents.

Sir C. Wood explained that when a demand was sent into the India-office by any creditor of an officer in the service, the department forwarded that demand to the officer. They did not, however, think themselves bound to enforce payment to the tradesman. Excepting in cases of discredit or dishonour, they did not interfere further than by forwarding the demand; and, as at present advised, he was not prepared to extend the practice, and to put themselves in the position of a court of law.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIA-OFFICE, FEB. 23.—Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of State for India in Council has received returns of unpaid shares of donation batta, granted to the "forces employed in Burmah during the campaign of 1851-52," due to officers and seamen of the following ships of the Indian navy, viz.:—*Berenice*, *Ferooz*, *Medusa*, *Moozuffer*, *Sesostria*, *Zenobia*; and that those shares will be paid to the several parties entitled, on their application at the Marine and Transport Department of this office, after the 29th February, 1860.—J. C. MASON, Secretary, Marine and Transport Department.—*Gazette*.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.—Her Majesty the Queen held a levée in St. James's Palace on the 23rd inst. The following were among the presentations to the Queen which took place:—Lieut. J. H. Alexander, on his return from England on H.M.'s service; Lieut.-col. Herbert Edwardes; Col. W. F. Beatson, (lieut.-gen. Turkish army), on return from India, by the Earl of Ellenborough; Lieut. C. L. Sallis, by Lieut.-gen. Knollys; Lieut. Percy Sanderson, on his appointment to the Madras Artillery, by his brother, Mr. Sanderson; Capt. H. Smart, by Maj.-gen. Knollys; Mr. R. W. Smith, on appointment to H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, by Sir Frederic Currie; Lieut. Henry St. Leger, on returning from India, by Capt. Leicester Vernon, M.P.; Lieut.-col. Robertson, on promotion and return from active service in India, by Lieut.-gen. Knollys; Col. G. H. Robertson, c.b., on his being appointed a Companion of the Bath and A.D.C. to the Queen, and on his return to India; Capt. J. F. Robertson; Capt. Hugh George Robison, on his return from India; Lieut.-col. Orr, c.b., on his return from India, and on appointment as a Companion of the Order of the Bath; Col. Parke, on return from India and appointment as A.D.C. to the Queen and c.b., by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Lieut. A. G. Plomer, on his return from service in India; Col. Thomas Lemon, R.M., on return from China and appointment as a Companion of the Order of the Bath, by the Duke of Somerset; Col. John Liddell, c.b., Bombay Army, on return from India, and on being nominated c.b.; Lieut.-col. L. Lindsay, on prom., by Lord Overstone; Major A. B. Little, on his return from service in India, by Lieut.-gen. Knollys; Lieut. J. A. Heathcote, on return from India, by Admiral Sir H. Leake; Paymaster T. Hunt, on appointment to the force of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers in China, by Col. C. Bingham; Lieut. J. Innes, by Col. Sykes, M.P.; Capt. Jaeson, by Col. Wilson Paten; Capt. Griffith Jenkins, on being nominated a c.b. and return from India, by Sir Charles Wood; Commander W. Henry Jones, R.N., on return from the *Peiho*, by the Earl of Elgin; Capt. J. Jones; Lieut. R. R. Franks, on return from India; Viscount Gifford, R.N., on promotion from China, by the Duke of Somerset; Gen. Sir William Gomm, on being made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Lieut. C. Grant, on return from India; Capt. J. B. Hardy, on promotion and return from foreign service; Lieut. T. B. Bollean; Lieut. and Adj. Bolton, on appointment to 58th Regiment, by Col. Bridge; Lieut.-col. Boyle, on promotion and return from China, by Major-gen. Wesley; Lieut. Samuel Boulderson, on return from India, by Viscount Gough; Lieut. G. P. Brown, on appointment to the Bengal Artillery, by Sir F. Currie; Lieut.-col. Fowler Burton, on promotion and return from active service in India, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Lieut. H. H. Chapman, on his return from India; Major H. L. Talbot, on return from India and promotion, by Lieut.-gen. Knollys; Lieut. W. H. Thomas, on his return from India, by Lieut.-gen. Knollys; Capt. T. T. Turton; Capt. W. C. Watson, on his return from India, by Maj.-gen. Wyld; Major G. Weston. [The names of the officers who were presented by the Secretary of State for India are given alone.]

INDIAN RIVER NAVIGATOR.—On Wednesday last one of a number of vessels building by Messrs. John Laird and Sons was tried on the Mersey, and excited a great deal of interest and attention from its novel appearance. The hull is 260 feet long and 36 feet beam, and is constructed of steel plates made on Mr. Clay's principle, the vessel in general appearance resembling much the American river steamers. She drew about sixteen inches of water at the bow, and her hull appeared only about three feet above the water. The whole weight of the vessel and machinery is supported by arched girders. The engines are 200-horse power. The steering apparatus is of a novel character, the stern being divided into two parts, resembling the ends of two canoes lashed

together, from which depend two boards or rudders like lee-boards in shape, which are raised alternately as the course is required to be changed from starboard to port, or *vice versa*.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 18. Raphael, Phillips, Algoa Bay; Akbar, Fraser, Mauritius; Typhoon, Faulkner, Bombay.—20. Kohinoor, Foote, Singapore; Agra, Major, Calcutta; Dione, Stephens, Cape of Good Hope; Maria, Teulon, Moulmein; Heloise, Stone, Moulmein; Hochelaga, Ingo, Bombay; Excelsior, Faithfull, Foo-chow-foo; Northumbrian, Smith, Calcutta; Francisca, Moller, Mauritius; Storfrost, Constantin, Bombay.—21. Jacques Suerin, Mauritius; Cospatrick, Scott, Kurachee; W. J. Morris, Manila; Bolina, Gales, Algoa Bay.—22. Queen of the Clyde, Glen, Calcutta; Harriett, Petersen, Macao.—23. Mutlah, Lemon, Bombay; Nankin, Moseley, Foo-chow-foo; Geelong, Pier, Mauritius.—24. Glenshee, Robertson, Ceylon.—25. Seringsapatim, Gimblett, Madras; Enterprise, Wade, Akynah.—27. Genova, Gilchrist, Cape of Good Hope; Isabella Blyth, Hale, Madras; Lady Shelburne, Dobbie, Ceylon; Woodbine, Wilson, Ceylon; Anaranth, Ransom, Cape of Good Hope; Midlothian, Grant, Mauritius; Ravensworth, Foo-chow-foo; Julia Augusta, Hopper, and Zeno, Thompson, Mauritius; Astrea, Nickles, Mauritius; Catherine, Leighton, Zanzibar; Sir John Moore, Robertson, Manila; str. Julia, Roper, Cape of Good Hope.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Delta, from SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 27, to proceed per str. Ottawa, from Suva.—For BOMBAY.—Messrs. H. N. Clarke, T. C. Singleton, J. B. Hennell, T. M. Ward, Coates, J. McKenzie, T. Marshall, Buller, G. Tipper, Roberts, Col. Robertson, c.b., Mrs. Church, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Hart, Mrs. McEvoy, Lieut. col. Steele, c.b., Miss Nott, For MALTA.—Lieut. Butts, Maj. and Mrs. Armstrong and two children. For ADEN.—Mr. J. W. Barwise.

Per str. Vectis, from MARSEILLES, March 5, to proceed per str. Ottawa, from Suva.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Wallace, Maj. gen. A. T. Cunyngnam, Mr. Leacock, Lieut. and Mrs. Speas, Mr. S. Heilbath, Mr. De Closets, Mrs. Green, Mr. Carrick.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

BAKER, the wife of Richard T., late of the Madras Army, of a son, at Bayswater, Feb. 28.

### MARRIAGES.

BOLTON, John L., Captain, Royal Artillery, to Sophy M., daughter of the late Major Scott, C.B., 88th Bengal N.I., at St. Mark's, St. Helier's, Jersey, Feb. 18.

BURLTON, Henry M. B., of H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Mary R., daughter of J. Champion, Esq., formerly of the 72nd highlanders, at Welton, Yorkshire, Feb. 23.

GORDON, Capt. Robert, 4th Bombay N.I., to Maria T. T., daughter of the late Sir East George Clayton East, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Feb. 18.

RICKETTS, Lieut. col. G. Poyntz, late of the 1st regt. Bengal lt. cav., to Martha A., daughter of the late Rev. William, Kirkby, at Costock, Nottinghamshire, Feb. 21.

### DEATHS.

ADAMS, James Graham, merchant, Glasgow, at Polmont House, Stirlingshire, Feb. 24. Friends are requested to accept this intimation.

BROWNE, Isabella, wife of Major Clement Reid, Bengal Army, at Brighton, aged 46, Feb. 19.

DUFF, William, of Bhaugulpore, son of the late Gen. Patrick Duff, at Paris, aged 73, Feb. 19.

DURAND, Ann, widow of the late Maj. gen. John J., of the Madras Army, at Ramsgate, Feb. 18.

PASKE, Colonel, H.M.'s Indian Army, of Somerset-place, Bath, aged 71, Feb. 20.

## East-India House,

February 22, 1860.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. N. McMullin, 73rd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. Sir A. K. Lake, 2nd Eur., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. Trench, 2nd Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. H. Fairlie, 1st Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. T. W. Hogg, 2nd Cav., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Major G. M. Gumm, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. C. Stirling, 14th N.I., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. Ferguson, 2nd N.I., 6 mo.; Major H. W. Preedy, 25th N.I., 6 mo.; Vet. surg. A. Poett, 4 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major R. L. Thompson, 10th; Capt. J. Percival, Art.; Lieut. W. O'Brien, Art.; Lieut. C. S. Jackson, Art.; Lieut. H. C. Kemble, 3rd Cav. Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. Cleland, 1st Eur.; Lieut. R. C. Parry, 1st Eur.; Lieut. H. F. Hornsby, 1st Eur.; Lieut. A. F. Tytler, 17.

## APPOINTMENTS.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—F. W. Macmullen, Cav.; A. C. Toker, Inf.; H. L. Young, Inf.; R. Beavan, Inf.  
*Madras Estab.*—H. A. Hogge, Inf.; C. H. Carr, Inf.; J. L. G. Silver, Inf.; Asst. surg. F. O. B. Wither.  
*Bombay Estab.*—D. C. Pedder, Inf.; H. W. C. Bulkeley, Inf.  
*Indian Military Coll.*—R. Warburton, C. F. Hughes.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Rev. Arthur William Irwin, M.A., Asst. chaplain; Rev. George Thomas Palmer, Asst. chaplain.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
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12 Tea Spoons.....	0 16 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 7 0
6 Egg Do. (gilt bowls)	0 10 0	0 13 6	0 15 0	0 15 0
2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 6
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 6 6	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
2 Salt Do. (gilt bowls)	0 3 4	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 0
1 Mustard Do. do.....	0 1 8	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs.....	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Pair Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 2 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 1 0
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Vol. XVIII.—No. 431.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1860.

[PRICE 6d.]

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China (Hong-Kong) .....	Jan. 14.		

### MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

### POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
1/2 oz. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 4 oz. 4s. 6d.  
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d. | 5 oz. 5s. 6d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 6d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
1/2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.  
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each, when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Buzza, the charge is 2d. whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

### SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WE have news, or, to speak more correctly, we have newspapers, from Bombay to the 11th of February.

Lord Elphinstone, we regret to hear, has had a severe attack of illness, and proposes to return to England almost immediately. With regard to the higher military authorities there appears to be a sort of hitch. Had Lord Clyde returned to Europe this spring, as he originally intended, Sir William Mansfield would have succeeded to the chief command at Bombay. As matters now stand, Sir Hugh Rose accepts the Bombay command provisionally, while Sir William proceeds to China, as second to Sir Hope Grant: but the *Mofussilite* asserts that he has refused to do so; and as that paper is once more edited by Mr. John Lang, its statements on military affairs may not be regarded too lightly. Three Queen's regiments, the 3rd, 67th, and 99th, have already been despatched to China, but the movements of the others previously under orders are suspended for the moment, in consequence of troops being sent out direct from home. The following native corps have also volunteered:—the 5th, 8th, 15th, and 19th Punjab infantry, the regiment of Lucknow, and the 1st irregular cavalry.

The Nepal campaign is officially announced at an end, the Commander-in-Chief having issued a general order of thanks to the Trans-Gogra Brigade, under Brigadier Hodditch, C.B. It is stated, moreover, on the authority of the *Lucknow Herald*, that Jung Bahadur has surrendered the Begum and the young Prince Burjis Kudr, and that they have actually arrived at Gondah on their way to Lucknow. Should this report happily prove true, we trust that Lord Canning will not lose such a fine opportunity of displaying magnanimity to a foe "worthy of his steel." With all her faults the Begum has exhibited an heroic courage and endurance throughout the protracted struggle, and is entitled to admiration for her hardihood as well as respect for her womanhood.

The Viceroy held a Grand Durbar at Umballa on the 19th, at which the Maharajah of Pattiala the Rajah of Jheend, and many other native notabilities were present. At a review in the afternoon of the same day Lady Canning presented new colours to H.M.'s 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, and gracefully alluded to the long roll of achievements of that distinguished corps. The next Mail will probably bring intelligence of his Lordship's arrival at Lahore. Mr. Wilson, having made good use of his temporary absence from the proper scene

of his labours, returned to Calcutta on the 24th of January, and on the following day an important communication was made by him to the Council. It was, in fact, a proposition to introduce a paper circulation, in the form of a Government note, and the effect of the rumour was instantly to cause a rise in the value of Stock of between three and four per cent.

A very sad and disgraceful incident has occurred at Kirkhee. Only three weeks previous Sergeant-major Hunt was presented with a silver tea service by the officers of the 14th dragoons, "in testimony of his zealous and faithful services as Mess-sergeant during a period of eleven years." Mr. Hunt then retired from the regiment in which he had so honourably acquitted himself, and became the leading partner in the firm of Hunt, Monnet, and Co., with every prospect of happiness and prosperity. His reasonable hopes, however, have been rudely nipped in the bud through the villany of a young officer in his old corps. Having discovered that his wife had proved faithless to him, and that her seducer was Cornet Browne, he proceeded to that gentleman's quarters, and demanded the satisfaction to which, under the circumstances, he was clearly entitled. Being met, however, with jeering and insult, he pulled out a pistol and shot the cornet through the chest, though the wound is not expected to be mortal. It is needless to add that the sympathy of all classes has declared itself in favour of Mr. Hunt.

Our readers will be glad to learn that a clasp for the "Relief of Lucknow" is to be granted to the troops engaged in the operations against that city under the immediate command of Lord Clyde in November, 1859.

The cheap pocket edition of the "Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army," announced in a recent number of this journal, is now ready for delivery. Equally copious and authentic with the Government copy, of which it is a miniature fac simile, this edition has the double advantage of being at once cheaper and more portable.

### Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

Lieut. F. G. Holmes, H.M.'s 5th foot, at Goudah, accidentally burnt to death.

### Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles:—From Bombay: Col. Ker, Capt. Brough, Mr. Casson, Mr. and Mrs. Brough, Mr. and Mrs. Wootton, from Hong-Kong: Mr. W. and Mrs. F. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. G. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. H. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. K. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. L. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. M. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. N. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. O. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. P. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Q. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. R. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. S. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. T. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. U. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. V. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. W. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. X. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Adams.

### Expected at Southampton.

Per ste. Fern, about March 11:—Mrs. H. and Mrs. G. Adams, Mrs. S. and Mrs. T. Adams, Mrs. U. and Mrs. V. Adams, Mrs. W. and Mrs. X. Adams, Mrs. Y. and Mrs. Z. Adams, Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. Adams, Mrs. C. and Mrs. D. Adams, Mrs. E. and Mrs. F. Adams, Mrs. G. and Mrs. H. Adams, Mrs. I. and Mrs. J. Adams, Mrs. K. and Mrs. L. Adams, Mrs. M. and Mrs. N. Adams, Mrs. O. and Mrs. P. Adams, Mrs. Q. and Mrs. R. Adams, Mrs. S. and Mrs. T. Adams, Mrs. U. and Mrs. V. Adams, Mrs. W. and Mrs. X. Adams, Mrs. Y. and Mrs. Z. Adams.



## BENGAL.

## SARTOR MILITARIS.

The British soldier in India now enjoys one compensation for many miseries. He is dressed habitually in clothes which he can wear without danger to life or limb. He is not reduced to the verge of apoplexy by a leather strap pulled tightly round his neck. He is not often padded till he cannot breathe. He is never trussed up in clothes so tight that half his strength is spent merely in resisting pressure. He is not kept in a state of permanent fever by a mass of red cloth half as heavy as himself, and of a colour which attracts at once the enemy's bullets and the sun's rays. Partly from the necessity for work produced by the mutinies, and partly from Lord Clyde's common sense, he has been permitted to assume a uniform exactly adapted to the climate and his wants. The loose muddy grey attracts no heat, leaves his limbs unconfined, attracts no dust, and demands very little time or labour to keep it clean. It is, moreover, exceedingly cheap, perhaps the cheapest of procurable cloths. To most men those qualities seem advantages. So keenly, indeed, have they been felt that, in this presidency, all rules and regulations have given way before the palpable advantages of the khakee uniform. Officers share the feeling with their men, and hard riding generals contend that the workmanlike look of the dress, and the efficiency it secures, are ample compensations for the absence of a brickdust coloured glare.

Sir Henry Somerset, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, is of a different opinion. In an order which we can only hope he did not compose, he pronounces the dress "slovenly," and "at variance with the proverbial correct and neat appearance of the officers and soldiers of the British Army," and desires to impress upon all that the "uniform as laid down in her Majesty's Regulations is that which must be ordered on all occasions when the adoption of khakee is not actually necessitated in consideration of the health and comfort of officers and men." Nobody is to attend parade in it, or pay visits, or appear at places of public resort, "except on occasions of unusual heat." What is unusual heat? Ninety-five in the shade is not unusual at all in Bengal, but at that temperature the "neat and correct" uniform of the British soldier is as provocative of disease as bad rum or exposure. The Commander-in-Chief distinctly complains of the "great heat" of the upper stations, and must, therefore, have some season in his mind when there is greater than great heat, and khakee may be worn. The degree should have been fixed, and the unlucky sub might then have added a thermometer to his looking-glass, and regulated his uniform on scientific principles.

Soldiers in Bengal will smile at an order which condemns the only rational costume ever adopted by the British army. Unfortunately, the importance of such orders is not to be estimated by their merits, and an additional two per cent. to the mortality of the Bombay army will soon remove any undue tendency to mirth. —*Friend of India.*

## TUFFUZOOL HOSSEIN KHAN.

Tuffuzool Hossein Khan has at last been rewarded by the Government of India. This gallant native, as our readers may remember, was for thirty-six years a ressalidar in the British service. He settled, on his retirement, at Nagpore, where his character, and we believe some personal connections, secured him a wide influence, invariably exerted on the British side. The mutinies found him mourning for his eldest son, and seriously ill, but he had still strength to arrest a revolt. The irregular cavalry were considered doubtful, and orders were issued to arrest some of their

officers. Tuffuzool Hossein begged permission to exert his influence, and the impending revolt was averted. Since then, his counsel and his voice have always been at the service of Government, and his only reward has been to see his family house twice plundered.

Mr. Plowden, it is believed, meant to reward him, but the case, like everything else, was left unfinished, and the Government had no information on which to act. At last, nearly three years after the service had been performed, Major Elliot extracted the narrative out of some pigeon-hole, and forwarded it to the Government. The ressalidar has been created Sirdar Khan Bahadur, and invested with a jaghire of Rs. 6,000 a-year. The estate on his death will be reduced to Rs. 4,500, but after that no further reduction will be allowed, and the jaghire will appertain to his family for ever. The sunnuds have arrived at Nagpore, and in a few days one of the few instances of gross neglect of native service and fidelity will have been liberally repaired.

We are not aware of Tuffuzool Hossein's social rank, and, judged by his army rank, his reward is liberal to the full. Nevertheless, a new noble or two owing his position to ourselves would be a source of power in a province so new, and so little within the cognizance of Indian opinion. What has become of the estates of Narayun Singh, of Sonakhun? If confiscated, they, as semi-civilised lands under a peculiar tenure, might be made the centre of a property held exclusively by landlords devoted to British power. Such a proprietary would do much to counterbalance the influence of the classes who still mourn over the extinction of the ancient court. The citizens may plot, but a few really faithful barons in the interior would draw away the only real power they possess—the adherence of the classes to whom fighting is a trade. —*Friend of India.*

## WHO GOVERNS INDIA?

The newspapers in Madras and Bombay are discussing the affairs of Nagpore, on a point which involves far more than the fate of any single principality. The facts, according to their account, are these. Mr. Plowden, in ways not very clearly explained, neglected and ill-treated the Nagpore Ranees. Mr. Ellis, a Madras civilian, employed in the province, indignant at what he witnessed, appealed to the Governor-general. All business, not urgent, being about a year in arrears, he received no reply. He accordingly posted to England, and there brought the affair unofficially to the notice of the Ministry. He also published a pamphlet which excited considerable interest at the India House. Finally, he appears to have convinced the Secretary of State of the correctness of his charges, and was ordered to Nagpore to attend a commission of inquiry. He obeyed, but on his arrival was met by the information that Mr. Plowden had been removed, and by a letter from Lord Canning, directing him to quit Nagpore and return to his own Presidency. Of course he took leave, having, however, apparently spread the information he had obtained somewhat widely. At least we cannot otherwise account for the reports that the adopted son, Sanghu Sahib, is to be raised to the titular rank of Rajah of Nagpore, and to receive a large pension. No one save the Secretary of State could issue such an order, and no official order emanating from any authority in India seems to have reached Nagpore.

Upon these facts our contemporaries unite in a chorus of condemnation of the Calcutta Government. Mr. Ellis, the most generous and disinterested of men, has been snubbed. The order of the Secretary of State has been set aside. Parliament must hear of the affair, and, in short, there is the usual expression of unthinking dislike for the central authority, not because of its demerits—for Mr. Plowden is removed—but because it is central.

The entire discussion seems to us to resolve itself into this, who governs India? Her Majesty's Ministry certainly, but through the Governor-general, not through anybody they may choose to select. Mr. Ellis may be the most excellent and disinterested of civilians. He certainly placed his own prospects at stake in order to remedy what he conceived to be an injustice, and we have all honour for his courage and his zeal. But Sir Charles Wood ought to have acted exclusively through the Governor-general. If he is to act independently of local authorities, send, as it were, a private and unaccredited ambassador to see justice done in a particular native state, there is at once an end to authority. Lord Canning, as usual, permitted preposterous delays to interfere with action. But that, though a reason for condemning his administration, is none for setting his rightful authority aside in an individual case. If every subordinate who pleases is to represent matters just as he chooses, and the Secretary is to act on those representations, what is the use of a Government at all? Mr. Ellis was probably in the right, as he certainly was most magnanimous. The next pleader in Leadenhall-street may be desirous only of notoriety, or power, and may succeed by dint of writing, instead of facts; yet, if Sir Charles Wood is at liberty to act directly on one set of representations, why not on another?

It is no slight misfortune for us all that, just as the home government is beginning to exercise an initiative in India, we should have a viceroy so unpopular as to induce the public to welcome any interference with a feeling of pleasure. We cannot, however, permit a personal question of this kind to blind us to the menaces directed against the only charter of freedom we possess. If India is not to be governed in India, Anglo-Indian opinion is a nullity. We are handed over helplessly to a power which cares as little for local resistance as it understands local opinion. As long as all action must be taken through the Governor-general, so long we have some security against the effects of ignorance or party feeling. The moment the Secretary acts direct, the government becomes a despotism, untempered even by epigrams. To-day the *Deus ex machina* rescues native ladies from oppression. To-morrow he may pauperise a service, or throw an army into revolt. In sending Mr. Ellis back to Madras, therefore, Lord Canning only intimated his opinion of a kind of interference which it is the policy of all Anglo-Indians to resist.

The principle involved in the Dhar case is widely different. No one doubts that England is, in the last resort, to give final orders upon all Indian questions. A final and most peremptory order has been given, and ought to be obeyed. The annexation of Dhar, so far as we know the facts, was justified by the rebellion of the local court, but that point does not really affect the question. England has decided, and her decision ought to be carried out. To baffle an order by delay, is simply to make all authority uncertain. It creates in politics the system of appeals, which destroys the efficiency of our legislation. The secretary is final referee, but to issue a direct order, upsetting a decision of the Government of India, and to countenance local intrigue directed against a decision of the same authority, are widely different acts. The one may be as expedient as a Parliamentary censure on a Minister's act. The other can but lead to administrative anarchy. —*Friend of India.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A SWINDLER CAUGHT.—Two or three days ago, an individual describing himself as "Mr. Bingham, Assistant Commissioner of Hissar," called on Jehanghire and Co., Parsee shopkeepers at Delhi, and after having made various purchases, asked them to lend him Rs. 2,000 on the security of a draft for Rs. 30,030, drawn by the collector of Allyghur on the Sub-Treasurer, Fort William, promising to refund the loan, with

interest, immediately on his arrival at Hissar, and on doing so, the Parsees were on their part to return the draft. While the negotiation was in progress with the Parsees, one of the firm slipped out with the draft, in order to assure himself, by inquiring at the Delhi Collectorate, that it was a genuine document before parting with his money. The officials instantly detected that the original amount which the draft represented when issued at Allyghur was only Rs. 30, as the native figures remained unaltered, and the change in the English figures was very clumsily effected. After his arrest on a charge of forgery, the man declared his true name to be French, that he was the son of an engineer, and nephew to the Archbishop of Dublin! Mr. DeGrayther, the deputy-magistrate of Delhi, is now engaged in taking evidence, and as the culprit is an European, of course he will have to commit him for trial at the supreme court of Calcutta. What will this cost? Delhi is nearly 1,000 miles from Calcutta. The travelling expenses of the prisoner, a constable to guard him, or perhaps two, as a man can not be always awake, several witnesses, say a Parsee shopkeeper from Delhi, two officials from the Allyghur Collectorate, and one from the Delhi—and then, too, the majority will have to be sent back again at the public expense. This is very expensive justice, hardly worth the cost.—*Mofussilite*.

**BURNT TO DEATH.**—We have been favoured with a correct version of the lamentable accident which caused the death of Lieutenant Holmes, 20th Regiment, at Gondab. It appears he was reading and smoking a cheroot at about one o'clock at night, in bed. His mosquito curtains were not burnt. Therefore it is supposed he got out of bed to light his cheroot, and in turning away set fire to his night shirt, which must instantly have blazed up, as he rushed into another room where an officer happened to be writing, calling for help, and enveloped in flames. The other officer instantly snatched up a *resai* from the bed, wrapped it round him, and extinguished the flames as quickly as possible, but not before he was burnt severely in several vital places. Every remedy was tried immediately, and there was some hope till eleven o'clock next morning, when he began to sink, and died without much suffering at 7 p.m. that evening. Our informant adds that this ill-fated officer has had some miraculous escapes, and was struck by a rifle bullet directly over the heart while in the trenches before Sebastopol, which glanced from his pouch belt without injuring him. Several other dangers almost as great, both by sea and land, he escaped, and died at last, poor fellow, by a touch from the flame of a candle! We might take advantage of the melancholy event to moralize on the uncertainty of human life, but we refrain, and let the simple facts appeal of themselves, as they must, to the feelings of every thinking reader. It appears that Lieutenant Holmes was a great favourite, both with the officers and men of his regiment, and the sad event has thrown a gloom over the station.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**THE RIGHT HON. MR. WILSON** arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday evening, the 24th January, and a Council was held on Wednesday, at which some important financial questions were discussed. We understand the question of a paper circulation is under consideration, in the form of a Government note, bearing a small interest, which would meet the views of the natives on this subject. Such a note might take the place of the houndee, so extensively employed by native bankers and merchants, for convenience as well as credit. The *Hurkaru* understands that Mr. Wilson will return to England after twelve months, as he fully expects to do all that is expected of him in that time.

**SUMBULPORE, Jan. 20.**—The rebels finding we have made the jungle too hot for them, have evaporated. Three or four Ramghur irregular cavalry mutineers have been seized, and are now in the gaol here. Sickness is still heavy among the native troops.

**TROOPS FOR CHINA.**—His excellency the Governor-general has been pleased to direct that the officers commanding the native volunteer regiments proceeding on service to China shall draw the usual command allowance, Rs. (400) four hundred per mensem, drawn by officers commanding regiments of the line; that officers commanding companies in the volunteer regiments shall draw the usual allowance, Rs. (50) fifty per mensem, for the command of a company; and that compilers of pay abstracts shall be appointed in each of the volunteer regiments by the commanding officer.

**SIMLAH, Jan. 30.**—A Sunnud has been granted to Meer Ugur Singh, of Hindoor, by the Governor-general, bestowing that state on him and his heirs in perpetuity; this Meer is the illegitimate son of Ram Surrun, a former Rajah of Hindoor, who was our great ally during the Gourkha campaign, and brother to the late Rajah Benjah Singh, who died in January, 1857, leaving no direct heir to the throne. Meer Ugur Singh petitioned Government to be allowed to sit on the throne of his forefathers; this petition has at last been granted, and the Deputy-commissioner, Lord W. M. Hay, is now at Nalaghur, the residence of the Rajahs of Hindoor, to perform the ceremony of installation. Owing to the gathering of the Hill Chieftains at the late durbar at Umballah, and the desire of Ugur Singh to be placed on the throne without delay, but few chieftains will be present to witness the ceremony, for those who were at Umballah are desirous of returning as speedily as possible to their homes, having already expended what to them, with their slender incomes, appears an enormous amount of money. The State of Hindoor before it lapsed to the British did not pay tribute; the terms of its sunnud merely called upon it to furnish contingents in cases of necessity in aid of the Government of India; but the sunnud now given to Ugur Singh renders the State tributary, as an annual payment of Rs. 500 is to be made into the British coffers. We have again had bad weather, and a fresh fall of snow, though far from a heavy one; in one day and two nights about eight inches altogether fell. The trees this morning present a truly wintry aspect, their branches being covered and bent to the ground with a burden of snow; the sun made his appearance for an hour or two in the early morning, but clouds have once more gathered, and I fear we shall yet have a continuance of this cheerless weather.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**PORT BLAIR.**—Lord Canning has ordered that prisoners at Fort Blair, of good conduct, shall be employed as guards, to whom pay should be given as a reward for continued good service; besides, they are to receive a pardon after five years. The number of convicts now amounts to 1,832, of whom 996 are for life, and 336 for limited time.

**DEATH OF THE EX-RAJAH OF MITHOWLIE.**—We understand that intelligence has been received from Port Blair of the death of Lonee Sing, the ex-Rajah of Mithowlie, who, as our readers will remember, was tried in March last by the Judicial Commissioner of Oude, and sentenced to transportation for life. The ex-Rajah, after application to Lord Canning, had petitioned the Home Government for a remission of his sentence, on the ground of the insufficiency of the evidence adduced against him; but no answer to his appeal has as yet been received in Calcutta. Previously to his being sent to the Andamans, he had appealed to the Governor-general to be allowed to remain in Calcutta until the result of his petition to England should be known, as his state of health was then so precarious that he feared his removal would cause his death; this was, however, refused and his predication has been realised.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

**CORRESPONDENCE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.**—We (*Oudh Gazette*) will give Lord Canning an item of news, which probably will make his lordship open his eyes a bit. The Governor-general, perhaps, fancies that the king of Delhi and his sons, in being sent to Birmah, were put out of all reach of doing mischief. Not so indeed. Amongst the heap of miscellaneous papers found amongst

the traps of Khan Bahadour Khan, in the Terai, is a Persian letter, bearing date corresponding with the 19th February, 1859, and the seal as well as the sign manual of one of the sons of his ex-majesty, addressed to Khan Bahadour Khan, asking him in mingled terms of distress and hauteur for assistance in money, telling him that the royal family were wofully hard up, and upbraiding him for not showing his loyalty to them by remittances, at the same time commending the wretch of Bareilly for his persistence in rebellion. This precious epistle is written on a sheet of the finest mourning De la Rue, the most peculiar and remarkable thing about it being the black border, which is fully a quarter of an inch deep. Indeed, we never saw paper so deeply mourning before, and it was probably significantly used to indicate the melancholy condition of the writer and his sire. Now, if the king or his son, or anyone else about his majesty's person, could find means of writing to Khan Bahadour Khan, we may rest assured that a similar correspondence has been kept up with rebels in other parts of the country—with the Begum in Nepaul, Feroze Shah in Bundelkund. It would indeed be hard to say how much pain and trouble and bloodshed this correspondence has been the cause of, and, if not effectually checked, might still further be. Rebellion can never die out so long as the prime cause of it holds out hopes of a rallying point.

**NEEMUCH, Jan. 23.**—Sir John Michel left this morning *en route* for Mhow. Major Eden, the Governor-general's agent for Rajpootana, arrived two days ago, and remains till the end of the month, when he goes to Oodeypore. The 95th regiment is to furnish two detachments, of 100 men each, to Indore and Sehore. Capt. Grant's Battery of the Royal Artillery is now marching from Mhow to Neemuch to relieve Capt. Aitken's Battery.

**Jan. 30.**—Major Eden, from the Governor-general's camp, arrived at this station some few days ago, accompanied by Major Taylor, the great Persian man. Since then large tents have been pitched near the residency. They have been holding durbars, and have been giving a number of return dinners to all who entertained them on their arrival, and to those who called on them. It was the intention of Major Eden to have given a ball to the ladies of the station, but that was overruled by there being so few at the station. Still the gallant major invited all to his hospitable table, where all the luxuries of this life were spread. The brigadier gave him a rich treat in the brigade parade-ground, and right well did the troops go through their several movements. Majors Eden and Taylor leave camp to-day for up-country. It is rumoured that Holkar's troops have been murmuring at Indore about something (but certainly not because their king got no gift from the Governor-general), and the assistant resident on hearing of this report sent off to Mhow for a reinforcement. Orders came up for a company or so of the 95th, but up to this none have gone yet. Captain (Brevet Major) Clowes, H.M.'s 8th Hussars, and his squadron, leave in a day or two, to be relieved by a similar party from Nusseerabad. Captain Grant, R.A., and his battery from Indore, are expected in to-morrow, and it is believed Captain Aitken and his guns will march to their new station, Sehore.

**H.M.'s 40TH REGIMENT.**—Extract Garrison and Station Orders. By Brigadier Colin Troup, Commanding. Mooltan, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860.—“No. 41. Orders having been received for the march of H.M.'s 40th Regiment to Jullunder, the Brigadier commanding cannot allow that excellent regiment to quit his command without placing on record his high estimation of it. During a service of upwards of thirty-nine years in India, which long period the Brigadier has had to do with many regiments, but with none that has given more universal satisfaction than H.M.'s 40th Regiment, he parts with them with the deepest regret, and he wishes each and all of them health, happiness, and prosperity, wherever they may go. The Brigadier feels assured that

the uniform good conduct of H.M.'s 46th Regiment will at all times elicit the admiration and good-will of whatever officer may have the honor of commanding it, and should the time come, he cannot doubt but it will prove itself as well behaved in the field as it has ever done in quarters, for, as a general rule, the latter always ensures the former.

**'T'WILL HAPPEN AGAIN.**—We (*Mofussilite*) hear that her Majesty's 87th foot is really to go to China. We hope that such is not the case. We do not for one moment mean to insinuate that the old regiment would not do the State some service, in giving the Chinese what "a certain party" connected with the corps used to speak of as "the cold steel"—but there is one little matter in respect to the 87th regiment that ought not to be forgotten—especially when we take into consideration the state of excitement into which that brave but frivolous people, the French, have recently thrown themselves. Everyone who knows aught of the history of the 87th foot knows that at Barossa the regiment crossed bayonets under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Gough with the 8th regiment of French infantry, and captured the imperial eagles, and the standards—and that in consequence of the valour displayed on this occasion, amongst other distinctions was this—that the 87th foot should wear upon its button the imperial eagle of France. Now, the French have troops in China, and they are sending thither considerable reinforcements; it is just within the pale of possibility that if the 87th should go to China it may meet the 8th French foot. Officers and men die, and are forgotten, but regiments never; no matter whether they be famed for glory or disgrace. The men of the 8th French foot would at this day contemplate the British 87th foot with feelings just as acute, and passions just as vehement as those which swelled the breasts of the very men who escaped the slaughter of that eventful day at Barossa.

**DELIGHTFUL WINTER RESIDENCE: MUTLAH.**—At Ellengunge, on the 24th January, a large tiger tore open a hut at night, and killed a bullock, value Rs. 20, belonging to Bolaram Singh, Chuprassee, in the employment of Mr. Burkinyoung. The next day the brute killed a man, named Chortan, a cowrah, while fishing with his line and rod on the south of the Bara Gatha Khall, not far from the only pukka lower-roomed house on the grant; and on the previous day, at three A.M., the same tiger killed a powerful man, named Komul Naskur, a cultivator, and Poda by caste. At Crip-tolah a bania was killed and taken away by a tiger four days previously, at two P.M. The poor man's cloth was found the next day by his countrymen, who went in search of his body. At Goladhoara Khall a man, named Cassee Nanth Doss, was killed by a tiger on the 25th, at ten A.M., on the south side of Mr. Prinsep's salt-works. At Gear-dore, on the 23rd, a tiger killed a corpoto, at ten A.M. The following day, at twelve A.M., a Dhangur young woman was also killed, it is said, by the same brute. Both of the above were railroad labourers. The bereaved families of the poor men and women that were killed by the tigers are reduced to extreme poverty. All the gentlemen of the railroad works, and every man who can afford it, are night and day armed with guns, rifles, revolvers, pistols, swords, &c. Most of the men and women, with their families, are quitting these places.

**NARROW ESCAPE OF CAPTAIN NICHOLETTS.**—A most daring attempt at robbery was made at Cawnpore on the night of the 26th of January by two men (Punjabees) at a bungalow occupied by Colonel Wemyss, Captains Nicholetts and Brownlow, and Mr. Veterinary-surgeon Page. Between the hours of two and three Captain Nicholetts, who occupies two rooms in rear of the bungalow, heard a noise in the night, but having no light, he thought at first a dog was moving about his room. On hearing his boxes being moved, he called his bearer, who was sleeping in the verandah, who after repeated calls awoke and came to the door, when a man drew a dagger, and cut his arm through the principal bone, and

almost separated the elbow joint. The cries of the bearer awoke the rest of the servants, and the chowkedar, who was in front of the bungalow, seeing a man rushing out, followed him, and received a stab in the side, which would have proved fatal had the dagger not come in contact with his rib, which caused it to glance off, leaving a wound six inches in length. The chowkedar, armed with a lattee, knocked the man down, when the servants and syces rushed in in a body and secured him. A light was then obtained, and on Captain Nicholetts searching for his sword, found it had been removed into an adjoining room, where his boxes and pitarahs had been forcibly opened, and the contents strewed about the floor. On the man's person was found Captain Nicholetts's full dress belt, and the thief himself had a dagger secreted in his *kumurbund*, besides an implement for forcing open doors. Our energetic cantonment magistrate came in the morning to examine the premises, and took down the depositions of the witnesses of this daring outrage, as well as the man's confession; the latter is well worthy of record as a proof of the insecurity of life and property even in a cantonment like Cawnpore, where we have the head quarters of a European cavalry corps, a Queen's infantry regiment, the 43rd Native Infantry, one regiment of irregular cavalry, as well as a large force of our new levies, denominated Mounted and Foot Police. The man confessed that there was another beside himself implicated in this attempt at robbery and murder, that they were both armed, and fully prepared to sacrifice any life, no matter whether European or Native, to accomplish their design; that they were Punjabees belonging to a Punjab regiment at Dinapore; that they were on leave, and having no money they were determined to fill their pockets the first opportunity that offered. We congratulate Captain Nicholetts on the very narrow escape he has had from the dagger of the assassin, and regret to hear that the wound his bearer received was so severe that amputation half-way between the shoulder and the elbow joint was necessary, and although the man is still alive, there are great doubts as to his ultimate recovery.—*Delhi Gazette*, Feb. 4.

**SIMLA, Jan. 20.**—According to my promise, I send you a slight sketch of the Koteghur Mission. In the year 1841 the idea of establishing a mission in these hills was first conceived, and a number of the residents of Simla contributed towards the good work; but it was not till three years after the subject was first proposed that sufficient funds were collected to enable even a commencement to be made. In 1843 the mission was opened under the auspices of the late General T. P. Smith, and the late Mr. Gorton, of the Civil Service, who contributed very largely towards the furtherance of the work, and the latter of whom, at his death, left it a considerable legacy. Indeed, Mr. Gorton may be said to have been the founder of the Institution. At first it was styled the Himalayan Mission, and a German teacher, by name Mr. Rudolph, opened the schools, of which there are two, one for boys, and one for girls, though adults are frequently to be seen among the former. In 1844, Mr. Prochnow, also a German missionary, was sent out by the Church Mission Society, and ordained in Simla, during the same year by the Bishop of Calcutta. For the first few years, owing to the disturbances, which constantly occurred on the Sikh frontier, previous to the campaign of 1845-46, but little progress was made, but since the annexation of the Punjab and the extension of the British rule, the little Mission has gone on prosperously. Truth obliges me to say that but few converts have been made, though these few, it is said, are truly sincere. The schools, however, have flourished, the attendance fluctuating between forty and eighty of both sexes. These schools, being the means of disseminating knowledge, will no doubt eventually be of great benefit to the rising generation; bigotry and the prejudices of caste being the effects of ignorance, knowledge, by dispelling the mists which cloud the mental vision of these benighted heathen, will pave the way towards their receiving the truths of the Gospel. In 1851 Mr.

Prochnow was obliged temporarily to quit the scene of his labours, on account of ill-health, and the Rev. J. N. Merk, formerly of the Daoca Mission, took charge; Mr. Prochnow returned to Koteghur in the early part of 1853, when Mr. Merk went to Kangra. A branch school was opened in the bazaar of Simla in 1856; Mr. Somnitz, also a German, was appointed master, and continues still to teach. Mr. Prochnow again, owing to loss of health, was compelled to go home in 1858, and the Rev. Mr. Keene took charge, and is the present head of the mission. A grant of land was made to the mission establishment adjoining the premises, by Mr. Edwards, then superintendent of the Hill States, part of which is cultivated as a farm, and on which the missionaries eventually intend settling such of the natives as may be converted to Christianity. Koteghur is situated about forty miles north of Simla, and within six miles of the Sutlej, which is distinctly visible from the little mission station. A couple of companies of the Nusseeree battalion were stationed here shortly after Subathoo was made a cantonment, to guard the passage of the river, the opposite bank of the Sutlej being then in the possession of the Sikhs, but as the necessity for watching our neighbours ceased with their country coming into our hands, this distant military post was withdrawn. We have had another fall of snow, but a very slight one, not more than a few inches rain fell almost continuously for twenty-four hours previous to the snow, so that it could not lie long on the wet ground. On the higher peaks and ridges in our vicinity the snow is said to have fallen to the depth of eighteen inches; this even is a very small quantity in comparison to other seasons. The weather was so very severe on Sunday last, that one lady alone ventured to church, and she even thought it prudent to leave almost immediately, so that the clergyman had but the clerk as his congregation.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**KHAN BAHADOOR KHAN.**—The following officers have been appointed on the commission for the trial of Khan Bahadoor Khan at Bareilly:—Mr. Roberts, commissioner of Rohilkund, President; Mr. Vansittart, judge of Bareilly, and Mr. Shakespeare, officiating judge of Moradabad, Members; Mr. Moens, assistant-magistrate of Bareilly, Government Prosecutor. For the defence, nobody at present, the native lawyers being unwilling to take up the case, or to be associated in any way with the prisoner.

**SPORT IN THE HIMALAYAS.**—The kustooree or musk deer is a favourite object with sportsmen. This animal is rather larger than the common red or ravine deer of the plains, and is of a dark brown colour. It is covered with a coarse fur or hair. It has tusks like the boar, but turning downwards. Its tail is very short. "The male," says a mountaineer, in an old number of the "Bengal Sporting Magazine," "is valuable for the musk-bag which is cut off from, or contiguous to, the navel. The bags are sold throughout the hills. The musk is considered a nuzzur, and the ranas, or chiefs, generally present one to an equal on visits of ceremony or pleasure; and thus the European gentlemen sometimes obtain the real article. As the animal is thus valuable, it may be supposed it is sought after with avidity, especially by the inhabitants of these hills, whose avarice is excessive. They are often shot by our sportsmen. The native mode of hunting them is as follows:—When a musk deer is espied, information is speedily given at the village nearest at hand, and the intelligence is passed on to the next; and it is astonishing to the uninitiated, how soon a ring is formed, and the doomed one surrounded:—men are seen perched on the highest summits, and, as one would suppose, the most inaccessible peaks have a local tenant. "Every coigne of vantage" is occupied by the mountaineer, and then the war begins. Fragments of rock are hurled from the heights down at the victim, who is paralysed by the deafening shouts and yells of the hunters. The bag should be cut off whilst the body is yet warm. I have never met with the musk deer lower than 8000 feet above sea level. It is hardly necessary for me to particu-

larise the tiger and the leopard; the former now seldom ascends the hills to any great height, preferring the plains as his residence; the latter is a constant dweller in the hills, and is chiefly remarkable for his animosity to the canine race, and his keenness and dexterity in seizing and devouring dogs at all times and seasons. The hyæna naturally claims notice after the leopard for his ferocity to the dog. He is constantly found in the vicinity of European residences, prowling about in the darkest nights in search of some stray dog, or other animal. Both the leopard and the hyæna manage to hide themselves with much adroitness during the day-time, so that they are seldom found. The large black and white, or rather brown species of bear is frequently met with. They will occasionally attack a man should he be alone and unarmed. The bear is hunted with hill dogs, a large and powerful species. They also during the day manage to hide themselves as well as generally to be beyond the reach of huntsmen. The jackal, like the crow, is to be met with everywhere in India, and in the hills equally as in the plains. Hares are to be met with. They are very large and of a dark colour; so large sometimes as to be taken for jackals. "The fox of the Himalayas is perhaps the shyest of the species, and he is never hunted, because there is no chance of a capture. The usual colour of the hill fox is a reddish grey, varied with patches of a darker hue here and there, approaching to black. On each shoulder there is a yellow patch about four inches wide, which is continued along the bend of the ribs to the flank. A white streak runs under the eye; the throat and chest are a rich iron grey approaching to black, and there is a spot of the same colour in the centre of the belly, the rest of which is snow white. The legs are of the same dark iron grey. The 'brush' is dark on the upper side, red underneath, and the 'tip' white for about four inches. The ears are jet black externally, and clothed with long white hair inside."—*North West Gazette*.

**WOLF-HUNTING AT GONDAH.**—As I very seldom see any account of the goings on in these outlandish parts in your columns, an account of a rather fine run we had after a wolf on Saturday, the 21st Jan., may interest some of your numerous readers. The way we catch the animal is simple in the extreme. A circular ditch, some twelve feet deep, is dug, leaving a space in the centre large enough to fasten a kid on—the whole surrounded by a railing of bamboos to prevent confiding Hindoos from falling into the trap set for vermin and not for men. At daylight if there is a wolf trapped a circular is sent round to the officers to that effect, and last Saturday about a dozen of us, all very fairly mounted, attended the summons, and a splendid wolf was let go, which went away like lightning. A native officer of the 18th Punjab Infantry went after him on a capital little mare, which put its foot into a hole before we had gone half a mile—went clean over and broke its neck, and died without a struggle, sending its rider to the other end of the khet in which he had come to grief. The running was then taken up by the officers of Hodson's Horse and the 18th P. I., and after a six-mile gallop at racing speed the first spear was given by one of our staff officers, but owing to the bluntness of his spear the wolf was not damaged in the least, and gave us half an hour's more work at top speed, when an officer of Hodson's Horse gave him two spears running, the last of which settled him, but, as bad luck would have it, in giving the last, the wolf rolled over, the spear catching in the horse's fore leg, snapped in half, and a part of it was driven into the horse's chest. The poor brute staggered and fell mortally wounded, and died in ten minutes. He was a beautiful little grey Arab, and a great loss to his owner.

**ALLAHABAD.**—A most extraordinary disease has appeared among the natives inhabiting that portion of the Allahabad district immediately on the opposite side of the river Jumna. It is a kind of paralysis, and seems to have commenced so far back as 1857. When it attracted the notice of

Mr. Court, our indefatigable magistrate, there were some three thousand persons so affected. About three in every hundred were lame. A medical officer has been deputed to examine the complaint and see if some remedy cannot be applied. It is said to have originated, most strangely, in a description of grain which the natives eat. A religious fair is now being held at the confluence of the Jumna and the Ganges. The spot is considered one of the most sacred in Upper India, and pilgrims repair thither from distances often exceeding a thousand miles. Among the crowds are to be seen the most loathsome monstrosities and the most hideous deformities. Brahmins and fakirs seem to court distinction by the filthiness of their condition. In fact, in nearly everything there observable, the object seems to have been a studious defiance of all civilisation, and the outrage of every decency. The spot opposite the confluence is covered with rude flagstaves; and it is strange that upon the flags themselves there are very many allusions to occurrences which one would little expect to see commemorated close to the fort, and just under the muzzles of its guns. One flag represents a set of black soldiers, whom it is easy to identify as pandies, portrayed in the act of triumph over fallen enemies, and the faces of the slain are white. On another flag are seen a group of artillerymen, engaged with a fort, which it is plain to see was intended to represent an English one. In every place are to be seen symbols of the bloody and cruel nature of heathenism, and it is not difficult to divine, from the scowls and mutterings of men as Europeans pass by, what they would do if they dared. In a tent close to the outskirts of the encampment, Christian missionaries are engaged all day in holding forth to small audiences who gather round them. The natives, however, pay very little attention to them.

**FYZABAD, Jan. 27.**—There is not much to send in the way of news from this place. We have usually ten and twenty rebels coming in every day; they look very sickly, and have long hair; most of them look like fakirs. They say that the Nepal Rajah is like Wajid Ali Shah, the late King of Lucknow, with his wives all day, and knows nothing of what passes in his kingdom; the real rulers are Bum Bahadoor Singh and Jung Bahadoor. They also state that the Begum is at Nya Khote, and Jung Bahadoor will not allow her to enter the Nepal territories; others say the Begum is dead, that on hearing of Mummoo Khan's being taken she took poison. Birjis Kudder is also at Nya Khote. The villagers and others here are in a great state of mind regarding their being taxed; orders have been issued to get papers ready, stating every one's income. The deputy commissioner and assistant commissioner are gone to meet the chief commissioner, who will come in to the station in a day or two.

**STAFF OFFICERS OF THE CHINA FORCE.**—Sir John Michel, K.C.B., was formerly Colonel of the 8th Royal Regiment, and served throughout the Kaffir wars from 1846 to 1853, in command of the regiment, and as a Brigadier. His services were more than once mentioned in the despatches, and the late Sir George Cathcart thought highly of him; he did not serve in the Crimea, but on the breaking out of the Indian mutiny, he came out to Bombay, and commanded one of the columns throughout the campaign in Central India, for which he has received the K.C.B. Sir R. Napier belongs to the Bengal Engineers, and served with the Commander-in-chief at the taking of Lucknow, until ordered to a command at Gwalior, where. He served under Sir Hugh Rose. His services are well known, and for them he received a K.C.B. Colonel Haythorne, Chief of the Staff, is Colonel of the 2nd battalion of the Royals in China; he served formerly in the 98th as Adjutant under Lord Clyde, when colonel of the regiment, and was present in the China expedition of 1842. He served as aide-de-camp to Lord Clyde in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, and in command of the Grenadiers and light companies of the 98th in the expedition to the Kohat Pass with Sir Charles

Napier. He lastly served with the 1st battalion Royals at the siege of Sebastopol. The Deputy Adjutant-general, Colonel Stevenson, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, came out with Sir Charles Straubenzee, and served in the operations before and capture of Canton in 1857. He also served with his regiment throughout the Crimean campaign. Major Wilmot, of the Rifle Brigade, Judge Advocate-general, served with the Rifles in the Indian campaign and at the capture of Lucknow. Maj. Dormer, of the 13th Light Infantry, late aide-de-camp to Lord Clyde, appointed an Assistant Adjutant-general, served in the Crimea and siege of Sebastopol, and throughout the campaign in India, and siege and fall of Lucknow. The Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-general, Lieutenant R. Bid-dulph, served also in the Crimean campaign; he came out to this country with a troop of Royal Horse Artillery, and served on the staff under Sir D. Wood, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, throughout the Indian mutiny. Colonel Kenneth MacKenzie, Deputy-Quartermaster-general of the 92nd Highlanders, was on the staff in the Crimea, as a Brigade-Major to the Light Division. On the mutiny of the 5th Europeans at Berhampore, he was sent in command of a force from Calcutta, to quell it, but was obliged to resign the command from a sunstroke; he has been on the staff since his arrival in India. Lieutenant-colonel Ross, of the 93rd Highlanders, the Assistant-Quartermaster-general, served in the Crimea with his regiment, and also came out to India, and was present at the storm and capture of Lucknow and Bareilly; he has been on the Staff at Bombay. The Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-general, Major Wolsley, of the 90th Light Infantry, is at present on the staff at Lucknow. He formerly served with the 80th in the Burmah campaign of 1852-53, and in the Crimea with the 90th. He was severely wounded on the 30th August, 1855, in a sortie at Sebastopol. He came out to India with the 90th, and served with Havelock's column, at the actions of the 21st and 23rd September, relief and subsequent defence of Lucknow, defence of Alumbagh under Sir J. Onram, and fall of Lucknow. The deputy assistant-adjutant-general to Sir John Michel will be his present A.D.C., Lieut.-col. El-kington, of the 8th Royals, who was present with the corps in the Kaffir wars of 1846, and 1851-52. He served as assistant-quartermaster-general to the Ottoman Contingent, from its formation, in May, 1855, to the close of the war, under Sir R. Hussey Vivian, K.C.B., commanding the Contingent. Not having an opportunity of knowing the services of the officers of the staff of the Indian forces, perhaps some of your readers can furnish you with them.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**DELHI, Jan. 31.**—The detachment of the 88th Connaught Rangers, at Allyghur, is directed to join head-quarters, at Delhi, as soon as the general court-martial at the former station is over. Captain Hall, of the 88th, has been appointed Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-general at Saugor. Doctor Tomkyns, civil surgeon of Delhi, has joined and received charge of his office, and Doctor Daniell has been appointed civil surgeon of Hissar, for which place he left Delhi a night or two since. Our deputy commissioner met with an accident whilst in the district—a boar charged his horse, cutting the animal severely, and finishing off by cutting the rider's leg to the bone. He, the deputy commissioner, has returned to Delhi.

**THE PUNJAB FRONTIER.**—The object of the expedition sent against the Wuzerees has been accomplished, and the murderer of the late Captain Mecham has been surrendered, and was taken into Bunnoo on the 22nd Jan. He had been slightly wounded by his captors, and was removed on a charpoy. He has confessed to having been the chief agent in the murder, and his story is thus related:—"A party consisting of some thirty of us (Wuzerees) came down to see what we could lay our hands on, and after lifting some cattle we separated, and I and five others came down to the Bunnoo-road. We saw a doolie coming along, and followed it for some distance till it got into the sandy nullah, near Lalumma;



we then fired a shot, and the doolie bearers dropped the doolie and ran away; one of the sowars who were with the doolie also galloped off, but the other sowar fired a shot at us without effect. The sahib then tried to get out of the doolie, but we threw stones at him; he then got out at the other side, and I gave him a blow with my tulwar on the shoulder as he was getting out; he then ran for some distance, I cutting at his back with my tulwar until he fell; the sowar then came up again and fired another shot, and the sahib got up, and fired two shots with his pistol without effect; the others who were with me said, 'Take care of yourselves, the sahib has a pistol.' I then gave him the finishing blow, and went to see what was in the doolie while the others hacked the body about. I found a watch and some other things in the doolie, but no money." The prisoner was asked whether he thought he had performed a brave action, and he replied that they were ordered by the prophet to destroy all infidels. His trial was expected to take place shortly.

**THE VICEROY.**—Lord Canning held a grand durbar in Umballah, at noon, on the 19th January, at which the Maharajah of Putteeah, the Rajah of Jheend, and a large assemblage of other princes and nobles, were present. The scene is described as having been very grand and impressive. In the afternoon there was a grand review, in which the 7th hussars, 6th dragoon guards, a troop of royal artillery, a detachment of the 35th foot, the 87th Royal Irish fusiliers, and the 27th Inniskillings, together with several native regiments, assisted, the object being that Viscountess Canning might present new colours to the gallant 87th, a duty which her ladyship is said to have performed with her accustomed grace. In the evening a ball was to have been given by the officers of H.M.'s 27th Inniskillings, and the camp was to break ground again for Lahore on the 23rd Jan. It is said that Lord Clyde will accompany the Governor-general to Peshawar, where Dost Mahomed is to be received at a grand durbar.

\* **OUDE.**—The *Lucknow Herald* says it has news from the frontiers, to the effect that Jung Bahadur has surrendered the Begum and her son, Burjees Kadr, unconditionally, without any stipulation for their maintenance; and that they have arrived at Gonda, and will be sent on to Lucknow. Should this news be confirmed, there is no longer any rebel leader in the field, of high or low degree, in Nepal. There appears, however, to be a cause for regret in another quarter. The *Oudh Gazette* hears that tidings have been received at headquarters of "a feeling of discontent still lingering in the minds of the remnant of the late Company's European troops, especially the artillery. It has transpired that several of them, in different parts, have been in correspondence, urging each other to agitate for the bounty. To put down this spirit of insubordination, Government has resolved upon some most stringent measures, which the ringleaders will be shortly made to feel."

**A ROYAL SPORTSMAN.**—The ex-King of Oude has purchased back from Mr. Blyth three of his fighting tigers, for the sum of fifteen hundred rupees, and he is in treaty for the purchase of several other beasts which Mr. Blyth has just brought down from the North-Western Provinces.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**SIR JOHN INGLIS**, we learn from general orders, has been transferred to the Madras presidency, resigning, in consequence, his command of the Cawnpore division.

**TREVANDRUM.**—F. N. Maltby, Esq., the new Resident, with Mrs. Maltby, arrived here on the morning of the 14th Jan. The same evening Mr. Maltby paid a private visit to H.H. the Rajah, in company with his predecessor in office, who left Trevandrum very early on the 16th, on which day came off the Durbar for the reception of the Governor's letter to his Highness, intimating the appointment of Mr. Maltby to the

office of British Resident at the court of Travancore. The Durbar was announced for 1 o'clock P.M. At about noon, all the accustomed paraphernalia of a state ceremonial, in the shape of howdah'd elephants, caparisoned horses, troops, &c., &c., were in readiness for the occasion in front of the hall of audience. The invited guests, who commenced to arrive soon after, were ushered into the spacious lower hall of the edifice, and were there awaiting the Resident, who arrived about one o'clock with Mrs. Maltby, accompanied in the same carriage by Major Drury. Mrs. Maltby, leaning on the arm of the Major, was led direct to the presence chamber, where she was introduced to his Highness. The Resident was received at the entrance to the lower hall by the Dewan, and at the landing of the stairs leading to the chamber by H. H. Rama Vurmah, first Prince and representative Ellia Rajah. The company assembled, and the first compliments over, Mr. Maltby presented his credentials in due form, which were received by the Rajah in true oriental fashion, with both hands—a demonstration at once of respect and regard. His Highness, having perused it silently, handed the letter over to his minister, who read it to the standing assembly with a distinct articulation. In a few seconds a royal salute and *feu de joie* announced the fact to the large concourse of spectators who thronged the very extensive area which fronts the building. About half an hour was passed in ceremonious conversation between his Highness and the Resident, at the close of which garlands were placed round the necks and arms of Mr. and Mrs. Maltby by his Highness in person, who besides presented each with a bouquet of flowers. The same honours were conferred, in pursuance of native etiquette, on the other ladies and gentlemen by their Highnesses the first and third Princes. Immediately afterwards the Resident, Mrs. Maltby, and Major Drury took leave, Mrs. Maltby being, as on arrival, conducted by the Major, and the Resident accompanied by the first Prince to the top of the stairs, while the Dewan attended the gentlemen to their carriages.—*Cochin Courier*.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**AN INCIDENT FOR SIR CRESWELL CRESWELL.**—Poona has just been the scene of one of those melancholy incidents which involve in ruin all connected with them. The facts, so far as we have ascertained them, appear to be these:—Mr. Hunt, the leading partner of the auctioneer and commission firm of Hunt, Monnet, and Co., discovered that a Cornet Browne, of the 14th dragoons, had been carrying on an intrigue with his wife, Mrs. Hunt, we believe, upon being questioned upon the point, admitted her guilt. Mr. Hunt, therefore, mounted his horse and rode over to Kirkee to Cornet Browne's bungalow. The Cornet laughed in his face when he spoke of satisfaction, and boasted of the intimacy which had existed between him and Mrs. Hunt. Exasperated beyond measure at the ruffianly brutality of Cornet Browne, Mr. Hunt drew a revolver from his pocket, and shot him down in the midst of his sneers and mockery. Mr. Hunt is now a prisoner at Poona, and Cornet Browne is, we understand, slowly recovering. As the case is one which will be judicially investigated, we shall abstain from making any commentary upon the details connected with this unhappy event. It may, however, be mentioned that Mr. Browne has been pronounced out of danger, and that Mr. Hunt has been liberated on bail.

**MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE C. IN C.**—In consequence of Captain Armstrong, interpreter and officiating military secretary to his excellency the Commander-in-Chief, being appointed to the staff of the Lieutenant-governor, North-west provinces, Captain Green, H.M.'s 77th Regiment, is appointed Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief from the 2nd Feb.

**MR. ARNOLD**, principal of the Poona College, has been permitted to resign his appointment as a member of the Poona Municipal Commission.

**A WARNING TO THE UNWARY.**—A case has been tried in the Small Cause Court of Bombay, which should be a warning to all young men in England how they make rash engagements to come out to India. Messrs. Watson and Co., of this town, whose business is of a similar character to that of the celebrated Moses, and other outfitters, engaged a young man named Way and his wife, to be their assistants in Bombay, for a period of three years. The Ways' joint salary was to be 125 Rs. a month, out of which sum—barely sufficient to keep them alive—they were to repay their passage money in the second-class overland at the rate of Rs. 20 a-month. They were, further, bound over in an absurdly enormous sum not to set up as rivals in business to Messrs. Watson for fourteen years after the expiration of their agreement. Way's wife fell ill soon after their arrival, but went on with her work as a milliner till at last she was ordered home, as the only chance of saving her life. Way's health, too, gave way; and his employers withheld his salary, contrary to the express tenor of the agreement, when he sent them notice that his doctor had told him he must return to England. Way was compelled to bring an action against them for the recovery of the money, which the judge of the Small Cause Court at once decided in his favour. The public indignation was greatly excited against the Messrs. Watson, and the newspapers took up the cause of Way, who was left almost destitute, not having even enough money to pay his way home. Subscription lists were opened at the *Gazette* and *Times and Standard* offices, and in a few days the former journal received the sum of Rs. 710, and the latter Rs. 451.

**CAPTAIN HAINES**, formerly political agent at Aden, has been suffering for the last ten months from diarrhoea, and his medical advisers consider a change of climate as the only antidote to the chronic dysentery which the disease is fast assuming. Should the unfortunate gentleman's incarceration, under the circumstances, be still prolonged, it is believed that the hot weather, which is fast approaching, will so far aggravate the alarming symptoms of the case, as to render human aid perfectly valueless. It is, however, to be hoped that Lord Elphinstone will ward off the coming event by an act of mercy, if not of justice, towards the "best officer the Indian navy ever produced."

**EXTENSION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AMONG THE NATIVES.**—We have had an illustration this last week of the extent to which the English language is becoming a medium of communication between the natives of the different presidencies. A representative of Bengal was among us (Bombay), and as there was a considerable desire to hear him speak on some topic of general interest, he delivered a lecture; but the only language in which he could communicate with a Bombay audience was the English. He was ignorant of the languages of the natives of this presidency, and they with those of Bengal. And if an educated youth from Madras or from the Punjab would visit Bombay, he would find himself shut up to the use of English as a means of communicating with his fellow-countrymen of this presidency. This will be increasingly the case. The books published in the vernaculars of the other presidencies are lost to the student class of this. They would be more accessible, in fact, if they were in a dead language, the Sanscrit, though in that they could have but few readers compared with the number they would have if published in English. The Tamil is as much a foreign tongue to the Marathi, and the Marathi to the Bengali, as the Italian is to the Englishman, with only this difference, that there is a likelihood that the educated Englishman may learn the Italian, but scarcely the remotest possibility that the Bengali youth will attack the Marathi, or the Marathi youth the Tamil language. The only language in which a native of India can address his countrymen so as to be

understood by readers in all India is the English language. The Bombay Tract Society has published in the vernaculars of this presidency books that had previously appeared in the Bengali and Canarese languages; but the originals had first to be translated into English before they could be made available for the Marathi writer. When the time comes for a native newspaper designed to circulate throughout India, the English language will be the one adopted for it.—*Guardian*.

**H.M.'s 64th.**—Under instructions from army head-quarters, the officer commanding H.M.'s 64th regiment has received orders to hold in readiness for embarkation four hundred non-commissioned rank and file, with a proper complement of officers, for the purpose of proceeding to Aden to do garrison duty there. This will reduce the number remaining with the head-quarters of this distinguished corps, at Kurrachee, to about three hundred and thirty men.

**SIR HENRY SOMERSET.**—Although Sir Henry Somerset has taken his passage by the March steamer for England, yet we (*Telegraph and Courier*) understand it is not at all likely he will leave India by that opportunity. The instructions he has received from the Horse-Guards are to the effect, that he is to remain in India until relieved. Lady Somerset will, however, proceed home by the March steamer; and it was undoubtedly his Excellency's intention to have accompanied her had the requirements of the public service permitted it. With a soldier, however, duty is the first consideration; and should Sir William Mansfield go to China, Sir Henry Somerset's tenure of office may be indefinitely prolonged.

**BOMBAY LAW SCHOOL.**—We understand that the Law School is shortly to be affiliated to the University of Bombay in connection with its Law Faculty. Three professorships at present constitute this school—that is to say, two Government professorships of Law, and the Perry professorship of Jurisprudence. Of the former, one professorship is held by J. F. Hore, Esq., First Judge of the Small Cause Court, and the other by Dr. R. T. Reid, Coroner of Bombay, who also holds the Perry professorship. There are at present 31 students on the roll of the Law Classes, exclusive of 30 Candidate Law Students—making in all 61 students. Of the Law Students, properly so called, there are two classes: the junior, consisting of students who, after attending for at least one session the lectures of the Perry professor in General Jurisprudence, proceed to the study of the Common Law, in its three great branches of Contracts, Torts, and Crimes; and the senior, which consists of two divisions, both of which attend Professor Reid's lectures in Judicial Evidence and Procedure, and the upper division only Professor Hore's lectures on the Principles of Equity. The junior law class, while attending Professor Hore's lectures on Contracts and Mercantile Law on Tuesdays, attend Professor Reid on Saturdays in Delicts and Criminal Law.

**ADDRESS TO MR. C. BANNERMAN.**—The following address, signed by all the engineers of the Indian navy, afloat and ashore, has been presented to Mr. C. Bannerman, senior engineer, I. N., who left Bombay on the 9th of February for England, having retired after twenty-five years' good and honourable service:—"It is with feelings of deep regret that we part with you at this time. You have passed nearly a quarter of a century in this country, and were always the first to hold out the right hand of welcome and fellowship to us on our arrival on these shores. Your great and invariable kindness to all was more that of a brother or indulgent parent than of a stranger, as you were to most of us. Not only was it displayed in your general goodness of heart, but in the various acts of assistance which you rendered us in our need. We need not dwell longer on this subject, for your wide-spread reputation as a warm-hearted and generous friend is so well known to those with whom you have been long associated as to make it quite unnecessary for us to reiterate it here. We would also sincerely thank you for the lessons your habits of industry, sobriety, and frugality have taught us, and express a hope that

you may live long to be an example to others, and to enjoy the gratification to be derived from its results. Whilst we deeply regret your intended departure, we are pleased that your absence will, God willing, be of short duration, and we sincerely and fervently wish you a speedy and pleasant passage to the land of your home, there to renew the associations of your boyhood's days, and to enjoy the happiness of intermingling with friends for whom long absence we believe makes you yearn. And with our prayers for your happiness and prosperity, and with unfeigned thanks for many kindnesses to us, we humbly bid you farewell, and God speed."

**FORTIFICATIONS OF BOMBAY.**—In the matter of the fortifications of Bombay it has been decided, we believe, that batteries shall be erected on the Middle Ground, Caranjah Shoal, Butcher's Island, and the Oyster Rock. The Home Government have been requested to send out fifty or sixty Armstrong guns, and these, with the 56 and 68-pounders in the Arsenal, will give a warm reception to any one who may invite it. The Middle Ground shoal is, we hear, being raised to high-water level by means of convict labour, and, if we are not misinformed, her Majesty's Government have already sanctioned the fortifications that have been named. In Colonel Jervis's plan, some years ago, the elevation of the Sunken Rock was a prominent feature, and the construction upon it of a formidable battery. It is right in the line of entrance to the harbour, and a ship must, of necessity, approach it *end on* until she passes it, and that she must do very close, or be thrown over upon the Caranjah Shoal battery. This rock would seem to have been lost sight of altogether; but a battery there would do more damage to a fleet entering the harbour than all the others put together.

**TWO MISSIONARIES** of the Established Church of Scotland, Rev. Robert Paterson and Rev. John Taylor, have arrived in Bombay, on their way to the Punjab. They expect to resume, at Seal-kote, the labours interrupted by the death of the lamented Hunters, who were slain by the mutineers in July, 1857.

**PARSEE LOYALTY REWARDED.**—We learn that at a grand durbur held on Jan. 27, in the Adawlut at Surat, the agent for the Right Hon. the Governor presented a pair of rich shawls to Mr. Burjorjee Merwanjee, in token of reward for his loyal services during the late mutiny, in having placed his house in Broach at the disposal of Government for the use of the troops.

**THE ZOROASTRIANS OF PERSIA.**—It is stated that the Shah of Persia has, in compliance with the prayer of a petition forwarded to him from Bombay, agreed to exempt the Zoroastrian residents in Persia from the payment of a tax hitherto levied upon them; and for the non-payment of which in preceding years several of the Zoroastrians were forcibly converted to the Moslem creed. In consideration of this exemption, the Parsees of Bombay and other parts of India have to pay annually into the Teheran treasury the sum of Rs. 5,500, to be raised by contributions. The carrying out of this benevolent measure is due to the trustees of the "Iranee Fund," who deserve the thanks of their less fortunate countrymen now resident in Persia.

**MR. HENRY NEWTON**, the registrar and acting judge of the Sudder Adawlut, will, it is said, succeed Mr. H. L. Anderson as secretary to Government in the political and judicial departments.

**ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.**—We understand that the Rev. W. H. Schwaba, B.A., chaplain, has been appointed to do general duty at the presidency. The Rev. H. W. Bagnell, who lately arrived from England, has been appointed assistant-chaplain, to do duty at the station of Neemuch.

**SERIOUS AFFRAY.**—A serious disturbance occurred on the 31st January, in Bazar Gate-street, when the police were arrayed against some native sepoys, and the consequences would, in all likelihood, have been serious, perhaps fatal, but for the good sense of the naigue commanding the native sepoys. It appears that about eight p.m. on that evening there was a party at the house, near the Bazar Gate, of Munguldas Nathoobhoy,

Esq., J.P., on account of the marriage of a relative of his head clerk; and as the marriage procession was passing towards the market, the sergeant-major on duty at the Bazar Gate pressed onward, accompanied by some native sentries, and challenged the bandmen to stop the music on pain of being instantly taken into custody. The music, though stopped for a short time, was played again as the procession approached the house of the bride, the distance between the two houses being some four or five hundred yards. The sergeant-major, apparently incensed at the music being played against his order, returned with a gunner, both armed with swords, and another European, and insisted on the music being stopped, regardless of the remonstrances urged to him, and the licence for the music granted by the magistrate. With the view to avoid unpleasant consequences, the natives in the procession sought the protection of the police inspector Rowjee, who appeared on the spot with a few policemen, and seeing the licence, and the time and hour specified therein, spoke to the sergeant-major to allow the music being played. Rowjee being threatened with imprisonment, a European constable was called to the spot. This officer was no more successful in his representations to the sergeant-major; and the latter, enraged at something, ordered the sentries, who were called to the spot, to fire upon the constable. He (the constable) showed the naigue of the guard the badge of his office, and warned him not to obey the order but at his peril. The sentries refused to fire, and the sergeant-major retreated with his European companions. The sergeant-major, it is said, denied having given the order to fire, in the presence of the officer commanding the main guard and Mr. Forjett, who came there afterwards; but the naigue, on being questioned, admitted to these gentlemen having refused to obey the order of the sergeant-major. The gunner was ordered into arrest by the officer. The case, we understand, is at present in the hands of legal advisers; and may probably be investigated before a magistrate or a court martial.

**ELPHINSTONE TESTIMONIAL.**—Following the good plan set by the students and the ex-students of the Elphinstone Institution at Bombay, a number of the latter now located in Kurrachee held, on the 22nd January, a meeting of their body in the rooms of the native general library at that station, for the purpose of expressing their regret at the death of their benefactor, the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone. The following resolution was passed, and more than Rs. 100 were subscribed on the spot. "That the Elphinstonians and others in Kurrachee have received with deep regret and sorrow the news of the demise of the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, and in a kindred spirit of gratitude with their fellow students in Bombay think it desirable to contribute their mite to the fund that is being collected towards the erection of a bust in the Victoria Museum and gardens."

**BANK OF BOMBAY.**—A general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bombay was held on the 26th Jan., under Section 14th of Act III. of 1840, to elect a new director in the room of Mr. Richard Willis, resigned. Mr. S. D. Birch, president, occupied the chair. The secretary, Mr. Stuart, read the notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and newspapers calling the meeting; also the section of the bank charter under which it was convened. He then submitted the list of proprietors resident in Bombay eligible as directors. It was then proposed by Cawasjee Jehangir, Esq., seconded by W. B. Tristram, Esq., and resolved, that William Steven, Esq., be elected a director in the room of Richard Willis, Esq., resigned. Thanks being duly voted to the chairman, the meeting dissolved.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 25. Duke of Roxburgh, Lawson, Kurrachee.—26<sup>th</sup> Kitty Cordes, Sopwith, Galle; Alice Drouhet, Haelewych, Liverpool; Augusta and Gustave, Penassit, Western Port; Ally, Macgregor, Calcutta.—27. Tchernysa, Jopp, Liverpool;

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## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Camp Somalka, Jan. 7.*—Appointments in the Punjab Irregular Force:—

Guide Corps:—Assist. surg. J. E. Tason to the medical charge of the Guide Corps, v. assist. surg. Bellew, ap. civil assist. surg. of Murree.

1st Punjab Inf.—Assist. surg. F. L. Stewart, of 14th Punjab Inf., to the med. charge of the 1st Punjab Inf., v. assist. surg. J. R. Jackson.

H. E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to place at the disposal of the Public Works Dep. the services of Lieut. H. T. Murray, do du. with the 4th Bengal Irreg. Cav.

*Home Dep., Camp Garoumda, Jan. 11.*—No. 10.—The servs. of Lieut. W. S. Clarke are replaced at the disposal of the C. in C. for employment with the forces proceeding to China.

Maj. T. James is appd. temp. to be superint. of police in the camp of the Gov. gen., and also that of the C. in C.

*Camp Bootana, Jan. 13.*—No. 94.—Lieut. col. H. Bruce, c.b., chief of the police in Oude, having been appd. dep. adj. gen. of H.M.'s Indian forces proceeding to China, his servs. are placed at the disposal of the C. in C. in India.

*Head Qrs., Camp Kurnaul, Jan. 12.*—Capt. W. Oliphant, exec. engr. at Gwalior, is trans. to the Punjab as exec. engr., 3rd class.

Capt. A. G. Priestley, exec. engr., 3rd div., grand trunk road, to be exec. engr. at Gwalior, v. Oliphant. Mr. W. Hall, now employed at Gwalior, to be exec. engr., 3rd div., grand trunk road, v. Priestley.

*Camp Paneput, Jan. 9.*—Maj. E. Campbell, 3rd Bombay Eur. regt., cant. jt. mag. of Morar, has 2 mo. leave, prep. to apply for leave to Eur.

*Fort William, Jan. 19.*—No. 57 of 1860.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe: Assist. surg. W. J. Haig, of the med. dept., for 1 year, without pay.

No. 58 of 1860.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proceed to Eur. on furl.:

Col. F. Rowcroft, of the 62nd N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

Lieut. G. C. Rowcroft, 41st N.I., 2nd in command regt. of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, 2 years, under new regs.

Lieut. T. G. Thellusson, 29th N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 59.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Eur., on leave of abs., on a.c.:

Lieut. A. Whiting, 59th N.I., for 18 mos., under new regs.

*Jan. 20.*—No. 60.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, m.c.:

Lieut. F. A. Stubbs, art., for 15 mos., under new regs.

Capt. E. Harrison, regt. of art., for 18 mos., under new regs.

2nd Capt. H. Murray, regt. of art., for 18 mos., under new regs.

No. 65.—Capt. H. A. Taylor, sub-ass. comy. gen., is reported to have passed a successful examination on Nov. 15, 1859, in the tests prescribed in G.G.O., No. 1,059, of July 22.

No. 66.—Returned to duty:—

Col. H. Forster, com. Shekhawatee batt., date of arrival at Fort William, Jan. 2.

No. 67.—The following order issued by the Govt. of Bombay is confirmed:—

No. 9.—*Jan. 7.*—Granting leave of abs. to Europe on m.c. to the undermentioned:—

Lieut. M. J. White, 26th N.I., for 3 years.

Lieut. E. Chapman, 14th N.I., for 3 years.

No. 69.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proceed to Europe on furlough:—

Captain G. A. Renny, of the regt. of art., for 3 years.

*Home Department, Fort William, Jan. 26, 1860.*—No. 206.—Notification.—The hon. the President in Council is pleased to re-transfer Mr. W. J. Money, of the civ. service, from the N. W. provinces, to the Bengal div. of the presy.

*Foreign Department, Camp Umballa, Jan. 18.*—No. 123.—Mr. W. M. Hearn, asst. inam commr., to offic. as asst. to the superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee at Belgaum.

No. 148.—Lieut. E. Hill, com. Oudh frontier police, has 8 weeks' leave from 1st proximo, to proceed to Calcutta, prep. to leave to England.

No. 147.—The Govr. gen. is pleased to appoint Brev. capt. J. Ashburner, 18th Bombay N.I., to offic. as asst. commr. of 3rd class in Nagpore.

Capt. Ashburner reported his arrival at Nagpore on Dec. 23, 1859.

*Jan. 19.*—No. 153.—Lieut. A. B. Cumberlege, personal asst. to the commr. of Nagpore, has priv. leave for 80 days.

Capt. Ashburner, offic. asst. commr., will perform the duties of personal asst. during Lieut. Cumberlege's abs.

No. 154.—Capt. J. Fulton, 32nd Madras N.I., rep. his arr. at Nagpore on 10th inst., and assumed charge of his duties as offic. asst. commr. of the 3rd class.

*Camp Mogul-ke-Serat, Jan. 21.*—No. 173.—Capt. W. H. Beynon, asst. to Gov. gen.'s agent for the States of Rajpootana, received charge of the Harowtee agency and superintendency of the Meena districts, from Maj. Brooke, on the 1st inst.

Lieut. H. Phillpotts, 2nd in com. of the Mhair regt., is app. to offic. as an asst. to the Gov. gen. agent for the States of Rajpootana, in the room of Capt. Beynon.

No. 175.—Capt. W. H. Hawes, of 63rd N.I., having resigned his app. of dep. commr. in Oude, his serv. are replaced at disposal of the military dept.

*Jan. 27.*—No. 287.—Mr. P. A. Walker, extra asst. commr. in Oude, has privilege leave for 1 month, from date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. N. A. Garstin, extra asst., is appd. to offic. for Mr. Walker, at Pertabgaurh, dur. his abs.

No. 288.—The prep. leave for 1 month granted to Mr. G. Hough, asst. commr. of Pegu, in G.O., dated 16th inst., No. 155, is extended to the date on which the pilot will leave the *Blenheim* at sea.

No. 289.—Asst. surg. J. F. Stewart assumed medical charge of the Bhurtpore agency on the 5th inst.

No. 290.—Dr. D. Brandis, superint. of forests, Pegu, returned to his duty on the 10th inst.

*Financial Dept., Jan. 25.*—No. 7.—Mr. W. P. Palmer, civil auditor, Fort William, resumed charge of his duties on the 23rd inst.

*Public Works Dept., Hd. Qrs., Camp Umballa, Jan. 18.*—No. 8.—With reference to public works department notification, No. 16, dated 7th ult., Lieut. E. S. Wood, H.M.'s 98th highlanders, is appd. a probationary asst. eng., and posted to the irrigation dept., N.W.P., from date of joining.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Jan. 18.*—No. 188.—Appointment.—Mr. G. O'Donnell to be dep. superint. of electric telegraph in the Pegu circle.

*Jan. 23.*—No. 186.—Rev. A. Horsburgh, app. an asst. chaplain in the Bengal estab., reported his arr. on the 18th inst., per str. *Colombo*. Mr. Horsburgh's servs. are placed at the disposal of the gov. of the Punjab.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Umballah, Jan. 18.*—No. 117.—The servs. of Lieut. E. B. Wimberley, 8rd Eur. regt., not being available for civil employ, that portion of the G.O. No. 643, dated 12th ult., placing them at the disposal of the gov. of the Punjab, is hereby cancelled.

*Fort William, Jan. 24.*—No. 251.—Miscellaneous:—Mr. G. L. Lang, asst. commr. at Onao, in Oude, has been invested with full powers fr. 14th inst.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Umballa, Jan. 18.*—No. 6.—Transfer:—Capt. W. R. Tucker, exec. engr. of the Benares div., is trans. to Oude, and will proceed to Fyzabad to relieve Capt. Cadell, about to proceed on leave.

No. 7.—Appointment.—Maj. J. St. J. Hovenden, of engns., replaced at the disposal of this department, in C. in C.'s orders, of the 19th Dec., 1859, is appointed an exec. eng. of the 3rd class, and posted to the N.W.P. as exec. eng. of the Benares divn., v. Capt. W. R. Tucker, transf. to Oude.

Major Hovenden will proceed to Benares to relieve Capt. Tucker, en route reporting himself at Agra to the chief eng.

*Fort William, Jan. 24.*—No. 80.—Admitted into the service and prom. to rank of cornet and ens. respectively, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

Cavalry.—Messrs. E. Hay, E. H. Willock, and W. B. Craigie; date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 19.

Infantry.—Messrs. D. M. Strong, F. E. Wiggins, E. C. Davidson, J. G. Maclean, and H. I. Baylis; date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 19.

No. 83.—The foll. alteration of rank is made:—21st N.I.—Lieut. J. F. Trevanion, fr. Sept. 7, 1858, v. Lieut. and brev. capt. J. G. Sparke, prom.; W. B. Birch, fr. Dec. 23, 1858, v. Lieut. G. G. Rooke, cashiered.

No. 85.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on leave of abs. on sick certificate:—

Capt. F. D. Urquhart, regt. of art., 3rd asst. mil. auditor gen., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 87.—Capt. E. R. Wiggins, 35th L.I., has leave fr. Feb. 1 to April 1, to Bombay, with permission to proceed thence to Eur. on furl. for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 89.—The foll. order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 3 of Jan. 4.—Granting leave of abs. to Eur. on m.c. to Lieut. D. W. G. Fairfield, regt. of art., for 18 mo., under new regs.

## BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Jan. 12.*—No. 102.—The Hon. the Pres. in Council is pleased to attach Mr. T. J. K. Hewitt, C.S., reported qualified for the

public service, to Bengal div. of the presy. of Fort William.

No. 124.—Rev. J. M. Thomson, appd. an asst. chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal estab., reported his arrival on the 8th inst., per ship *Alfred*.

Mr. Thomson's services are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of N.W.P.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Somalka, Jan. 7.*—No. 47.—The Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Maj. R. J. Meade, comdg. Meade's horse, to be extra asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India, temp., in add. to his present duties.

*Camp Paneput, Jan. 9.*—No. 61.—Lieut. A. P. Mew, of the 74th N.I., to offic. as adjt. of the Meywar Bheel corps.

*Jan. 10.*—No. 77.—Maj. J. Hall received charge of the office of superint. of Serohee from the political agent, Jondhpore, on 24th ult.

*Fort William, Jan. 16.*—No. 155.—Mr. G. Hough, asst. commr. of Pegu, has leave on m.c. for 1 year, to England, as also 1 mo.'s prep. leave.

*Jan. 17.*—No. 156.—The services of the Rev. W. W. Phelps, offic. chaplain of Lucknow, are placed at disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab and its dependencies.

Rev. C. A. L. Whyte is app. to offic. as chaplain of Lucknow.

No. 157.—Privilege Leave.—Dr. D. Brandis, superint. of forests, Pegu, for 45 days, fr. 2nd Dec. last.

No. 158.—Capt. J. P. Nixon, polit. agent, Jodhpore, availed himself, on 24th Dec. last, of the 2 mo.'s privilege leave granted to him in G.O. dated 23rd idem, No. 768.

No. 159.—Dr. J. B. Fleming, superint. of the central gaol at Dharaseo, returned to his duty on the 16th Dec. last.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Gurrounda, Jan. 11.*—No. 2.—Capt. S. Black, 37th N.I., exec. eng. of the Lahore div., is app. exec. eng. of the 3rd class, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 3.—Promotion.—Lieut. H. W. Garnault, engns., probationary asst. engr., in charge of the Tamlock div. of embankments, is prom. to grade of 2nd class asst. engr., with effect from 1st Nov., 1859.

No. 4.—Resignation.—Lieut. C. E. Webber, royal engns., probat. asst. engr., Allahabad, is perm. to resign his appt. in the depart. of public works, from 23rd Nov., 1859.

*Jan. 17.*—No. 48 of 1860.—Admitted to the service, and prom. to the rank of lieut. and ens. respectively, the two former from the dates assigned to them in G. G. O. Nos. 1,190 and 1,523 of 1859, leaving the date of commission of the latter to be adjusted hereafter:—

Artillery.—Mr. J. F. Cookealey, date of arrival at Fort William, 11th Jan.

Infantry.—Mr. C. E. D. Branson, date of arrival at Fort William, 11th Jan.

Mr. H. Carter, date of arrival at Fort William, 11th Jan.

No. 49.—Asst. surg. W. Wotherspoon Ireland, M.D., of the med. depart., has leave from 1st Nov., 1859, to the 31st March, 1860, to Bombay, prep. to leave m.c. to Europe.

No. 50.—Returned to duty:—

Captains J. T. Watson, 12th N.I., T. C. Anderson, 12th N.I., and Asst. surg. J. B. S. Brown, med. depart., date of arrival at Fort William, Jan. 11th.

No. 51.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on furlough:—

Lieut. S. S. Boulderson, 37th regt. N.I., Asst. commr. Hazara, for 2 years.

No. 52.—Capt. and brev. lieut. col. H. Le Geyt Bruce, of the regt. of art., is perm. to proceed to Eur., for the residue of the furl. on the same account granted to him in G. G. O. No. 227 of 7th Feb. 1856.

*Fort William, Jan. 19.*—No. 154.—Mr. G. A. Pepper, C.S., returned to duty Jan. 8, and is re-attached to the Bengal div.

No. 162.—The following asst. chaplains to be chaplains, fr. Dec. 13, 1859:—Revs. H. Smith, D.D., F. C. Viret, and H. Tason.

*Jan. 20.*—No. 166.—Mr. H. Lushington, C.S., returned to duty Jan. 19, is re-attached to N.W. Prov., the Punjab, and Oude.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Gurrounda, Jan. 11.*—Mr. F. Lincoln to be an extra asst. commr. 3rd class in Oude.

*Camp Kurnaul, Jan. 12.*—No. 90.—The services of Capt. W. D. Dickson, 8rd Bombay N.I., are replaced temp. at the disp. of the Bombay Govt.

*Fort William, Jan. 20.*—No. 224.—Lieut. A. B. Cumberlege has 1 mo.'s leave.

No. 222.—The services of Dr. J. J. T. Lawrence, civil surg. of Dhurmsalla, are placed at disp. of the mil. dept.

Maj. R. Strachey, engns., having returned to the Pres. fr. leave, resumed his duties as consulting engr. to the Govt. of India, railway dept., Jan. 19.

Col. R. Henderson, c.b., Madras engns., having returned fr. sick leave, resumed ch. of his duties as chief engr. of Hyderabad, Jan. 30.

**Revision of the Engineer Establishment.**

*Fort William, 6th Jan.*—No. 18.—Notification.—The Hon. the Pres. in Council, with the concurrence

of H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen., is pleased to sanc-



8. The scale of engineer establishment for Bengal (exclusive of assistant engineers) will therefore be as follows :—

N.B.—The Assistant to the Chief Engineer and Secretary is included amongst the Officers of the grade of Executive Engineer.

Capt. C. H. Dickens to be comptroller and auditor public works accounts.  
Maj. G. Chesney to offic. while Capt. Dickens is

3. Midnapore.—Lieut. J. D. Swayne, Midnapore, Jellasore, Bancoora, 120 miles of road, from Panchkoora to Raighat: 315 miles of embankments.

inst., to the grade of asst. to the superint. revenue survey and assessment S. Mahratta country, and will

inst., to the grade of asst. to the superint. revenue survey and assessment S. Mahratta country, and will

be continued to be employed in the Hyderabad assigned districts.

Capt. H. B. Sandford, 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Sattara, has privilege leave of absence for 1 mo., fr. 1st prox.

Dr. Mathew Kane, dep. assay mr. of the Bombay mint, ass. ch. of his du. on 14th inst.

Capt. W. D. Dickson, of the 3rd N.I., has passed the prescribed exam. in the Canarese language.

Lieut. F. L. Smith is confirmed in his appt. as asst. engr.

Capt. C. T. Boddam is app. to succ. Capt. Cotgrave as exec. engr., Ahmedabad and Kaira collectorates.

Rev. C. Harding has been app. a registrar of marriages for the town and island of Bombay.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted the Rev. Mr. Cook, dated Nov. 21 last, is cane.

From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 9.

Lieut. A. C. Way, 2nd in comm. of the Sawunt Waree local corps, has been app. under sect. 18 of Act V. of 1852, registrar of marriages in Sawunt Waree.

Asst. surg. James, app. to charge of jail at Dhoolia, is invested with the powers of an asst. magist.

Mr. E. P. Robertson, actg. 1st asst. mag. of Broach, is vested with full powers of a magist., with the exception of the power of review.

Mr. Propert, supernu. 3rd asst. magist., is invested with powers to inflict corporal punishment, under Act I. of 1853.

Mr. C. Forbes, judicial asst. to magist. of Sattara, has leave for 3 mos.

Mr. A. B. Warden, Judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad, has leave for 1 month.

The right hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. F. Lloyd to act as judicial asst. to the magist. of Sattara, during absence of Mr. Forbes.

Mr. R. White to act as sen. asst. judge and session judge of Surat, for the detached station of Broach, during absence of Mr. Mactier.

Mr. H. B. Lockett to be sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad for detached station of Kaira, in succession to Mr. Walter.

Capt. W. L. Cahusac, superintdt. of bazars at Ahmedabad, is invested with civil jurisdiction contemplated by Act III. of 1859.

The rt. hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to invest the several educational inspectors with the powers of asst. mag. in the respective zillahs of their divs.

Mr. J. N. Rose is appd. to act as rev. commsnr., southern div., until the dep. of Mr. Fawcett for Eur., and to be rev. commsnr., southern div., from the date of Mr. Fawcett's dep.

Mr. J. W. Hadow to be coll. and mag. of Kaira.

Mr. A. Gray to be coll. and mag. of Sholapore.

Mr. A. Rogers to act as coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, continuing temp. to perform the duties of settlement officer in Guzerat.

Mr. W. G. Pedder is att. to the settlement officer in Guzerat.

Mr. W. H. Propert, of the C.S., has passed the departmental examination, according to the second standard.

Asst. surg. Beatty, superint. of vaccination, Concan div., performed the duties of civil surg., Tanna, from the 15th Dec., 1859, to the 31st Jan., 1860.

Capt. W. R. Dickinson, exec. engr., Belgaum and Kolapore, has priv. leave for 2 mo., from 12th Jan., 1860.

Capt. Hancock, engr., is appt. a 1st class asst. exec. engr. of Poona districts.

Lieut. G. L. C. Merewether, probationary asst. exec. engr., is confirmed as an asst. exec. engr.

The following proms. are made in the public works dept.:—

Lieut. Holland, exec. engr., 4th class, to be exec. engr. of 3rd class.

Capt. Greig, 1st class asst. engr., to be engr. of 3rd class.

Capt. Griffith, acting exec. engr. of 4th class, to be confirmed in that grade, v. Lieut. Holland, prom.

Rev. R. F. Colvin, junr. chap. Church of Scotland, is allowed to pro. on pastoral du., to Kurrachee, by the str. which leaves the pres. on 12th Feb., and to be absent from pres. to 8th April, 1860.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle*, Jan. 23.—No. 50.—Lieut. col. J. R. Keily, 7th N.I., pol. superint. Pahanpore, has a furl. to Europe for 18 mos., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 51.—Lieut. G. W. Playfair, 34th Madras N.I., att. to new brigade, is allowed a furl. to Europe for 15 mos., on m.c., under new regs.

Jan. 24.—No. 52.—Corn. S. Bullock, Madras cav., has a furl. to Europe for 18 mos., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 54.—Lieut. J. P. Burton, 3rd Punjab cav., late 62nd Bengal N.I., has furl. to Europe for 3 years, on m.c., under old furl. regs.

No. 55.—Lieut. G. D. Eales, 29th N.I., 2nd in com. 2nd Belooch regt., has a furl. to Europe for 15 mos., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 56.—Capt. D. F. Fearon, 10th N.I., having been

pronounced unfit for further active duty, H.M.'s Sec. of State for India has authorised his being transf. to the invalid estab. from 12th inst.

No. 57.—Lieut. W. Jackson, late 53rd Bengal N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, on m.c., under old furl. regs.

Jan. 25.—No. 58.—Lieut. J. Clements, 3rd N.I., and Sub-asst. comy. gen. Dharwar, has a furl. to Europe for 15 mos., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 59.—Brev. maj. L. G. Petrie, art., has a furl. to Europe for 2 years, under new furl. regs.

No. 60.—Capt. W. D. Dickson, 3rd N.I., having been replaced temporarily at the disposal of this Government by the Govt. of India, is now at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. for service with his regt.

Jan. 27.—No. 65.—The following officer, cadet of the season 1845, is prom. to the brevet rank of capt. from the date specified opposite his name:—

Lieut. F. L. Mackeson, 19th N.I.; 3rd Jan., 1860.

No. 66.—Admitted to the serv. as cadets of cav. and inf. on this estab. Date of arr. at Bombay, 20th Jan., 1860:—

Cavalry.—No. 267.—Mr. D. G. Pitcher.

Infantry.—No. 251.—Mr. F. H. T. G. Cumming; No. 256, Mr. R. J. LePoer Trench.

Ranked and posted in G.G.O., No. 811, dated 30th Sept., 1859.

Jan. 30.—No. 67.—Capt. H. G. Raverly, 3rd N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 6 mo.

No. 68.—The following promotion is made in the commissariat department:—

Lieut. L'Estrange, sub-asst. comy. gen., to be actg. dep. asst. comy. gen., in consequence of the departure of Lieut. col. Pope on furl. to Europe.

No. 70.—The following promotion is made:—

10th N.I.—Lieut. T. W. Pierce, to be capt. of a comy. from the 13th Jan., 1860, v. Capt. Fearon, transferred to invalid estab. from the 12th idem.

No. 71.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated Oct. 19, 1859, by Lieut. col. Donovan, appointing Lieuts. Merewether and Smith, corps of engr., to be acting asst. field engr. Oookamundul field force.

Feb. 7.—No. 80.—Capt. J. D. Williams, 28th N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 81.—Col. H. James, comg. at Asseergurh, has priv. leave, to proc. to Bombay, from Feb. 20 to March 30, 1860.

No. 82.—2nd Capt. D. Thompson, corps of engr., has leave to Jubbulpore, for 6 mo., com. from 10th inst., under new regs.

No. 83.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 1, 1860.—By Col. Stiles, app. Lieut. and adjt. La Touche, 17th N.I., (in addition to his other duties) to receive charge of the bazars and treasure chest, Kattywar and Oookamundul field force, v. Capt. Poyson.

Dated Jan. 19, 1860.—By Col. James, app. Maj. Lowrie, 30th N.I., to act as commissariat agent and superint. of bazars at Asseergurh, with effect from 20th idem, v. Capt. Annesley.

Feb. 8.—No. 84.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated Aug. 28, 1859.—By Maj. Mockler, appg. Lieut. Hicks, 2nd in comd. 1st Belooch battn., to act as cantonment superint. at Hyderabad, with effect fr. 30th idem, v. Capt. Sandwith.

No. 85.—The undermentioned gentleman is admitted to the service as cadet of cavalry on this estab. Date of arr. at Bombay, Jan. 30, 1859:—

Cavalry.—No. 318, Mr. J. Fagan.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Jan. 25.—Leave of absence:—

Major Ellerman, 98th regt., 12 mos., from date of giving over the details of the Jager corps at the Cape of Good Hope, and of his services being dispensed with by the Governor of that colony, subject to the approval of his lordship the C. in C. in India.

33rd Foot.—Ens. R. Fawcett, in ext., from Jan. 17 to Feb. 16, 1860, to remain in the Deccan or at Matheran.

83rd Foot.—Ens. E. Brymer, for 1 mo., from Jan. 21, 1860, to remain at Bombay.

Jan. 26.—With reference to G.O., No. 60, 25th inst., Capt. W. D. Dickson, 3rd N.I., is directed to join his corps.

#### ALTERATION IN COURT-MARTIAL RULES.

Jan. 27.—Provisions having lately been made in the 12th section of the Annual Mutiny Act for trial of officers and soldiers of H.M.'s army by courts martial composed exclusively of officers of H.M.'s Indian army, when necessary or expedient, H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the following alterations be made in the rules for the guidance of courts martial, namely, that article 28, page 6, be altered thus, "Courts martial for the trial of officers and soldiers of H.M.'s army, or of H.M.'s Indian army, may, when necessary or expedient, be composed exclusively of officers of either of those services," and that the following words be erased from note 34, page 107, at lines 5 and 6, namely, "or entirely of officers of the East India Company's service, in either case."

Lieut. W. Bannerman, 3rd N.I., and acting 2nd in comd. 2nd regt. S. Mahratta horse, is directed to join his regt., under orders for China.

Unp. Ens. J. Hunter, at present attached to 7th N.I., is directed to join and do duty with 3rd N.I.

Jan. 28.—Leave of abs.:—

95th regt.—Asst. surg. J. Clark, M.D., for 12 mo., to England, subject to the confirmation of the C. in C. in India.

Asst. surg. R. A. Elliott, 95th regt., to take med. ch. of the regt.

Referring to G.O. No. 473, dated May 25, the transf. of Lieut. H. J. Johnson, 29th N.I., therein provisionally directed, is approved and confirmed by the Sec. of State for India.

Leave of abs.:—

Staff.—Lieut. col. R. W. D. Leith, Asst. Adj. gen., N.D.A., from Jan. 21 to Feb. 28, to Bombay on m.c., prep. to ob. m.c. Eur.

3rd regt. L.C.—Lieut. col. J. C. Owen, C.B., from Jan. 25 to Feb. 28, to Bombay on m.c., prep. to Eur. m.c.

22nd N.I.—Lieut. J. Jacob, from Feb. 1 to 25, to remain in Bombay on priv. leave.

1st Belooch regt.—Lieut. G. F. Beville, actg. adjt., from Feb. 1 to April 1, to Bombay on priv. leave.

#### SALARY OF REGIMENTAL INSTRUCTORS OF MUSKETRY.

Jan. 30.—Government has authorized the staff salary of regimental instructors of musketry of H.M.'s Indian forces at this pres. being fixed at Rs. 60 per mensem in addition to horse allowance, subject to the approval of the Government of India.

Ens. Murray (unatt.) is confirmed in the app. of adjt. to 3rd Belooch batt.

With the sanction of Government, Capt. W. Widdicombe, 7th N.I., Actg. dep. asst. qmr. gen., is app. to ch. of invalids of the season proc. to England.

The leave to Capt. Osborne, invalid estab. in G.O.C. No. 4 of 15th ult., is modified, to leave on the same account and up to the same date, to proc. to the sea side and Bombay.

Jan. 30.—Leave of absence:—

56th Foot.—Paymr. H. Finlay, to England, under new furl. regs., accompanying the invalids, via the Cape of Good Hope, m.c.

Staff.—Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals C. Whyte, Esq., to England, under new furl. regs., m.c.

On arrival they will report themselves to the adjt. gen., horse guards.

Jan. 31.—Capt. Armstrong, interp. and offic. mil. sec., is perm. to res. his appt. on the personal staff of the C. in C. consequent on H.E.'s tour of command shortly expiring.

Capt. Armstrong is permitted to proc. to N.W.P., in anticipation of his being app. to staff of the Lieut. gov., N.W.P.

Capt. Green, H.M.'s 77th regt., is app. mil. sec. to the lieut. gen. C. in C., from 1st prox., v. Armstrong.

Feb. 1.—Cav. cadet J. Fagan, rec. arr. fr. England, is att. to do du., for a period of 6 mos. with H.M.'s 6th Innuiskilling dragoons.

#### UNIFORMS.

*Bombay*, Feb. 7.—There being no defined uniform for officers holding the undermentioned appts., the C. in C. directs that they shall wear the dress prescribed for their rank in the branch of the service to which they belong:—

Superintendent of Bazars.

Cantonment Magistrate.

Commissariat Agent.

Probationary Commissariat Officers.

Line and Fort Adjutant, temporarily app. while their regt. is at the station.

Officers on civil employ are not permitted to wear staff uniform when they are at any military station on occasions at which uniform (dress or undress as the case may be) is worn by officers of the army; they will appear in the regimental dress of their respective ranks.

Feb. 8.—Capt. R. M. Westropp, 14th N.I., is app. to the comm. of the Poona irreg. horse, fr. 1st inst., v. Brev. col. Tapp, c.b., A.D.C. to the Queen, who vacates.

Lieut. P. P. P. Fenwick, 25th N.I., is app. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 2nd extra batt., dur. abs. of Lieut. Strutt, otherwise employed.

Ens. W. H. Wilson, 18th N.I., is app. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 3rd Belooch regt., v. Cahill, who is directed to rejoin the 14th N.I.

Lieut. J. G. Edwards, regt. of art., is, with the sanction of govt., app. to do du. with the units of the season proceeding to England per ship *Vernon*.

Feb. 9.—Lieut. P. P. P. Fenwick, 25th N.I., having been reported fit for duty, is directed to proceed and take up his appointment.

Feb. 11.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty without prejudice to rank, by permission of H.M.'s principal Secretary of State for India in Council on Feb. 9, 1860:—

Lieut. col. C. W. Tremenhare, corps of engr., and superintg. engr. southern circle.

2nd Capt. (Brevet maj.) R. Pittman.  
Regt. of Artillery.—Capt. H. Lancaster, 20th N.I.  
Lieut. E. Bell, 1st Gren. N.I.  
Lieut. Leishman, regt. of art., is transferred from  
No. 16 L.F. batt. (Capt. Reid's) to No. 14 Lt. Field  
batt. (Captain Conybeare's), and directed to join.

### NAVAL.

*Bombay Castle, Jan. 25.*—No. 15.—The following temporary arrangement and appointments are confirmed:—

Com. Stradling, supernum. on board the *Auckland*, to com. of that vessel, and to conduct the duties of senior Indian naval officer at Aden from Dec. 21, v. Capt. Stephens.

Actg. Lieut. H. Morland, I.N., to be actg. lieut. of the *Auckland* fr. Dec. 6, to fill an existing vacancy.

Actg. Lieut. Morland, of the *Auckland*, to be store accountant of that vessel from Dec. 6, v. Capt. Stephens.

Asst. surg. D. Simpson, of the *Lady Canning*, to afford med. aid to the officers and crew of the *Auckland*, fr. Dec. 13, v. Asst. surg. Scott.

Mr. F. W. Daniell, captain's clerk, supernum. on board the *Auckland*, to be actg. purser of that vessel fr. Dec. 19, v. Mr. Hewett, purser.

Mr. F. W. Daniell, actg. purser of the *Auckland*, to perform the duties of captain's clerk of that vessel, in addition to his own, fr. Dec. 22, v. Mr. Ellis, captain's clerk, proc. to Bombay on duty.

Mr. F. W. Daniell, actg. purser of the *Auckland*, to perform duties of senior officer's clerk, in addition to his own, fr. Dec. 22, v. Mr. McGee, senior naval officer's clerk.

Capt. Playfair, asst. pol. resident, proc. on a tour of duty to the Somnoli coast, to be accommodated on board the *Auckland* at the commander's table, fr. Dec. 22 to Dec. 29.

No. 16.—Mr. C. Bannerman, 1st class engr., has a furl. to Eur. for 2 years.

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Jan. 27.*—Mr. S. Ridge, actg. 1st class 2nd master, a supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to the *Prince Arthur*.

Capt. Stephens, sen. I.N. officer at Aden, who arr. at presy. on duty, is perm. to rem. in Bombay on priv. leave for 80 days, fr. 17th inst.

*Bombay Castle, Jan. 27.*—No. 17.—Mr. A. B. Daniell, a volunteer for the I.N., arrived from England by the ship *Vernon* on the 20th inst.

*Superint.'s Office, Bombay, Jan. 28.*—Mr. E. W. Bullock, 1st class engr., super. attached to the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to the *Dalhousie*.

Mr. Barnes, 1st class engr., from the *Dalhousie* to the *Ajdaha*, for duty in the factory.

*Bombay Castle, Jan. 30.*—No. 18.—The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted by G.O. No. 22, dated 23rd Nov. last, to Mr. Jones, purser, is cancelled from Jan. 21, the date on which he returns to his duty.

*Superint.'s Office, Bombay, Feb. 7.*—Mr. R. F. Finnis, midshipman, super. of the *Falkland*, is to be transf. to the *Ajdaha* for study.

*Bombay Castle, Feb. 7.*—No. 21.—The following temp. arrangements and appts. are made by Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C. in C. of I.N.:—

Mr. J. Athey, acting 1st class 2nd master of the *Prince Arthur*, to be acting master of that vessel from 15th Dec., 1859.

Mr. W. Robinson to be acting 2nd class 2nd master of the *Dalhousie*, from 21st Jan., 1860.

Mr. T. B. Talput, acting 2nd class 2nd master of the *Pleid*, to be acting 1st class 2nd master of that vessel, from 21st Jan., 1860.

### BENGAL SQUADRON ORDERS.

Mr. G. B. Chicken, acting master Indian naval brig, Dum Dum, to the com. of a party of fifteen petty officers and seamen, to pro. on board the *Walter Morris*, as a guard over native convicts to Port Blair, from 29th Dec., 1859.

The officers below named to reside on shore, Calcutta, m.c.:—

Lieut. D. S. Duval, of the P.V. *Calcutta*, from the 16th Dec., 1859.

Mr. Rattray, midshipman of the *Ferooz*, from 29th Dec., 1859.

Feb. 8.—No. 22.—Mr. C. E. Beddom, mate, has a furl. to Eur. for 1 year on m.c., under new regs.

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Feb. 8.*—Mr. H. J. Hunter, acting mr. of the *Prince Arthur*, was permitted to reside on shore at the sanatorium for the benefit of his health, fr. the 7th inst.

Consequent on the contemplated departure to Eur., on m.c., of Acting Lieut. Beddom, of the *Ajdaha*, registrar of I.N. seamen and inspector of Bombay Steam Navigation Company's vessels, the following arrangements are to have effect, fr. the 9th inst.:—

Lieut. Leete, of the *Ajdaha*, to be inspector of Bombay Steam Navigation Company's vessels.

Lieut. Philbrick, of the *Ajdaha*, to be registrar of I.N. seamen.

Asst. surg. Johnson, of the *Ajdaha*, afforded med. aid to the officers and crew of the undermentioned vessels fr. the dates specified against each:—

*Prince Arthur*, to Jan. 15, v. McGrath, trans. to the *Berenice*, and *Falkland*, to Jan. 31, there being no other medical officer available.

### Court Martial.

#### ACTING-MASTER J. MORRISON, OF THE "BERENICE."

At a court martial assembled on board H.M.'s receiving-ship *Ajdaha*, I.N., at Bombay, on the 12th Jan., 1860, the court, pursuant to order dated Jan. 10, 1860, directed C. J. Crutenden, esq., commander I.N., and second officer in command of H.M.'s ships and vessels I.N. at Bombay, having been duly sworn according to an Act passed by the Gov. gen. of India, to proceed with the trial of Mr. John Morrison, acting master of H.M.'s steamer *Berenice*, I.N., on the following charges exhibited against him by G. T. Robinson, esq., lieut. comg. the said ship, viz.:—

First Charge.—For that he, the said Mr. J. Morrison, acting master, being in actual service and full pay, of and belonging to H.M.'s steamer *Berenice*, I.N., did, on or about the 22nd day of December, 1859, remain absent from his duty without leave, and neglect to appear at his station on board the said steamer while hauling out of dock and taking in mooring in Bombay Harbour.

Second Charge.—For that he was on or about between the twenty-second and thirty-first days of December, 1859, incapable of performing his duties from the effects of drunkenness.

Third Charge.—For that he did on or about the first day of January, 1860, absent himself from the said steamer, and remain absent without leave until on or about the 6th day of January, 1860.

Sentence.—And having carefully and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence in support of the charges, as well as what the prisoner had to offer in his defence, and having very maturely considered the whole, the court is of opinion that,

The charges are all proved, and the Court doth therefore adjudge the said Mr. John Morrison, Acting Master, to be dismissed from H.M.'s I.N., and rendered incapable of ever serving therein, and further to forfeit all pay and allowances that may be due to him, and he is hereby dismissed and sentenced accordingly.

Signed by the President and  
Members of the Court.

Office of the Commr.-in-Chief I.N.,  
Bombay, 28th January, 1860.

(Signed) R. B. LEEFE, Lieut.,  
Offg. Judge Advocate.

### BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of J., daughter, at Byculla, Feb. 4.  
BAIRAGON, wife of Lieut. T., son, at Meerut, Jan. 22.

BONE, wife of W., daughter, at Byculla, Feb. 10.  
CLAUDIUS, wife of A. J., son, at Madras, Jan. 28.

CLAYTON, wife of W. H., son, at Agra, Jan. 26.  
COTTON, wife of Capt. L. S., son, at Peshawur, Jan. 15.

DEEBLE, wife of Surg., son, at Belgaum, Jan. 27.  
DUBB, wife of Surg., son, at Belgaum, Jan. 27.

EDWARDS, wife of Maj. G. R., daughter, at Jaulnah, Jan. 30.

GLACKAN, wife of J., son, at Jubbulpore, Jan. 29.

GROVE, wife of Lieut. W. G., daughter, at Camptee, Jan. 6.

HOGAN, wife of J., son, at Bombay, Jan. 27.

HUTCHINSON, wife of Dr. J., son, at Saharnpore, Jan. 20.

JAMES, wife of W. R. N., son, at Jhansi, Jan. 21.

LACK, wife of Mr., son, at Kirkee, Jan. 30.

MACCARTHY, wife of J., daughter, at Peshawur, Feb. 9.

McCLEMMING, wife of D., son, at Bombay, Jan. 6.

MELDRUM, wife of J. B., daughter, at Pallee, Jan. 17.

MUHEL, wife of Capt. G. W., son, at Meerut, Feb. 7.

NIGHTINGALE, wife of Capt. G., daughter, at Morninabad, Jan. 19.

OLLIVER, wife of C. A., son, at Secunderpore, Jan. 21.

RUNTZ, wife of L. O., daughter, at Calcutta, Jan. 18.

SLATER, wife of S., twins, at Calcutta, Jan. 24.

SPOONER, wife of W., son, at Byculla, Feb. 2.

STEWART, wife of H., daughter, at Shahjehanpore, Jan. 19.

STUBBS, wife of Capt. J., son, at Jaulnah, Jan. 24.

### MARRIAGES.

CORVEN, T., to Mrs. Palmer, at Calcutta, Jan. 25.

CUNNINGHAM, J., to Elizabeth A., daughter of the late H. Woodhead, at Bombay.

FALLON, W. H., to Miss Lucy Palmer, at Hydrabad, Feb. 1.

FINERTY, M., to Miss Margaret K. O'Grady, at Vizagapatnam, Jan. 17.

IRVING, P., to Martha, daughter of J. Walker, at Calcutta, Jan. 18.

LOYD, Lieut. C., to Isabella D., daughter of J. P. M. Myers, at Ootacamund, Jan. 26.

MAISHALL, W. S., to Elizabeth, daughter of T. Newbold, at Ferozepore, Jan. 12.

NEWNHAM, W. H., to Agnes L. C., daughter of E. G. Fawcett, at Bombay, Feb. 2.

RICHARDSON, E. T., to Harriet J., daughter of W. Webbe, at Poona, Feb. 1.

### DEATHS.

BAPTIST, May P., inf. son of A., at Madras, Jan. 22.

BRODHEAD, McWhorter C., inf. son of Rev. A., at Futtehghurh, Jan. 17.

COOK, Mrs., at Aden, Jan. 15.

FERNANDEZ, W. S. T., inf. son of S. B., at Madras, Jan. 24.

GAFFNEY, Mrs. J. M., at Cawnpore, Jan. 23.

HALBERT, William J., at Bombay, aged 32, Jan. 27.

HALFPENNY, Edward, at Belgaum, aged 18, Jan. 12.

HARDING, Edward, at Agra, aged 27, Jan. 16.

HOLMES, Lieut. F. G., H.M.'s 20th Foot, at Gondah, accidentally burned to death.

JONES, William, at Bombay, aged 27, Jan. 31.

LYNCH, John, at Nynsee Tal, Jan. 22.

MARTIN, John, at Bombay, aged 40, Feb. 8.

M'ANNETT, James, at Bombay, aged 44, Jan. 25.

PEDLER, Mary L., inf. daughter of Lieut. J. P., at Aurangabad, Jan. 23.

ROBERTSON, Caroline J., wife of W. W., c.s., at Bombay, Feb. 5.

RAY, George, at Aden, aged 37, Jan. 17.

SPENCER, W. C., c.s., at Calcutta, Jan. 23.

THOMPSON, N. P., at Umritsar, Jan. 11.

WARD, W. S., at Dinapore, Jan. 11.

WILSON, Richard, at Bombay, aged 46, Jan. 22.

### WAR OFFICE.

#### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 2.

2nd Drag. Guards.—Cornet E. Vandeleur to be lieut., by purch., v. Payne, ret.

5th Lt. Drags.—W. P. Stephenson, gent., to be cornet, without purch., v. J. O'G. Smith, res.; March 2.

8th Lt. Drags.—T. Cortes, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Goldsworthy, prom.; March 2.

Royal Engineers.—Brev. col. W. T. Renwick to be col., v. Wulff, ret.; Capt. L. A. Simmons, c.s., on the seconded list, to be lieut. col.; Capt. G. A. Leach to be lieut. col., v. Renwick; Jan. 31.

from h. p., to be capt., v. Brev. maj. Barry, dec.; Dec. 18.

2nd Capt. R. Warren to be capt., v. Leach; 2nd Capt. C. A. Kice, from h. p., to be 2nd capt., v. Warren; Jan. 31.

Military Train.—Brev. col. J. C. Kennedy, c.s., from lieut. col. h. p., 18th foot, to be col. comdt., v. Col. M'Murdo, c.s.

1st Foot.—Lieut. J. Creagh to be capt., by purch., v. Chrystie, who ret.; Ens. C. K. C. Rooke to be lieut., by purch., v. Cumming, who ret.; Ens. F. Farrel to be lieut., by purch., v. Creagh; H. Possnett, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Bloomfield, prom.; March 2.

6th Foot.—Lieut. J. G. Cockburn to be adjt., v. Lawrell, prom.; Nov. 19.

19th Foot.—Lieut. J. B. Mackenzie to be capt., v. Uniacke, who ret.; Ens. B. Rogers to be lieut., by purch., v. Mackenzie; March 2.

34th Foot.—Ens. L. Jordan to be lieut., by purch., v. Peel, prom.; Ens. C. E. Leeson to be lieut., by purch., v. Mathew, ret.; March 2.

46th Foot.—Maj. gen. J. Geddes to be col., v. Maj. gen. Sir J. L. Pennefather, K.C.B., transf. to the colonelcy of 22nd foot; Feb. 18.

52nd Foot.—Ens. H. A. Adair to be lieut., without purch., v. Julian, prom.; Jan. 31.

53rd Foot.—Capt. B. N. Garnier, from 47th foot, to be capt., v. Taylor, who exch.; March 2.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—J. Shiel, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Mesham, prom.; March 2.

### BREVET.

Lieut. col. W. H. Miller, of the Madras art., to be A. de C. to the Queen, with the rank of col. in the army; March 2.

LETTERS FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.—A return has been made showing the number of ounces weight of letters, books, and papers transmitted during one year to and from India, China, and Australia. 586,000 ounces weight of letters were transmitted to India and Ceylon, 382,000 to Australia, 40,000 to China, and 12,000 to the Mauritius. Of papers, 4,047,000 ounces weight were transmitted to India, 4,825,000 to Australia, 492,000 to China, and 123,000 to the Mauritius.

### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. *Ripon*, March 3, 1860.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria .....	£3,000	—
Madras .....	14,573	£10,721
Calcutta .....	5,100	100,410
Singapore .....	—	15,625
Hong Kong .....	—	7,004
Shanghai .....	—	15,341
Ceylon .....	30	—
	£23,703	£149,191

## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

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\*. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1860.

## HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN SHRINES.

IN compliance with an order of the House of Commons, a return has been made "of all sums paid to Hindoo or Mahomedan shrines, or in any way in honour or support of the religion or of religious institutions of the native inhabitants of India, which were collected or disbursed by the agency of the East India Company's servants during the year 1857." A large proportion of the money thus expended is granted as pensions, either in perpetuity or for life, in compensation for the resumption of lands bestowed by former Governments of India for the support of temples, mosques, colleges, resting places for pilgrims, and burying grounds. The individual sums vary from a few shillings to several hundreds of pounds sterling, and in one case—that of the Emambara, at Hooghly—the endowment amounts to nearly £18,000. In many cases, however, the annual income is still derived from the proceeds of land or from house rent. The total amount is not given either for Bengal or the N.W. Provinces, but for the Madras Presidency it was Rs. 9,48,794—of which Rs. 9,06,434 belonged to Hindoo pagodas, and the remaining Rs. 42,360 to Mahomedan mosques. Of this very considerable sum, it should be stated, only "Rs. 54,870 were collected by the servants of Government on behalf of the several institutions to which they were paid, while the remainder was composed, partly of money allowances granted in lieu of land, fees derived from a percentage on certain sources of revenue, and other similar privileges resumed by the British Government, and partly of direct money allowances granted under purwanahs issued by former dynasties, or paid in accordance with immemorial custom." The return for the Bombay Presidency shows a total of Rs. 3,24,638; for the Hyderabad Assigned Territories, of Rs. 79,231; for Nagpore, of Rs. 33,223 for the benefit of 207 institutions, religious or educational; and for Mysore, of Rs. 3,76,872. In the Punjab, Oude, Pegu, and the Tenasserim Provinces neither collections nor disbursements were made for the purposes mentioned in the inquiry. To prevent any misunderstanding on the part of the English public, the Bombay Government makes the following explanatory remarks:—"It should be recorded that, in point of fact, the servants of Government are in no case agents in the disbursement of the sum paid to temples or other religious institutions. They disburse the money from the public treasury, it is true, just as they would disburse any other money due by the State; but they pay it either to

committees composed of natives, not Government servants, or to other individuals connected with the temples. The servants of Government in no way interfere with the details of the appropriation of the money after it leaves the Government treasury. The figures in the return, therefore, represent the sums paid by the State to the religious institutions of the natives under grants from former Governments; but it is not to be inferred that the servants of this Government superintend, or control, or otherwise interfere with the appropriation of the money so disbursed."

## A NEW RECRUITING FIELD.

By the latest accounts from India we learn that 300 German Jagers have volunteered into the Third Bombay European Regiment, and also that the conduct of the Legion had throughout been of the most orderly and exemplary character. Now, considering the difficulty that exists in obtaining a sufficient number of recruits for the army—a difficulty so great that a distinguished military writer insists upon the necessity of introducing the system of conscription by ballot which prevails on the Continent—it may fairly be asked why our military authorities do not seek recruits from the German States and Switzerland. A very little encouragement would suffice to bring over some thousands of fine manly fellows from Hanover, Hesse, and Brunswick, not a whit inferior to their sires who fought shoulder to shoulder with British soldiers during the Long War, and proved themselves worthy to be the comrades of the most splendid infantry in the world. As horsemen they showed themselves equal to the most active and intelligent of the French light cavalry corps, and never crossed swords without honour to themselves and grievous loss to the foe. So far as the home, or general, service is concerned, it may be inexpedient to form separate regiments of foreigners, but there cannot be any possible objection to their large intermixture with the line, whether horse or foot. Collectively and individually, both Germans and Swiss are remarkable for their sobriety and steadiness, their amenableness to discipline, and the calm decorum of their lives. Their example, if it exercised no immediately beneficial influence over their more rude comrades of these isles, would scarcely fail to command respect and to secure themselves from annoyance and insult. For service in India, however, they might be advantageously organised in distinct battalions,—Hanoverian Infantry, Hessian Light Horse, and Swiss Riflemen. Unlike the French, nothing would induce them to make common cause with any native adventurer, or to turn against their co-religionists. In the most critical times they might always be depended upon with implicit confidence, and their excellent conduct in barracks would tend in no small degree to give the natives a higher opinion of the manners and morality of Europeans. And when their period of service had expired, where could better colonists be found? Industrious, thrifty, content with little, and not ashamed to wait upon themselves, they would live and prosper where an English soldier would give up in despair, or drown his cares in drink. Little difficulty, we imagine, would be experienced in enlisting from five to ten thousand men for service in the east, and thus a great

pressure would be removed from the military authorities, and facility afforded for keeping up the home army to a proper strength, such as will inspire the country with confidence, give force to the counsels of our Government, and repress ambitious designs on the part of magnanimous allies.

## THE NEW INDIA-HOUSE.

THE directors of the company of merchants trading to the East Indies who, in the olden time, were wont to solace themselves with pipes and a foaming tankard when they met to talk over invoices and bills of lading, the price of tea, or the power of the Great Mogul, may well chuckle as they raise to their ever-thirsty lips the horn of fragrant mead at Odin's hospitable board, and look down through clouds of tobacco-smoke on the new offices of the Indian Government. Nurtured in a city tavern, the administrative wisdom that converted merchants into princes and factories into an empire is now about to be promoted to the palatial apartments of a West-end hotel. A district which, only a few years ago, was a disgrace to the metropolis, is now, *divina Palladis arte*, becoming one of its chief ornaments, and spacious terraces are rapidly superseding dingy courts and disreputable alleys. Anyone returning from India or the colonies, who knew Westminster and its infamous dens twenty years ago, would stand amazed if suddenly set down at the corner of Victoria-street.

Miratur molem Æneas, magalia quondam;  
Miratur portas, strepitumque, et strata viarum.

Alas, for the *strepitum*! There is the stumbling-block and rock of offence. Sir Charles Wood pronounces the Palace Hotel enduring as a temporary refuge, but he fears lest the rattle of cabs and the groans of heavily laden wagons should distract his attention from the cares of state, and cause him to sigh for the peaceful retirement of Leadenhall-street. No doubt during the ensuing year there will be much noise and confusion while building operations are in progress on the opposite side of the road. But, those labours once completed, there will scarcely be greater traffic past the hotel than there will be down King-street, when that inconvenient thoroughfare shall be widened to do credit to the new offices which Government proposes to erect between Downing-street and Charles-street. The Foreign-office, perchance, might, for many reasons, regret to lose the India-office as its *dos-à-dos*. The pressure on the home finance might be so conveniently relieved by a slight ingenuity of adjustment, whereby the larger portion of the expenditure might be saddled on the Indian treasury. The temptation is obvious, and should therefore be avoided—discretion in such cases being decidedly the better part of valour. Seriously, however, it seems to us that there are so many arguments in favour of a permanent occupation of the Palace Hotel that we are reluctant to believe that a satisfactory arrangement cannot yet be made. In the first place, no one questions the disadvantage of two removals as compared with one. Books and papers get lost or mislaid; clerks are thrown out of their daily routine, and fall into unsettled and make-shift habits; and perplexity and confusion pervade every department. From a financial point of view, again,



the purchase of a ready-built edifice, constructed by private enterprise, is greatly to be preferred to the erection of offices at the public expense. Assuming that the hotel could not be obtained for less than £150,000, or even £170,000, a wide margin is left between that sum, considerable as it may seem, and the estimated cost of the proposed buildings off King-street. If it be true that, exclusive of the value of the land, these would require an outlay of a quarter of a million sterling, so great a difference should be a matter for serious consideration on the part of a Government reduced to such straits as that of India. Reflect, O gentle philanthropists, that this needless magnificence in bricks and mortar may cause the ill-clad, ill-fed, ill-paid Hindoo to renounce the use of salt, the chief condiment of his simple repast. The present house in Leadenhall-street, if rumour be worthy of credit, is worth at least £200,000; so that every expense of removal or of internal alteration, even to the external improvement of laying down a wood pavement in front of the hotel, would be included in the balance between the sale receipts of the one and the purchase-money of the other. Indeed, we are assured that the internal alterations need be of the most insignificant character, and that ample space presents itself for the accommodation of both library and museum. Mr. Wyatt, we feel convinced, is far too patriotic a man, and too benevolent a friend of the mild Hindoo, to regret the loss of the miserable five per cent. he would derive from the quarter of a million expended on a new building. If the architect despise such a paltry consideration, as no doubt he would do under the circumstances of the case, Parliament and the Press may well be excused if they call upon Government to sacrifice the whims and fancies of individuals for the sake of the public weal. We shall, therefore, still indulge the hope that Sir Charles Wood, who takes such an enlightened interest in the welfare of our fellow-subjects in India, and who, moreover, is alone answerable for the efficiency of his own administration, will succeed in effecting an arrangement which will spare his subordinates much confusion, uncertainty, and annoyance, and prove convenient and advantageous to all parties.

#### COOLIE EMIGRATION FROM INDIA.

It is a circumstance worthy of remark, though it need not excite any surprise, that philanthropic questions of a practical character are seldom, if ever, brought before Parliament by loud-voiced demagogues and professing "friends of the people." The latter find that the easiest road to popularity is by frothy declamation, whether in favour of endowing with the franchise every uneducated boor in the kingdom, or of laying upon landed property the chief burden of the national taxation. Little do they trouble themselves about such vulgar considerations as improving the dwellings of the labouring classes, or ameliorating their moral and social condition in any way. Such common-place matters they are content to leave to the kindly sympathies of the ancient gentry of the realm, and above all, of the House of Lords. Nor are their lordships mindful only of the poor of their own country. Wherever there is a nation, or an individual, oppressed, un-

friended, and defenceless, there the House of Peers has a client whose cause they adopt as their own with rare courage and generosity. For an example we need look no further back than the afternoon of Tuesday, the 28th of last month. Earls, barons, and dukes might then have been seen vieing with one another in their anxiety to guard from fraud or other ill-treatment the humble coolie, whose services were sought by the Government of a people who complacently style themselves the champions of civilisation.

The discussion began in this wise. Lord Harris, still feeling a natural interest in the welfare of the people whose Governor he had so recently ceased to be, inquired of the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if proper care had been taken to secure for Indian labourers proceeding to French colonies the protection of the same regulations as those which exist in British colonies, and also if the Government of India had power to stop their emigration if the conditions for their proper treatment were not complied with. In reply, Lord Wodehouse explained that a treaty was under negotiation with France, the primary object of which was to put an end to the atrocious system of kidnapping on the eastern coast of Africa, which the French euphuistically designate as "the free emigration of blacks." Her Majesty's Ministers had frequently remonstrated with the French Government on the subject, but had always been met with the answer, "Our colonies are in urgent want of labour; your colonies have a constant supply from India; give us the same facilities, and then we may be able to put an end to our African emigration." Under these circumstances the late Conservative Ministry had judged proper, in the interests of humanity, to open a negotiation with France, with a view to afford the requisite facilities, at the same time taking every precaution on behalf of the coolie emigrants. The present Ministry in this instance have merely walked in the footsteps of their predecessors, and a treaty is now on the point of ratification, the chief points of which are to the following effect. Labourers are to be collected and embarked for the French colonies in precisely the same manner as for the British. Consular agents of the British Government are to be placed at the French ports in India to see that the regulations are carried out, and the French agents employed in collecting emigrants are to be furnished with an authority equivalent to an *exequatur*. The regulations now in force in Martinique, which are believed to be quite satisfactory, are to be introduced into the other French colonies, and in all cases the labourers are to have free access to the British Consul. The contracts are to be for five years, at the expiration of which the coolies are to be conveyed back to their homes free of expense. Instead of the Indian Government being allowed to put a stop to the emigration at any time, which in fact would nullify the Treaty, it was agreed that the Treaty should be in force for three years and a-half, or longer, if notice of limitation were not given at the end of two years. In reply, however, to the Earl of Derby, Lord Wodehouse admitted that there was no actual stipulation in the Treaty requiring, as an essential condition, the discontinuance of the "free emigration" from Africa, be-

cause such provision would have interfered with a French municipal regulation. The Duke of Newcastle further explained, that it was clearly understood that the traffic in blacks should cease immediately on the east coast of Africa, and within a year from the present time on the west coast. The English Government had desired to stipulate the formal cessation of that traffic, but it was objected that such a provision would be regarded as an indignity to France. And thus everything is to be sacrificed to the "dignity of France." But have Ministers never heard of such a thing as the "dignity of England?" Have they not yet learned from the attitude of the country at the time of the "Conspiracy Bill" that the nation would not submit to this ignominious truckling to France? That Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell should consent to eat any amount of dirt at the bidding of Louis Napoleon no man will marvel, but of the Duke of Newcastle better things might have been expected. Evil communications, however, corrupt the best manners. But Lord Ellenborough, with his usual sagacity, detected many flaws in the contemplated arrangement. He was not disposed, he said, to sacrifice British subjects for the sake of African blacks; and his lordship might have added, that he protested against sacrificing British colonies to benefit those of France. As it is, the supply of coolie labour is inadequate to the requirements of Ceylon, Mauritius, and our West Indian possessions. How difficult, then, will it be to procure anything like a suitable amount of labour when the competition is increased. In the event, too, of war between England and France how are the stipulations for the kindly treatment of the coolies to be carried out? How, indeed, are they to be enforced under any circumstances? A consular agent, we are told, is to be appointed wherever there is not at present a consul, and the coolies are to have free access at all times to this official. Are we to understand, then, that a knowledge of Hindustani is to become one of the requisite branches of education for candidates for consular employment? Without being well acquainted with the native languages—Tamil as well as Hindustani—it will be impossible to understand the complaints of the coolies, and without some experience of their character it will be equally impossible to sift the modicum of truth from the huge bulk of falsehood or exaggeration. Besides, if the coolies are taught that there is an official especially charged to listen to their grievances, there will be no end to their tales of woe. By what sort of machinery, moreover, is the British Consul, this "protector of the poor," to be enabled to exact redress at the hands of the planters? Is it not far more likely that he will fraternise with the latter? dine with them, ride with them, shoot with them, and with them "d— the niggers?" Either this will happen, or a perpetual state of hostility—and if the latter, is the nation prepared to enforce the strict observance of the Treaty by recourse to arms? For if the representative of the Government fail to obtain satisfaction, the dignity of England will imperatively demand that an indignity be put upon France. Lord Ellenborough, therefore, was strictly justified in saying that "under this treaty disputes are likely to arise between us and France on a matter about which the English people are most

sensitive." The ruin of our own colonies, the probable ill-treatment of British subjects, and the possibility of war, are the price this country is called upon to pay to induce France to abstain from traffic in human flesh, and to fulfil her ancient treaties with honour and good faith.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MARCH 2. FRIENDLY INDIAN PRINCES.

Lord LYVEDEN rose to ask her Majesty's Government whether any and what honours and rewards had been conferred on those native princes who had remained faithful during the Indian mutiny. The noble lord said he believed that, next to the heroism of our own troops, we were indebted for the preservation of our Indian empire during the late revolt to the forbearance and the aid of the native princes who had remained faithful to our cause, and more especially to the Nizam, Holkar, the Maharajah of Gwalior, and the Rajah of Putteala. If the Government were not at the moment prepared to enter into any detailed explanations upon that subject he would ask them whether they would be prepared to lay upon the table of the House the correspondence which had taken place between them and the Governor-general of India with respect to it.

The Duke of ARGYLL said he agreed with his noble friend as to the value of the services of those princes. The subject to which his noble friend referred had engaged the attention of the Governor-general and of the Government at home; but he was not then prepared to enter into any minute explanation with respect to it; and he would suggest to his noble friend that he should then move for copies of the despatches connected with the matter, and that he should make them the subject of discussion on a future occasion.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said he believed that nothing would be more gratifying to those princes than that they should receive honours and decorations from her Majesty.

Lord LYVEDEN then moved for copies of the correspondence upon that subject.

The motion was at once agreed to.

#### PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION (INDIA) BILL. This Bill was read a third time and passed.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 2. REMOVAL OF THE INDIA OFFICE.

Colonel SYKES asked the Secretary of State for India whether, as he proposed transferring temporarily the business of the India-office to apartments in the Victoria Hotel, Westminster, he would take into consideration the question of the purchase of the hotel, which contains accommodation for all the departments of the India-office, and the museum and library.

#### INDIAN FORCES FOR CHINA.

Colonel HERBERT asked the Secretary of State for India what number of her Majesty's regiments of infantry and cavalry it was proposed to retain for service in the East Indies after the 1st of July, 1860.

Sir C. WOOD said that with regard to the first question the site selected for the India-office was the best that could be got for temporary offices, if they could not find one in a more quiet locality. With regard to the second question he was afraid he could not say more than he had stated last week, viz., that the 14th Dragoons were on their way home; the 67th had gone to China, the 99th sailed at the beginning of last month; a battalion of the 60th would sail about the second week in February; the 31st and 44th Regiments were to go, and if another regiment went it would be the 87th.

#### PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO THE EARL OF EGLIN.

The Court of Common Council having resolved, on the 10th of June last, that the freedom of the city, in a gold box, value 100 guineas, should be presented to the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T.,

for the services rendered by him to commerce in Canada, China, and Japan, Wednesday, the 1st, was appointed for the ceremony, and a special Court was held for that purpose; the Council chamber being handsomely fitted up for the occasion, and a large number of fashionably attired ladies, besides numerous gentlemen of position in the city, being present, in addition to its usual occupants.

The gold box intended for presentation was placed on a table beneath a glass shade, and attracted universal notice from the beauty of its design and brilliancy of its execution. It is made of 18 carat gold, covered with bouquets of flowers and foliage, intermixed with elaborate piercings, and surmounted by three figures—viz., that of Britannia in the centre, with a Chinese upon her right and a Japanese upon her left hand, in the costumes of their respective countries.

The Common Councilmen, who occupied the body of the Council Chamber, wore their violet gowns, as is usual on State occasions, and the Aldermen their scarlet gowns. The great officers of the corporation also wore their state robes, and sat at a crimson-draped table in the centre of the chamber, while the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and their more illustrious visitors were seated on a crimson-covered dais at the upper end. The visitors included the Countess of Elgin, Lady E. Bruce, Lady Mary N. Hamilton, Miss N. Hamilton, Lady Lucy and Miss Grant, Lady Jane Dundas, Hon. Mrs. Grey, Lord Bruce, the Hon. Robert Bruce, and Major Cumming Bruce, M.P.

The Earl of Elgin, on his arrival, was introduced by Mr. Deputy Harrison as the seconder (Mr. Alderman Cubitt, its mover, being absent) of the following motion, which was read by the Town Clerk, viz.:—

"That the freedom of this city, in a gold box, of the value of 100 guineas, be presented to the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., in testimony of the high sense entertained of the important services rendered by his lordship to this country and its commerce in Canada, China, and Japan."

Lord Elgin was then presented as a member of the Merchant Taylor's Company, and, having subscribed the usual declaration, was addressed by the City Chamberlain (Mr. B. Scott) in a very complimentary speech, to which his lordship replied with characteristic earnestness.

It was then ordered that the address of the Chamberlain and the reply of the noble earl should be entered upon the journals of the Court; and the earl, after shaking hands with the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and many of the commoners, withdrew, and the Court broke up.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27. Francis Banfield, Thomas, Mauritius; Julia, Steele, Calcutta; str. Celt, Brown, Cape of Good Hope; Margaret Dundas, Fenwick, Tutuoreen.—28. Melrose, Hason, Cochin; John Arthur, Wagner, Cochin.—29. Almora, Williams, Kurrachee; Emma, Freeman, Penang; Star of Peace, Eam, Cape of Good Hope; Calphurnia, Westlake, Singapore; Birch Grove, Durrand, Calinganatom; Maria Diederica, Singapore.—March 1. Tung Yu, Taylor, Shanghai; Britannia, Roose, Singapore; Dahlia, Hodgson, Mauritius; Tomozonops, Poe, and City of York, Smith, Calcutta; Bencleugh, Thomson, Bimlipatam; Henriette, Mellin, Maulmain.—2. Eliza Thornoton, Maxwell, Batavia; Rebecca, Hill, Maulmain; William Fairbairn, Allen, Calcutta; City of Peterborough, Jagges, Maulmain; Amathia, Gregory, Madras; Eastfield, Copland, Shanghai; Maria Hay, Middleton, Calcutta; Adelicia, Hopwood, Mauritius.—5. Clarence, Vaile, Calcutta; Countess of Winton, Robertson, Singapore; New Great Britain, Kerr, Mauritius; Rienzi, Stevens, Maulmain; Acrolite, Alleyne, Whampoa.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ripon, from SOUTHAMPTON, March 4, to proceed per str. Nubia, from SUEZ.—For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. C. E. P. Hall, Serg. maj. and Mrs. Langley and two children, Lieut. Dyke, R.N. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Cowan, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. C. L. Prendergast, Maj. and Mrs. R. C. Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Rowe, Mr. Thompson, Mr. A. Rawlins, Mr. R. G. Marshall, Mr. G. A. Y. Leslie, Lieut. A. Sinton, Mr. J. G. McLeod, Mr. S. Pemberton, Mr. H. L. Young, Mr. Murdock, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. W. Seward, Mr. Hebler, Mr. Granville, Capt. A. G. Forsyth, Mr. E. Wilnot, Mr. and Mrs. Lock, Maj. Hogg, two Misses Steele, Capt. Eckford, Maj. D. L. Richardson, Lieut. H. Kemble, For MADRAS.—Mr. Alexander, Mr. C. J. Dyke, Mr. D. Cowie, Mr. G. B. Wood, Mr. Neile, Mr. Tollenache, Mr. Wahab, Mrs. Wall, Mrs. Daniell, Capt. E. Daniell, Lieut. R. C. Parry. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. B. Forsyth, Mr. G. Hickie, For HONG KONG.—Mr. H. Piper, Paymaster Hunt. For CEYLON.—Mr. R. Crowe, Mr. L. H. Daniell.

Per str. Valetta, from MARSEILLES, March 4, to proceed per str. Nubia, from SUEZ.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. R. H. Smith, Mr. G. P. Brown, Lieut. C. Jackson, Mr. Sandeman, For MALTA.—Mrs. Mercer. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. J. Leon, Mr. Campbell. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. C. J. King. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. L. Purdie. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Hogg. For MADRAS.—Dr. W. Douglas, Lieut. W. Cleland, Lieut. H. Hornsby.

### DOMESTIC.

#### MARRIAGE.

M'LAREN, Capt. A. D., Hope-park, Coldstream, to Elizabeth E., daughter of Major T. E. Soady, H.E.I.C.S., at Edrington-house, Berwickshire, Feb. 25.

#### DEATHS.

PATTISON, Thomas, late of the Hon. E.I. Co.'s Civil Service, at Park-crescent, Stoke Newington, aged 84, March 1.

TWEEDY, Col. George, on the retired list, Bombay army, at Bromby House, Kent, aged 80, Feb. 22.

### East-India House,

February 29, 1860.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. A. J. Elliot; Mr. F. M. Halliday. Madras Estab.—Mr. J. G. Thompson.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. H. Macnaghten, 1st Cav.; Lieut. G. H. W. Ewbank, Art.; Lieut. F. H. Lewin, 31st N.I.; Lieut. J. P. Burton, 62nd N.I.; Lieut. G. Cracklow, Art.; Lieut. C. E. Farquharson, 8rd Cav.; Lieut. W. Jackson, 53rd N.I.; Surg. D. Scott, Surg. A. White.

Madras Estab.—Maj. J. G. C. Fraser, 1st Eur.; Capt. C. W. S. Young, 52nd N.I.; Lieut. R. R. Stuart, 7th Cav.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. D. Eales, 29th N.I.; Lieut. F. Newall, 30th N.I.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. J. Paterson, 6 mo. Madras Estab.—Mr. W. T. Blair, 3 mo. Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. W. Jones, 6 mo.; Mr. R. H. Pinkey, 6 mo.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. col. J. E. Landers, 9th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. J. Prinsep, 1st Cav., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. W. C. Smith, 6 mo. Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. Macdougall, 41st N.I., 6 mos.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. Ritchie, Art., 6 mo.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. S. Row, 33rd N.I.; Capt. A. H. Lindsay, Art. Madras Estab.—Capt. E. S. Daniell, 1st N.I., Mar. 4; Lieut. J. J. Barclay, 1st Eur. Bombay Estab.—Capt. R. Wallace, 5th N.I., March 12; Lieut. A. Carey, Art., March 12; Capt. B. R. Whitaker, 2nd Eur., March 12; Ens. C. Caldicott, 2nd Eur., March 12; Lieut. H. B. Edwards, 2nd Eur., March 12; Lieut. E. S. Jervis, 2nd Eur., March 12.

#### PERMITTED TO RETIRE,

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. F. R. Strover, from Feb. 20, 1860. Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. C. F. Liardet, 5th N.I., from Feb. 15, 1860. Bombay Estab.—Lieut. T. D. Fraser, Inv.

### BOOKS.

*The Universal Review.* No. XIII. W. H. Allen and Co.

The March number of the *Universal* contains not a single article on purely eastern topics, but several that must be interesting to the educated classes of all countries. The first article proves to demonstration that Cæsar never reached the Thames or came within sight of London; the river that he crossed being the Medway, the passage whereof he effected probably at Aylesford. Next follows a very able and critical review of the physiological phenomena of the "religious revivals" in the north of Ireland, by "L. J. T.," whose generous attempt to "rehabilitate" the character of Sheridan was so well received by the London press. Dr. Doran's contribution is,

as usual with that popular writer, full of curious anecdote and quaint touches of social anti-quarianism. An excellent article on "National Music," by Mr. Sutherland Edwards, is fourth on the list; to which succeeds the third instalment of Mr. Jeaffreson's new tale. The political papers are naturally devoted to a consideration, from a conservative point of view, of the Commercial Treaty with France, the Budget, and Parliamentary Reform. On the whole, a better number has not yet appeared.

*Macmillan's Magazine*, No. V. Macmillan and Co.

We notice the fifth number of this clever and well-written periodical, not so much on account of the ability evinced in the greater portion of its contents, though of no mean and ordinary character, as for the sake of a particularly clear and succinct account of the Suez Canal question. After giving an accurate and impartial narrative of M. Lesseps' intrigues from the beginning down to the present time, the writer, the Rev. J. W. Blakesley, concludes with these sensible remarks:—

"The Suez Canal question is, in its essence, a simple squabble for the preponderance of English or French influence at Alexandria and Constantinople. The serving men 'bite their thumbs' at one another, each avowing loudly that 'he serves as good a man' as his rival; and the military preparations of our imperial neighbour have at last perhaps induced M. Lesseps to urge M. Thouvenel to say 'a better.' But English statesmen are surely too wise to enter upon a quarrel ostensibly to prevent foreign capitalists from wasting their money; and the Emperor must hesitate to identify himself with an operation which might not impossibly come to be designated by posterity as 'Napoleon's Folly.'"

*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*. No. DXXXVII. Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

At the green old age of eighty-seven (volumes) "Old Ebony" exhibits no symptoms of senility or decay. The current number is at least equal to any of its predecessors, and among other articles of general interest contains two which may be specially commended to the notice of our readers. The first is an admirable review of Mr. Oliphant's narrative of Lord Elgin's Mission to China, in the course of which the peculiar nature of our relations with the Chinese is thus spiritedly summarised:—

"Now, whether a nation has a right to seclude itself from the rest of the world, and interrupt, by its pride and isolation, the golden chain of commerce and humanity which ought to go round the globe, we need not stop to inquire. We can take our stand on the fact that this exclusiveness was broken through; they invited the visits of foreigners to their shores, and enriched themselves with our merchandise and money. The next question that arose was, 'How is a commercial people bound to treat its customers?' May they condemn the purchasers of their goods to ignominious services, call them insulting names, receive them with insolent disdain, and threaten them with pains and penalties if they depart from the course of behaviour prescribed? All these questions were answered in the affirmative by some of the baser sort of adventurers whom the sacred hunger of gold had carried to Canton; and by a great number of cotton-souled, slave-hearted tradesmen at home, who thought that coin was coin, even if accompanied by a kick for every dollar. They were indignant, therefore, when Lord Macartney, in 1793, declined the degrading ceremony of the ko-tow in presence of the Emperor, and felt no thrill of shame when the result of that embassy was summed up in the following remarkable words:—'We entered Pekin like beggars, we lived there like prisoners, and we were drummed out of it like thieves.' . . . Other embassies were little more successful than Lord Macartney's, except that they secured certain privileges and exemptions which delivered our people from some of the inconveniences of their position. They occupied a miserable strip of land on the bank of a muddy creek; but they built factories and houses, appointed their own police, and traded, to the great increase of their banker's account, and consoled themselves for the daily insults they were still exposed to by hearing the chink of their money-boxes at home. The smouldering enmity broke out occasionally, and on every occasion the improved national spirit was shown in the firmer demonstration of our self-respect. We stood not only on our treaty stipulations, but on the higher ground of our natural right to good treat-

ment at the hands of people whose wares we took and paid for. We looked on China as a shop which we had a right to enter, and resented any insolence shown us in our dealings, as we should call a grocer's footman to order if he told us to pay for our sugar upon our knees, or only allowed us to stand upon one plank, and that a very dirty and unsafe one, in the outer passage," &c. &c.

The length of the foregoing extract precludes us from saying more of the second article to which we alluded than that it bears the title of "Volunteer Cavalry Movements," and that its object is to attack the time-honoured principle "When Right is in front, Left is the Pivot." The charge is a dashing one, even though its success may be problematical.

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India Debentures, 1859 .....		97 ½	—
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Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. debentures .....	100	101½ to 102
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20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	6	½ to 4 dis.
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1. ANGLO-ROMAN AND ANGLO-SAXON HISTORY.
2. CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.
3. WHIGS AND TORIES.

4. REALISTIC NOVELISTS: GEORGE ELIOT AND ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
5. MILL ON LIBERTY.
6. PRIVATE LIFE OF A RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN.

7. PHILOSOPHY AS AN ELEMENT OF CULTURE.
8. THE ITALIAN QUESTION.
9. THE SESSION.

## No. 3 (MAY) CONTAINS:—

1. THE LATE REV. F. W. ROBERTSON.
2. WOMEN.—NEITHER NICE NOR WISE.
3. THE RESOURCES OF INDIA AND ITS COLONIZATION.

4. THE PHILOSOPHY OF FABULOUS AGES.
5. MICHELET ON LOVE.
6. FRENCH DRAMATISTS AND ENGLISH ADAPTERS.

7. THE LAST OF THE MOGULS.
8. HOW SHALL WE VOTE?
9. THE SESSION.
10. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

## No. 4 (JUNE) CONTAINS:—

1. MAN AND HIS DWELLING PLACE.
2. A REVIEWER'S PARCEL.
3. THE STORY OF MICROSCOPICAL DISCOVERY.
4. AUSTRIANS AND SLAVONIANS.

5. RESOURCES OF INDIA.—COLONIZATION, PART II.
6. THE ROYAL ACADEMY AND THE WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITIONS.

7. POPULAR HISTORY.—KNIGHT'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
8. THE FRENCH IN ITALY—A NATIONAL AND TRADITIONAL POLICY.
9. BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

## No. 5 (JULY) CONTAINS:—

1. MODERN DIVORCE.
2. WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?
3. THE EARLY DAYS OF CHARLES FOX.

4. THE CORNISH DRAMA.
5. ILLOGICAL GEOLOGY.
6. OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

7. PARTIES, NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL.
8. LOUIS NAPOLEON—PRINCE AND EMPEROR.
9. THE SESSION.

## No. 6 (AUGUST) CONTAINS:—

1. LETTERS AND SOCIETY IN FRANCE.
2. DAVENPORT DUNN.
3. ALPINE BOOKS AND ALPINE TRAVELLING.

4. A BATCH OF NEW BOOKS.
5. MR. GLADSTONE.
6. IDYLLS OF THE KING.

7. THE MUSICAL SEASON
8. THE SESSION.

## No. 7 (SEPTEMBER) CONTAINS:—

1. THE WANTS OF THE ARMY.
2. NEUMANN'S BRITISH EMPIRE IN ASIA.
3. THE SHAKESPEARE CONTROVERSY.

4. A GREAT MISTAKE.—PART I.
5. THE SECRET LITERATURE OF RUSSIA.
6. CIVILIZED AMERICA.

7. MR. CANNING AND HIS TIMES.
8. THE MAN OF MYSTERY.
9. THE SESSION.

## No. 8 (OCTOBER) CONTAINS:—

1. RIFLED ARMS.
2. IDEALISTIC NOVELISTS.
3. LITERATURE OF THE INDIAN REBELLION.

4. AMERICAN NUMISMATICS.
5. A GREAT MISTAKE.—PART II.
6. MUNICIPAL RECORDS.

7. SHELLEY, HIS FRIENDS AND BIOGRAPHERS.
8. GROWING OUR OWN SILK.

## No. 9 (NOVEMBER) CONTAINS:—

1. THE DEFENCES OF ENGLAND.
2. DANISH LITERATURE—MOLBECH'S DANTE.

3. TOUCHING SERMONS AND THE MAKERS OF THEM.
4. A GREAT MISTAKE.—PART III.
5. PUBLIC WELL-BEING.

6. TENNENT'S CEYLON.
7. MANLY SPORTS—THEIR USE AND THEIR ABUSE.

## No. 10 (DECEMBER) CONTAINS:—

1. REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS IN FRANCE.
2. TOUCHING SERMONS AND THE MAKERS OF THEM.—PART II.

3. GERMAN ROGUES AND VAGABONDS.
4. LITERATURE AND CRITICISM.
5. A GREAT MISTAKE.—PART IV.

6. THE VIRGINIANS.
7. SIR HENRY LAWRENCE.
8. BOOKS RECEIVED.

## No. 11 (JANUARY, 1860) CONTAINS:—

1. THE NATIONAL MONEY-BOX. PART I.
2. THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE ROSE.
3. MARY ANNE SCHIMMELPENNING ON THE PRINCIPLES OF BEAUTY.

4. SIR EVERARD'S DAUGHTER: UNFAIRLY PLAYED AND FALSELY WON.
5. RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.

6. LORD DUNDONALD'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
7. DEPRESSION OF THE SHIPPING INTEREST AND ITS PROPOSED REMEDIES.
8. POLITICAL REVERIES.

## No. 12 (FEBRUARY) CONTAINS:—

1. ISAMBARD BRUNEL AND ROBERT STEPHENSON.
2. THE MONETARY SYSTEM AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF INDIA.

3. SIR EVERARD'S DAUGHTER: UNFAIRLY PLAYED AND FALSELY WON.
4. CHARLES KINGSLEY, RECTOR OF EVERSLEY.

5. FATHER PROUT.
6. PHILOSOPHICAL ROMANCE.
7. VERBAL LANDSCAPE PAINTING.
8. LORD MACAULAY.

LONDON: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 7, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVIII.—No. 432.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1860.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Feb. 9	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Feb. 1
Madras .....	" 13	Bombay .....	" 10
Agra .....	" 4	Ceylon .....	" 15
China (Hong-Kong) .....	Jan. 30.		

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

ALTHOUGH a telegram recently received is considerably in advance of the news brought by the Calcutta mail of the 8th of February, its details are so meagre and obscure, that we shall consult the convenience of our readers by confining ourselves to the clearer and more ample intelligence contained in the Indian journals, or conveyed in private letters.

At the date of the departure of the mail the Indian public was looking forward with some anxiety to the financial statement which Mr. Wilson had undertaken to make on the 18th of last month. The deficit is roughly calculated at nine millions sterling, which, it was supposed, would be made good in two ways—by increased taxation, and by diminished expenditure. The latter mode, it must be admitted, appears entirely free from objection, while the former may be defended on the ground of necessity. Notwithstanding all that has been said about the reduction of the native army, it is now stated that in the Bengal Presidency alone there are 90,000 native soldiers, exclusive of the military police, numbering 57,000 men—thus making a grand total of 147,000 secret enemies in arms, and in the pay of the Government they hope one day to subvert. The armies and police of Madras

and Bombay raise this already formidable force to quite 300,000 men, not one of whom is really to be depended upon, except as a drain on the resources of the country. If rumour be correct, it is proposed to substitute for this costly array of hostile ciphers a European army of 80,000 soldiers, supported by a native contingent of half that number, recruited from all ranks, castes, and classes of the community—Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics. A police force on a very limited extent will be raised in each Presidency, on the model of the Irish constabulary, and armed with a light carbine. Some discretion and tact will necessarily be required in effecting this arrangement, especially in the Punjab; and we trust, therefore, that the European regiments in India will not, for the present, be withdrawn.

Another change is announced with regard to the expedition for China. Instead of volunteers being called for from the entire native army, regiments are invited to volunteer bodily, and in consequence much dissatisfaction has been expressed. On the motion of Mr. Harrington, a Bill has been introduced in the Legislative Council to confer on commandants of native regiments in China the powers usually invested in district courts-martial. The articles of war for the native army, it is stated, will be carefully revised as soon as the wider question of the reorganisation of the Indian army has been finally settled.

A Bill of a very different and highly unpopular nature was brought forward by Mr. Sconce, but fortunately defeated. It was, in fact, a revival of the attempt to enforce the Black Acts, so long a subject of bitter contention between "high-caste" civilians and the unofficial English residents. As we shall have occasion to discuss this matter at some length in our next issue, we forbear to do more than allude to it at present.

The Viceroy is still "in progress," attended by a following of 17,725 men, inclusive of the military escort. This, at least, is not a very brilliant example of retrenchment. His Excellency expected to be at Jullundur on the 1st, at Umritsir on the 7th, and at Lahore on the 12th of February.

The steamer *Carthage* has been chartered for the service of Government, at a monthly rate of Rs. 18,000 for four months, and Rs. 15,000 for a further similar period. It is believed she will convey Sir Hope Grant and his staff to China. The *Walmer Castle* left Calcutta on the 3rd of February, with the headquarters of H.M.'s 99th Regiment.

Telegraphic communication is now complete between Kurrachee and Alexandria, and con-

sequently news from India may reach this country in six days. In fact, a message was received in London yesterday which had been despatched from Calcutta on the 10th instant.

The news from China is still devoid of general interest. From Japan we learn that incendiaries have been at work, and that several foreign houses at Nagasaki and Yokuhama have been destroyed by fire. Civilisation is a plant of slow growth, and appears to demand in its infancy the stimulants of blood and fire.

We take the liberty to inform our readers that in a few days Messrs. Allen will publish a "Manual of Artillery Exercises," uniform with the pocket editions of the "Field Exercise" and the "Queen's Regulations," which have been so favourably received in military circles. We may also point to two advertisements, given elsewhere, the one announcing that a competitive examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College at Addiscombe, will take place at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on the 16th May next—there being sixty vacancies; the other, that a similar examination of candidates for the appointment of assistant-surgeon in H.M.'s Indian military forces, will be held at the India-office on the 9th of July in the present year, and that the probable number of vacancies to be filled up will be twenty-five.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Capt. Philip Rubie, 40th Bengal N.I., at Barrackpore, Jan. 28.

MADRAS.—Capt. (Brevet Major) Richard Kinkead, of the Artillery, at Saugor, Feb. 9.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. De Souza, Lieut. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis and three children, Mr. Carthew, Mr. Lightfoot, Mr. Cohn, Dr. Smith, Mr. Barston, Lieut. Boul-derson, Lieut. Rutherford, Col. Milman, Lieut. Waring, Lieut. Wyndham, Lieut. Turner, Col. Fenwick, Mr. Andree, Mr. de Grather, Mr. Winston. From MADRAS.—Mr. Fowler, Mrs. and Miss Caldwell. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Johnston, Capt. Caldwell, Mr. Ackenbach. From GALLE.—Mr. Baring, Maj. Hamilton.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ceylon, March 18.—From CALCUTTA.—Rev. Mr. Stern, Mr. Fane, Mrs. Knox and three children, Mrs. Viret, Mrs. Archer, Mr. Whitty, Master Finch, Messrs. Seymour Liebert, Lich, Mrs. Anderson and three children, Mr. Jeffrey, Col. Sherer, Capt. Haines and infant, Mr. Place, Maj. Gardiner, Mr. Thomson, Maj. Mackenzie, Brig. Troup's two children, Dr. Douding, Mrs. Smith and infant, Capt. Crawford, Mrs. Hyde, Mr. Hughes, Master Malet, Col. Sutherland, Lieut. Pandus and Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Owen, Mr. Murray, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Miss Parsich, Mr. Haffeneu, Mr. Lewin, two Masters Rae, Ens. and Mr. Rosomond, Capt. James, Mrs. Bowden, Mr. King. From MADRAS.—Hon. Mr. D'Oyly, Gen. and Mrs. Messiter, Col. Rowlandson, Mr. and Mrs. Mee and infant, Capt. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Capt. Glong, Maj. Church, Mr. Boileau, Lieut. Walter and Mrs. Glong, Capt. Nelson, Mr. Hanson. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Turner, Lieut. Col. Hooker. From SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Taylor and four children, Mr. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Caley, Messrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Britten, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer and two children, Mr. Law and two children. From ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Page, R.N.



## BENGAL.

## THE NATIVE TROOPS FOR CHINA.

The order of the 20th December is already rescinded. In that order the Governor-general declared that four Sikh regiments and one Hindoostanee corps would be required for China. These regiments were to be filled with volunteers from different regiments throughout the service. Each man was to volunteer for himself, and even the appearance of compulsion was to be avoided. The order was scarcely out when it was abandoned. Regiments were permitted to volunteer entire, and their offers were accepted. It is reported that the change is due to Military Headquarters; but whatever the cause, the fact is patent. An order so important as to be almost a manifesto laying down a new policy is abandoned before the ink with which it is written has time to dry. The new expedient adopted is for many reasons one of the very worst. To despatch regiments on foreign service by an ordinary command, as at Bombay, is always unobjectionable. To invite volunteers is a practice at harmony with all our customs, and with the traditions of the British army. In the one case we have a working machine, in the other men of whose willingness we are certified. But to allow a regiment to volunteer *en masse* is to combine all the evils of both systems. The regiment retains its option, yet there is no proof of individual willingness. Doubtless the majority are willing. In many cases the European officers believe that all are willing. But the hearty, cheerful consent of each man is impossible from the structure of native society, and every man who desires to stay is a source of grumbling insubordination. He may be wholly without fear of his officers. He may yield simply to the public feeling of his regiment, but the nature of the influence exercised does not reconcile him to its effect.

There was another reason for not requesting regiments to volunteer. The Sikhs had never been asked to go anywhere, and it was most expedient not to commence a practice so derogatory to discipline. Individuals might be asked to go to China, as they are asked to perform any other special or disgraceable service; but a regiment of volunteers and a volunteering regiment are totally distinct.

As if to render the absence of fixed policy still more evident, this moment is selected for a change in the articles of war. On Saturday Mr. Harington introduced one of the most remarkable military bills we remember to have seen. His proposal, in brief, is to invest the commanding officer with the power of a district court-martial. The offender is tried and sentenced, but by his commanding officer alone. The appeal permitted to the general of division is a relic of the old policy of distrust, but until commanding officers are selected without reference to seniority, there must be some check of the kind. The additional power conceded to the colonel has been demanded by all experienced officers for years. It is a symptom of a return to healthier ideas, and will be warmly approved throughout the army. But instead of applying the new principle to the entire native force, it is to be operative only in regiments named by the Viceroy. This rule must in any case produce confusion. No army could endure two systems of discipline, operative on the same men brigaded in the same cantonment. Nor would they readily endure to see the military police under a discipline infinitely stricter than their own. Yet Mr. Sconce's bill for those police really gives the advantage of regular power to the officers of the irregular corps. To say that one colonel is fit to wield such power and another not fit, is simply to say that Government keeps incompetent officers at the head of regiments.

It may be that the new articles will be extended only to regiments serving in China.

That is hinted by the mover of the bill. The regiments, then, allowed to volunteer *en masse*, and containing, therefore, some scores of half-contented men, are to arrive in China to find themselves under a new and more strict discipline, not imposed upon their comrades in India.

It is this style of action, this want of policy rather than of brain, which impairs confidence in the administration. It is inclined to go right enough in military matters. Nothing could be more sensible than the volunteering order. Nothing can be more desired than the reform conceded in principle by Mr. Harington's bill. But the sensible order is a dead letter, the sound principle applied to a mere fragment of the army, under the only circumstances which could imperil its effective working. The pilot knows his course, but is steering wild.—*Friend of India.*

## MR. WILSON'S PLANS.

It is no matter for surprise that India should amuse itself with guessing at Mr. Wilson's plans. There is for the moment a dearth of incident, and finance has this year for the first time interested everybody. Everybody is paying new taxes, anticipating new demands, and trembling for his salary. Not one in ten, perhaps, knows the figures which represent the deficit, or could understand their proportion to revenue if he heard them; but all know that until that deficit is choked, their personal security is seriously endangered. There is, moreover, in spite of some sneers, a very wide spread confidence in Mr. Wilson's capacity, a confidence he may soon find unpleasant, for financial skill, however large, can only distribute, not create.

We are unwilling to join in the game of guessing, but one or two statements reach us from so many quarters, that we are compelled to believe they at least foreshadow the truth. The belief throughout the North West is that Mr. Wilson's tour has resulted in decisions of this kind. That the budget of revenue expenditure should be presented to the Legislative Council before the close of the financial year. That the octroi on cities, or Punjab plan, is, as a general scheme, far too dangerous to trade. That resources should be sought first in a broad scheme of military reduction, so broad perhaps as to leave only a European army and a native police. That the deficiency of the revenue should be made up by a trade tax, levied as a house tax on traders with less than Rs. 100 a month, and as a graduated licence tax on all above that rank. That the great difficulty of Indian administration connected with pure finance, viz. the slow circulation of blood to the heart, should be corrected by the issue of a State paper currency, through or not through, the State banks.

On four of these six propositions there will, we imagine, be little difference of opinion. The reduction of the army has been demanded for three years, each year with angrier emphasis. Commercial men from the first saw that the Punjab plan, however clever, and however popular with the natives, could only be applied to a district which was commercially a *cul de sac*. To apply it to cities on the great routes of trade would be simply to reimpose the transit duties, and throw back our growing commercial prosperity half a century. The advocates of the scheme are talking of bonded warehouses, but their notions seem slightly vague. Imagine a substance like borax bonded at Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares, and Calcutta. The mere cost of stowage, care, and time lost, would swallow up profit, and annihilate a trade which may be our best lever in Tibet. Or take the staple export of the future, tea. Is Deyra tea to be bonded at Meerut, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Benares? Or is the tea to be conveyed in bonded warehouse trains, and boats with a preventive officer on board? If not, who is to stop the ruin of the cities by the deflection of trade from taxed routes? As a local scheme it may work. As an imperial scheme the octroi would ruin us all.

The annual Budget, again, will be acceptable, if only to clear away the mist of secrecy, which, by destroying public confidence, and by leading capitalists to believe that "dodges" are possible, produces the violent fluctuations which disgrace our Exchange. Nor will there be much difference of judgment about a State paper currency. There is a lurking desire for gold; but convenience of transport—the only true motive of opinion on the matter—is decidedly in favour of the paper. Any plan for inconvertible currency would die instantly of inanition; and if convertible at once, Europeans and natives alike will accept State paper as a new facility given to commercial transactions. The nonsense talked at Bombay about the enormous increase of prices which must follow the introduction of such a currency is not worth reply. The circulation of hoodees, received everywhere by natives, is greater than any amount of convertible paper Government can by possibility put into the market.

The real discussion will be confined to two propositions, the tobacco tax, and the Licence Bill. On the former point we stand, we fear, alone among the European community. A few may doubt the pecuniary result of a tax which failed in Madras, but all would probably vote for the experiment. We abide, nevertheless, by an opinion we shall be most happy to see falsified. The tax is politically dangerous. Tobacco, as a mere animal luxury, is an excellent subject for taxation anywhere. It is especially so in India, where the number of articles not necessary, but universally used, is so small. But "a grievance is not always felt in proportion to its dignity," and a heavy tax upon the one luxury of the poor would rouse an inextinguishable discontent. We have heard, but utterly disbelieve, that the suggested tax is sixpence a pound. That is five hundred per cent. on retail price, and any approach to that figure would be met by a dogged, passive, resistance most menacing to authority.

The Licence Bill has been discussed *ad nauseam*, and until the scheme is once more before the council we content ourselves with pointing out the rocks on which all such measures split. A statesman is not very likely to propose exemptions, but he may be deluded into two equally grave errors. The one is publicity as a protection against fraud. We warn Mr. Wilson that any form of publicity will render any Bill inoperative. The natives will resist to the last, if not by sitting in *dhurna*, as the Umritsur merchants proposed, at least by keeping false books as part of their regular trade. The other blunder is the substitution of inquiries about income for a few clearly defined but arbitrary grades. The native income, strive as we may, will never be known. The only mode of getting at him is to assess him in a sum. If he pays it, he ought to be at once exempted from every kind of official annoyance. If he resists, he must prove his case, but in nine cases out of ten any endurable assessment would be paid rather than expose his books to the collector. It was on these two points the last Bill broke down, and we believe any Bill which comprises them must break down also, even when guaranteed by Mr. Wilson's name.—*Friend of India.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**A NEW ROUTE.**—The *Delhi Gazette* informs us that passengers can now go all the way from Agra to Bombay by bullock train. The journey occupies usually ten days. This train offers also the easiest method of sending goods from the North-west to the coast, and *vice-versa*.

**KOER SINGH'S ESTATES.**—The *Phoenix* states that Government have agreed to pay five lakhs of rupees to the mortgagees of Koer Singh's estates. The estates were confiscated, and the mortgagees commenced an action against Government for the amount of their bonds. The Government has accordingly offered this sum as full compensation.

**THE REV. LALL BEHARY DEY**, a Bengalee convert, attached to the Free Church of Scotland, has married the daughter of the Rev. Hormusjee Pestonjee, a Christian Parsee.

**RE-ORGANISATION OF THE MILITARY POLICE.**—According to the *Mofussilite* the military police is to be reorganised. The superintendent is to be placed under the orders of the magistrate, and, in fact, made to act as superintendent of police. The Oude police is to be extinguished, and the police all over the country, though armed and drilled, organised on principles more civil than at present. In fact, India is to be held by a European army, assisted by an armed constabulary corps.

**CAVALRY DEPOT IN AUSTRALIA.**—The *Sydney Morning Herald* states that the Government of India is about to establish a permanent cavalry depot near Sydney. Col. Atkinson will be the superintendent. The colonial journal believes that Sydney can supply a large proportion of the horses required in India, and instances the export of 5,376 horses to Victoria during 1858. During 1857, 1858, and the first three quarters of 1859 no less than 2,218 horses were shipped for India. They were officially valued at £52,540 or about £25 a horse, but that figure of course does not represent the expense to Government.

**PUNJAB TEA PLANTATIONS.**—The *Englishman* reports that Government have determined to sell the tea plantations in the Punjab in small lots. They are afraid of a great company which might establish a monopoly. The fear is ill founded, but the small lot system is fair enough, provided no one is prohibited from buying as many lots as he likes. The small speculators and the great company then get an equal chance. It is still a question whether a company which does not die, and can afford risk, will not grow more tea than disunited and powerless settlers.

**NORTH-WEST BANK.**—The Calcutta papers mention that the North-West Bank is selling its policies by auction. Policies covering Rs. 66,000 on five lives were sold for Rs. 5,100. The price seems excessively low, but the rates of premium in India are high, and the business one that Calcutta speculators scarcely understand.

**THE BANK OF BENGA** has increased its rates again 1 per cent., and its margin on Company's five per cent. paper to 16 per cent., a very curious move.

**PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATIONS.**—The committee appointed by Government to revise the present system of admission to pleaderships have presented their report. They recommend that candidates should be examined in each station, their written papers being sent up to a central examination committee. The pleader to be examined, either in English or the vernacular, in the laws of property, inheritance, succession, contracts, evidence, procedure, and in criminal law; the candidate who obtains three-fifths of the number of marks fixed for the Sudder pleader to obtain a junior pleader's certificate. One little addition we would suggest, that any pleader convicted of forgery, perjury, subornation of perjury, bribery or bribe-taking should be at once struck off the roll.

**GOWHATTEE, ASSAM, Jan. 14.**—This year Assam has had the largest rice crop that has been gathered in the province for the last twenty years. This is an event of as great importance to the people of this country as a good harvest is to the people at home, for it is the only cereal they have as an article of food, and they depend upon it so entirely that if the harvest fails Government is obliged to import it from Bengal to save the people from starving. They are, therefore, in a state of great rejoicing, and have celebrated the harvest home with more spirit and glee than usual. The harvest home of Assam, which I have just witnessed, is as worthy of record as any in Europe, and so unique in its character that it is unlike any thing I have ever seen or read of. On the sands of the Berhampooter, on both sides of the river, at certain distances, are erected very neat thatched huts of a goodly size. The dark grass-thatched roofs of the huts are covered with broad strips of the bark or skin of the plantain tree, placed with the white side outwards at right angles, forming large squares, which give to the roofs the appearance of gigantic chess boards. Each hut is surrounded with a

number of fresh plantain trees stuck in the sand, which make them look like family habitations. These are all destined to be burned at the very dawn of the day of Harvest Home. But the Assamese, like all other people, civilized and uncivilized, do not consider bonfires complete unless they are accompanied by noisy explosions of some kind, and here they exhibit a knowledge and ingenuity which may shame the engineers of the *Great Eastern*. They cut pieces of the largest bamboos they can find outside the knots, or joints, or divisions, or whatever they may be termed. Nature has hermetically sealed these at top and bottom, and the Assamese pierce a hole into the top, fill the bamboo with water, and then shut it up with a plug or stopcock. A great number of bamboos thus prepared are tied on the huts, and when the huts are fired the water in the bamboos becomes converted into steam, and as the Assamese purposely do not remove the stopcock, the bamboos burst with a very respectable and pleasing explosion. Why the Assamese select the early morning for these bonfires will be understood when it is known that in the cold weather the fogs are almost as thick and murky as a moonless night, and seldom disappear before nine o'clock. The effect of a number of straw houses on fire throwing the lurid glare of their lofty flames through the thick fog on the water of the Burhampooter was novel, curious, and pleasing. These bonfires were seen to much greater advantage under the circumstances described than during the darkest night, at least I thought so. To add to the joy of the people, cholera, which had been committing such ravages, has entirely disappeared.—*Englishman*.

**CIVIL SERVICE PROMOTION.**—Mr Seton Carr to be secretary to the Government of Bengal, Mr. Grote to be confirmed as a member of the Board of Revenue in place of Mr. Stainforth, who retires from the service. Mr. E. Trevor, secretary to the Board, to be commissioner of the Rajshahi division. Mr. E. H. Lushington, officiating secretary to the Government of Bengal, to be secretary of the Board of Revenue until a commissionership becomes vacant. Mr. Buckland, who is now third on the list for a commissionership, is to officiate as judge of Burdwan in lieu of Mr. Read, who is to succeed Mr. Grote as commissioner of Nuddea.

**VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.**—The *Oude Gazette* notices that a Volunteer Troop of E. Horse Artillery is to be formed at Meerut, of volunteers from different European regiments. Major Mackinnon, C.B., Bengal Artillery, will organise the corps.

**SLEEPERS FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.**—The *Hobart Town Chronicle* says samples of convex sleepers have been sent to Calcutta for the railway. The colony is most anxious to supply timber to the Indian Governments, and believes it can ship the article very cheaply. The sleepers sent are blue gum sleepers, 10 by 5 by 10 feet long.

**PORT BLAIR.**—The *Englishman* reports that there are now 1,832 convicts at Port Blair, of whom 990 are sentenced for life. Men of steady behaviour are to be employed as guards, with pay, and after five years will receive a free pardon. The mortality has amounted to 37 per cent. of the total number landed. Government has forwarded a large supply of cattle and goats to the island. They should send some pigs. Andamanese have no prejudices, and pigs multiply faster than any eatable beast.

**ARRAH, Jan. 26.**—Yesterday witnessed the violent close of the life of a man who, for two years, was the prime leader of violence and rebellion in this district. The man who instigated the defection both of Kooer Sing and Ummer Sing, and who in their name executed numerous deeds of rapine and blood, paid the penalty of his crimes at the principal scene of his exploits. The rebel Harkishen Sing was hung at noon yesterday, in the chowk of Jugdespore; the gallows was appropriately erected in front of the ruins of Kooer Sing's house, and close to the spot where the culprit hewed down the unfortunate zemindar

who had taken on lease some of the Jugdespore estates. The criminal was taken from Arrah at an early hour, and was conveyed in an ekka, surrounded by cavalry. He said nothing on the road, and at the foot of the gallows simply assented to the warrant when read to him, and then assisted the executioners, pulling the cap over his face himself; assisted by them he ascended the steps, and at twelve o'clock exactly the drop fell. A large crowd witnessed the execution, and maintained throughout a perfect silence; after hanging for an hour and a half the body was lowered, and given to the attendant relative. Thus Kooer Sing, Ummer Sing, and Harkishen Sing, the principal rebels in this district, have all died violent deaths, as became their misdeeds.—*Englishman*.

**JYNTEEA HILLS, ASSAM, Jan. 19.**—I write from one of the wildest parts of Central Assam, about three days' march from the capital Gowhattee, having passed through a country of the most varied and novel beauty. The road winds through a succession of plains, as flat as billiard tables, interspersed with hills that rise out of the plains without any gradual ascent, but exactly like monuments in a square, or pyramids in the desert. Many of these hills form circles and semicircles around the flat plains, others are entirely isolated, standing like islands in the sea-like rice crops. These hills and hill-islands are covered with the densest forest vegetation from the base to the top, which contrasts agreeably with the highly-cultivated fields on which they stand. The scenery has not the boldness of the Andes and Himalayas, or the savage wildness of the Australian Alps and Pyrenees. I would describe it as of placid beauty. The blending of nature and art, of the wild and the cultivated, gives a peculiarity and a beauty to the scenery which, much as I have travelled, I have never seen before. On the rice fields are gigantic muchans or hutted scaffolds, on which the Assamese perch themselves to frighten away—not the birds, as in the North-west Provinces, for here the birds do no harm,—but the wild beasts, for here wild buffaloes, pigs, &c.

"Elephants, rhinoceros, and such small deer Attack the rice crops every year."

The wild animals are so numerous that a great portion of the revenue of the districts is paid away in wild beast head-money. At Goalpara I have been assured that more than the revenue of the district has been paid in this way. On the day of my arrival here, the villagers informed me that a tiger had just killed a bullock, about 100 yards from the road, and that he must have been feeding upon it at the time I passed. Black partridge, jungle fowl, wild peacock, and deer are numerous, and the woods swarm with monkeys of various kinds,—among them is that wonderful monkey, the black oolook, or flying gibbon, which swings itself with such lightning speed from branch to branch, and from tree to tree that the motions of his long arms are almost invisible. The road through this beautiful country, although it is the high road to Nowgong, is in the most disgraceful state of disrepair, and I believe the executive officer has rarely visited it. It is intersected by numerous little nullahs, over which a few planks would form a bridge sufficient for horses and cattle to pass over. At present over most of them there is but one plank, and the swampy passage has been so deepened by the tread of elephants, that it is most difficult for horses to struggle through them. On two occasions I nearly lost my pony in these nullahs. All could be repaired at the cost of a few hundred rupees; but the executive officer does nothing. Indeed why should he? An appointment too often in this country is looked upon as a property, obtained through interest, of which the appointee has the usufruct; but as to the duties attached to the appointment, these are matters of secondary consideration or no consideration at all. If the appointee attends to them he obtains the name of a zealous officer; if not, he is allowed to remain at his post, unless the case is very bad indeed. These things, however, are being reformed, and the present Lieu-

tenant-governor of Bengal will not, I believe, permit negligence of duty when it is brought to his notice. It is a great pity he does not pay a visit to this magnificent country. Indeed, no Lieutenant-governor ever has come to Assam, and yet it is a most interesting country, and hereafter will be the very garden of Bengal. He must, however, leave the towns on the banks of the Burhampooter, and strike into the interior, before he can see the capabilities and the beauties of the country, and ferret out the delinquencies of his appointees. Unfortunately, when a Lieutenant-governor travels, he travels in such state, and his route is so well known for weeks before, that delinquents have time to put their houses, their offices, and their roads in some sort of order. But as I travel

"Remote, unfriended, solitary, slow,"

I see the land in all its neglected nakedness, and my report may be relied upon as true, untinged by prejudice or favour. In a previous letter I mentioned that the rice harvest was the finest that had been housed for twenty years, and I am sorry to say that the promise of the poppy crops is equally fine. Every village and every hut that I passed had their fields of poppy most carefully tended and irrigated. The men were squatted in their villages with that drowsy, indolent look, and glassy eye which mark the habitual opium-eater. I have commented before on the injurious consequences of the free growth of the poppy, and it is to be hoped the Lieutenant-governor will address himself to the question with vigour and decision. There is another point which I wish to touch upon—the sale of waste lands for tea cultivation, in fee simple; but this I must reserve for another opportunity.—*Englishman*.

**AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—The annual report of the Agri-horticultural Society is favourable. The number of members has increased by one hundred and eighteen, the total number of paying subscribers being now six hundred and twelve. The expenses of the year amounted to Rs. 31,446, and the receipts to Rs. 1,267 more. The Society has been compelled to raise its minimum rate of wages from Rs. 4 a month to Rs. 4-8, though it is still unintelligibly low. The Society has been officially informed that Cinchona plants will be forwarded from South America to Calcutta by a "confidential" officer of Government. He will be compelled, we presume, to obtain them as the Dutch Government did. They offered an immense sum for a few plants, and were refused. They then paid half the money in bribes, and procured as many plants as they required.

**THE PUNJAB.**—A correspondent in the far North-West informs us (*Englishman*) that the 24th Punjab Infantry now stationed at Shumabad, near Attock, has volunteered to serve in China. It is a regiment of Muzabee Sikhs, who did good service in the war of retribution, and do not stick at caste prejudices. We also learn from the same quarter that the camp of the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab left Lahore on the 26th Jan. It was Sir Robert Montgomery's intention to halt four days at Umritsur, and proceed thence to the banks of the Beas to meet the Governor-general. The Bishop of Calcutta was stealing a march on the Viceroy, having passed him at Umballa, and gone up to Ferozepore, where his lordship would pass the last Sunday in January. From Ferozepore he was to proceed to Lahore on the 30th, and hoped to get over his work before the great *cortège* made its appearance. We learn that the Government of the Punjab are gradually withdrawing from the office of bankers to the public, and exercising an undue influence on the money market. They have materially reduced the rate of premium on bills drawn on Fort William and other down country treasuries, and limited the amount to be drawn for to five lakhs rupees per mensem, of which one and a half are required at Delhi. It is confidently believed in the Punjab that all private bill transactions by means of Government drafts will be entirely stopped, and that the extensive privilege hitherto enjoyed by the services will be entirely withdrawn. This is the first instalment

in the way of financial reform, and it is calculated that a considerable saving in the one item of establishment will be effected. The octroi duty, about which so much has been said, will, it is generally believed, prove a failure, as it is said that, instead of yielding some twenty-five lakhs, the utmost that will be screwed out of the country will be sixteen or seventeen lakhs, while its effects on trade have been most injurious.

**AN UNFORTUNATE MAN.**—Some men are singularly unfortunate. Do what they will, they invariably find themselves in a false position. Acting with the best of motives, they find themselves objects of hatred, ridicule, and perhaps contempt. And this seems to be Lord Canning's position. He is unfortunate—singularly so. No man has had such brilliant opportunities; no man has failed so completely and so hopelessly in everything he has undertaken. Acting with the best of motives, Lord Canning plunged us into a rebellion fearful to contemplate; insulted the European community of Calcutta; disbanded the Volunteer Guards very unceremoniously; drove the European army into mutiny, and, after exasperating and defying the men, yielded to their demands; and now the Covenanted Civil Service are indebted to his Excellency for as nice a libel as has ever been published. According to a recent notification, the members of this service are under pecuniary obligations to the native bankers and others. No exceptions are made; no particular instance is cited; but the service *en masse* are told to be careful not to do so in future. To put down the objectionable conduct of a few solitary young scamps who perhaps verify the truth of the couplet—

"When money is wanting, and cash fails the till,  
There's nothing so easy as giving a bill,"

Lord Canning proceeds to make a sweeping charge against the whole service—a service which will compete, in point of honour, and respectability, and talent, with any service in the world. And so, by this single act, Lord Canning strengthens the ranks of those who head the opposition. We all know that it is quite the fashion in India to be in debt; and doubtless there are men in the civil service who have no scruples in this respect. But they must be marked men. No one in difficulties can conceal it; and Lord Canning ought to have addressed the warning to such only. It is unjust and unworthy of a nobleman in his position to insult a whole service because of the failings of a few; and the order to which we refer is calculated to lower the service in the estimation of the natives of the country. But it has, apparently, always been Lord Canning's policy to bring his countrymen into contempt; and unless the civilians enter their protest against this act of his, they will have to put up with a great many more insults.—*Calcutta Weekly Press*.

**AN EPISODE OF THE INDIAN REBELLION.**—When the mutiny broke out in Bareilly, Bazar-segiant Hardy, with his wife and five children, cut across the country in their gharee; but being unable to proceed any distance, owing to the large number of rebels who were prowling about, thirsting for European blood, the sergeant and his family sought shelter in a sugar-cane plantation. After a time, they went from village to village, concealing themselves whenever any blood-thirsty natives appeared in the neighbourhood. For five long months they endured this anxiety, privation, and hardship, and, but for the number of friendly natives in the neighbourhood, must have shared the fate of the hundreds of our countrymen who fell during the insurrection. Conspicuous among those who sheltered Sergeant Hardy and his family, was a Hindoo shopkeeper, named Kishen. He fed and clothed them; he ministered to their wants, he sheltered them, and to his friendly attentions and exertions this family owe their preservation. And what is more astonishing, the man is satisfied with having done a good act, and neither makes a parade of it, nor seeks any compensation or reward. "He was my friend, and I assisted him, nothing more." A rare instance this of disinterestedness in a native.—*Hurkaru*.

**MOOLTAN, Jan. 10.**—This station bids fair to be one of the most important places in the province. Already it has a considerable export trade. Situated on the direct line of communication with the sea, and accessible to all parts of the Punjab, it is destined at no distant period to obtain the distinction of the emporium of the land of the five rivers. In times prior to British ascendancy there was a little traffic on the Indus; but now a brisk commerce is carried on by means of that river with Europe. Saltpetre, flax, and wool are largely exported. The want of steam tonnage, however, is a drawback to the full development of the export trade, the number of steamers employed between this and Kurrachee being limited, while the uncertainty of the navigation by native boats renders the employment of that description of craft most undesirable for the transport of merchandise. But I understand that the steamers of the Oriental Steam Navigation Company will be soon plying on the Indus, and then we may reasonably expect the amount of exports to increase to a considerable extent. The agent of this company here is Mr. Henry Spencer, who, in addition to that office, is the general and transit agent, and who deserves every support and encouragement for his industry and attention to the interests of his constituents. The saltpetre trade is flourishing here. It was created and established by Mr. A. Gardner, who was formerly, for many years, in the Sikh service, in which he rose to the rank of colonel. But his military life ceasing with the extinction of that dynasty, Mr. Gardner was not long in finding a new field for the employment of his abilities and energies. It was he who first commenced the manufacture of the article some eight years ago, and thus showed the Government how a large revenue might be raised from lands seemingly worthless, and a source that had been neglected. The business was established under the name and title of Messrs. Gardner and Co., and has hitherto been carried on most successfully, the returns yielding a clear profit of 75 per cent. The Punjab Government, ever remarkable for liberal and enlightened views, have afforded to Mr. Gardner every encouragement in this speculation compatible with the just demands of the state. Mr. Gardner holds the leases of all saltpetre lands, the property of Government, in this and the neighbouring districts, and is the chief partner in the firm of Gardner and Co. The demand for saltpetre during the Crimean war was so great that the price of the article rose enormously, one hundred per cent. above its ordinary value.—*Bombay Times*.

**A SLIGHT MISTAKE.**—A correspondent of the *New Times* says that prayer meetings take place daily at Peshawur, and adds the following with reference to a collection that had been made to aid in sending a missionary to Cabul:—"I mentioned the collection which took place last Sunday, and now I have to relate something funny in connection with it. A rather absent minded 'Sub', more intent upon the good things of this world than upon those of another, instead of putting his 'chit' in the plate carried about by our gallant Brigadier, for the matter of rupees 20 or so, for the purpose of saving Affghan souls, very innocently threw in a 'dom bit o' paper' (as a quondam Laird of Mac Nab used to say), which ran this wise:—'Messrs. J—Z— send a fellow a dozen of ale, two bottles of Exshaw's brandy, and 500 of your best cigars. A—L— P. S.—I'll square off last month's I. O. U.'s next pay day.' How far this precious document will go towards Christianising the Illl heathens 'deponent saith not.'"

**SUMBHULPORE.**—The *Hurkaru* states that the rebels in Sumbhulpore have been dispersed by Lieutenant Vallance, and Captain Bird with the Sebundee Levy. Some forty sepoys employed by a leader of the enemy, disgusted at his want of means, quitted him, and supplies which had been for some time scarce were coming in. A reward of Rs. 1,000 has been offered for the leader, Serundee Sahce.

**MR. A. MATTHEWS**, manager of the Agra Bank, died at Agra on the 23rd of January.

**MECENAS OUT-AT-ELBOWS.**—We (*Lucknow Herald*) understand the ex-King of Oude has written to his agents here, to discharge the large establishment of pensioned poets and mohurrers, as the court parasites, at Garden Reach, have given his Majesty quite enough to do in meeting demands upon the royal exchequer. Some idea may be formed of the number of news-writers and others employed during the rebellion, when we state that no less than four hundred received notice of dismissal on Saturday last. Some of these were state pensioners, but the greater part were mohurrers.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 23. Str. Carthage, McGregor, Hong Kong.—24. Str. Baltic, Melville, Melbourne; John Porter, Stevens, Akayab; Bois Rouge, Biarmer, Mauritius; Minden, Marshall, London; Hanover, Rich, London; Merchantman, Mitchell, London.—25. Matilda Athelings, Hopper, Liverpool; str. Fire Queen, Baker, Diamond Island; Perigny, Sardit, Bourbon; Maltratta, Hickman, Liverpool; Lord Dalhousie, Markham, London; Edith Moore, Tweedie, London.—26. Messina, Lethbridge, Liverpool; Radiant, Chase, London; Mary Pleasant, Gilchrist, Melbourne.—27. Veritas, Thos. Carrey, Liverpool; Stephen Glover, Balazac, Liverpool; Le Moise, Versaille, Madras; str. Governor Higginson, McMillan, Madras; St. Pierre, Delemare, Cardiff; Monica, Jackson, Liverpool; Appleton, McDonald, Mauritius.—28. Brandon, Unfreville, Liverpool; Orissa, Bond, Balazac.—29. Adelaide, Shaw, Rangoon; Templar, Martin, Melbourne; str. Nubia, Ferguson, Suez.—30. Vortigern, McIntyre, London; Gertrude, Adley, Bombay.—Feb. 1. Sherazee, Littlepage, Penang; France, Brockhorst, Bourbon; Amalia, Trebery, Moulmein; Forfarshire, Fairweather, Bombay.—6. Clarendon, Martin, London; Lady Ann, Sinclair, Adelaide; Sesostris, Hodge, Port Blair.—7. Devonshire, Taylor, Cocanada; Alphonse, Magnat, Pondicherry; Matilda Wattenbach, Deaking, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Matilda Wattenbach.—Lieut. and Mrs. Chambers, Lieuts. James and Bayley, Ensigns Parks and Elliott, Cadets Vine, Cold, and Davis, Messrs. Wallace, Flemings, and Newton, Asst. surg. Palmer, Mr. Martin, Mr. Teacke, Mrs. Hills, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Lawless and two daughters, Miss Cox, Miss Egerton, Mrs. Nancey, Mrs. Beaman.  
Per Clarendon.—Messrs. J. Moore and J. King.  
Per Sesostris.—J. B. Chicken, Esq.  
Per Lady Ann.—Mr. H. Gleeson, Mrs. A. Sinclair.  
Per Mary Pleasant.—Mr. J. A. S. Duncan.  
Per Carthage.—Mrs. Reid and two children, S. W. Hyde, Esq., E. W. Wilson, Esq., James Talloot, Esq., and Mr. A. Rogers, C.S.  
Per John Porter.—Daniel Coight, Esq., Mrs. Weikes, Master Weikes.  
Per Hanover.—Capt. Beucher, 52nd Light Inf., Capt. Home, 2nd Dragoon Guards, Lieut. Aldenon, 7th Regt., Mrs. Aldenon and infant, Dr. Personage, Qmtr. Lloyd, wife, and infant, Royal Artillery, Cornets Bailey and Weit, 2nd Dragoon Guards, Mrs. Bliss and twins.  
Per Minden.—Capt. Murray, Dr. Walshe, Messrs. Douglas, Evans, and Tussell, Lieut. H. G. Grm, Royal Art., Capt. Hammond, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Walshe, Mrs. Hammond.  
Per Bois Rouge.—Mrs. Beavins, Mr. and Miss Rivers, Mr. and Mrs. Arnall, Messrs. Nourse, Harris, Rigurbourg, and Bell.  
Per str. Baltic.—Capt. and Mrs. C. D. Newmarch, Mr. and Mrs. S. George, P. J. Hunt, Esq., Capt. Audie, Lieut. Cartwright, Mrs. Paul, Mr. Richardson, Chevalier Luckenstein, wife, and child.  
Per Matilda Athelings.—Col. P. L. Dennis, H.M.'s 52nd, Mrs. Dennis, Dr. and Mrs. Seillits, Capt. Hicks, 5th Bengal Eur. Regt., Rev. J. and Mrs. Gritton and child, Miss Blackall, Mr. Proud, Mrs. Knightly and child.  
Per Merchantman.—Maj. L. Macpherson, Ens. A. Walker, T. Mitchell, J. Ridvet, J. Ward, A. Stanford, Dr. C. Cameron, Dr. J. Reid.  
Per str. Fire Queen.—Messrs. Tickle, McCulloch, and Jefferson.  
Per Maltratta.—Mr. J. Roberts and lady.  
Per Mary Ann Wilson.—Dr. Cullen.  
Per Veritas.—Capt. James.  
Per Le Moise.—H. Taylor, Esq., J. Winkford.  
Per str. Gov. Higginson.—Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot, Mr. Ros, Mr. Vinning.  
Per Nubia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. Welcham and son, Col. and Mr. Mauwaring, Mr. Baker, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. Oldham and infant, Mr. W. Tucker, Mrs. Norman, Kev. G. J. Tandy, Mr. and Miss Hutton, Mr. Stace, Miss Waldener, Mrs. Brooks, two Miss Spinks, Mr. Aislable, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Angers, Vet. surg. Cotterell, Mr. Rukes, Mrs. Waddington, Surg. Barron, Mr. Hopkinson, Mr. Turner, Mrs. Homan, Mr. Gordon, Miss Sheffield, Mr. Shawcross, Mr. Mrs., and Eckford, Mr. Gill, Mrs. Parrow and infant, Mr. Darley, Miss DeBurdie, Mr. Moore, Mr. Holworthy, Mr. Couper and infant, Miss Black, B. Mackie, A. Walker, Mr. Russell, R. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. M. Arthur, A. Gray, A. Bolton.—From MARSILLERS.—Mr. Beckrends, Mr. Boulton, Messrs. L. and H. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. A. Beecher and Miss Beecher, Mr. Achard, Mr. and Mrs. Scanlan, Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon, Mr. Hall, Mr. Gray, Miss Loughton, Capt. and Mrs. Shinner, Mrs. Macfarlane, Mrs. Bagshawe, Maj. Erskine.  
From SUEZ TO CALCUTTA.—Dr. Halleux, Mr. Porter.  
From HOWE KONG TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Morrison, From GALLIE TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. Martin.  
From MADRAS TO CALCUTTA.—Col. Burn, Col. and Mrs. Balfour, Col. Jamison, Capt. Chapman, Mr. Ives, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Owen.  
Per Gertrude.—Capt. Adley's three children.  
Per Amalia.—Mr. and Mrs. Evans and family.  
Per Sherazee.—Mrs. Littlepage and child.  
Per Brandon.—Mrs. Henfreille, Lieut. Lloyd, R.E.  
Per Templar.—Mr. C. Kaudie.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 20. St. Bernard, Browne, Mauritius; Hotspur, Toynbee, London; Comete, Mazars, Bordeaux; Warnor, Stamp, London; Sir Bevois, Grant, London.—21. John Chison, Patt, Liverpool; Meteor, Melville, Boston; Rio, Anna Maria, Row, Rangoon; str. Burnah, Grav, Akayab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.—23. Star of Peace, Hale, London; str. Lancelfield, Oliver, Straits and Hong Kong; Shirley, Hallen, Boston; Lady Cannizz, Galastann, Bombay.—24. Martha, Lane, Mauritius; Cutch Merchant, Dubat, Bombay.—25. str. Simla, Cooper, Suez; Parthenia, Hinton, London; Holyrood, Jordan, London.—27. Avandher, Cunningham, Cork; William Stevenson, Morris, Bombay.—28. Lady Melville, Davies, London; Clemence et Lemoine, Bicket, Bourbon.—29. Thomas A. Cole, Lowe, Melbourne; Ephraim, Currier, Havre; Adelaide, Longman, Mauritius.—30. Asteroid, Gardner, Bombay.—31. Vauban, Cardy, Bourbon.—Feb. 8. Str. Colombo, Hicks, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Colombo.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and family, Maj. Howlett, Maj. Mayne, Mr. DeBughas, Capt. Gibb, Lieut. col. Brett, Mr. Goldingham, Capt. Taylor, Mr. Williamson, C.S. For GALLE.—Mr. P. T. Ralli and Mr. Sagrandi. For BOMBAY.—Maj. Hamilton. For SUEZ.—Messrs. F. Cascha, Lazarus, Whitney, Dexter, Reinecke, Rev. and Mrs. R. M. Price, Maj. Lake, Maj. Berher, Capt. Biggs, Capt. Preasant. For MALTA.—Rev. A. Stern, Mr. Farie, Mrs. Knox and infant. For MARSILLERS.—Mr. and Mrs. Inglis and family, Messrs. L. A. DeSouza, M. Cartlew, H. M. Lightfoot, and A. Cohn, Dr. D. B. Smith, Lieut. L. S. Boulton, Lieut. Rutherford, and Col. Milman. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. Ransford, Mrs. Riley and child, Mrs. Viret, Mrs. Archer, Mr. Whitley, Master J. Finch, Mr. J. F. Seymour, Mr. Liebert, Mrs. Lish, Mrs. George Anderson and children, Mr. Jeffrey, Col. Sherer, Mr. F. W. Place, Maj. Gardner, Mr. T. Thomson, Maj. Mackenzie, Dr. Douding, Col. Sutherland, Lieut. Parsons, Lieut. Shaw, Dr. Piechey, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Owen, Mr. Murray, Mrs. Smith and infant, Captain Crawford, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Hughes, Master Malett, Lieuts. Wyndham, Waring, and Hill, Mr. Barstow, Mrs. P. Anderson.  
Per Lady Melville.—Capt. F. S. Davis, Mrs. J. Sharpe and four children, Miss Edmonstone, Mrs. Weld and child, Mrs. Williams and child, Maj. G. A. and Mrs. Benny and five children, Capt. and Mrs. Curteis, Lieut. Savoy, Dr. Whitty.  
Per Blenheim.—Mrs. C. Steer and three children, Mrs. C. A. Smith and three children, Mrs. and Miss Grundall, Col. Champney, Mrs. A. Hume and child, Maj. and Mrs. Bligh, Mrs. Boisier and three children, Mrs. E. W. Bergett, Mrs. H. C. Halkett and child, Mrs. Ryves and three children, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hough and infant, Mrs. A. Suss, Mrs. Boldie, two ladies, and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Urquhart and infant, Mrs. Turnbull, Capt. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Turnbull and four children, Lieut. Valling, Mr. Mitchell, Capt. Grundall.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Feb. 8, 1860.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	5 0 dis.	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	20 0 dis.	
ditto, 5 do.	8 4 to 8 0	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	20 0 dis.	
Transfer 4 do.	Normal.	
New 5½ do.	1½ 0 dis.	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	9 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	8 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	9 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1½ to 2 1½
Do. with documents, do.	2 1½ to 2 1½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 0½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0½ to 2 0½
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0½ to 2 0½

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	70
5 ditto ditto	" 100	84
5½ ditto ditto	" 100	92
New Treasury Bills	" 100	95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	6000
Agra Bank	500	650 to 660
North-Western Bank (winding up)	400	Winding up.
Delhi Bank	500	650 to 660
India General Steam	1000	1775 to 1800
Ganges Company	1500	595 to 600
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1780 to 1800
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	530 to 550
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	10 to 15 dis.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	350 to 365
Calcutta Docking Company	700	800 to 825
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	8 as. dis.
Assam Company	200	340 to 345
East-India Railway Company	220	Rs. 8 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	60	15 dis.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	3 to 10 4
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 82 14
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	22 6
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs.	16 0
Gold dust (Australia)	"	14 8 to 15 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104 12
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs.	221 4
Mexican do.	"	221 0 to 222

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 5s. to £2. 10s.  
To Liverpool, £2. 5s. to £3.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, Feb. 8).**—Our markets have been almost in the same position as last reported. Produce continues to be held at previous extreme rates, in consequence of the very moderate stocks and arrivals from the districts. This, coupled with the unsettled state of freights, has caused a limited business in almost all staples for the home markets. *Indigo* had maintained full former prices both by private and public sales till very lately, when the rise in Exchange led to a depression of Rs. 2-8 to 5 per md. *Raw Silk* and *Corahs* maintain the advance last quoted, and are not selling freely. *Sugar* has been in limited operation for Great Britain; the Bombay and Gulf shippers have been the principal buyers. *Saltpetre* has caused some inquiry since the receipt of the late favourable news of an advance at home. *Rice* has remained without animation for either Great Britain or the colonies. *Linseed* has been operated in very moderately. *Jute* had almost ceased being taken, but since freights have been a little lower, has again engaged a little inquiry. *Hides* command full former prices, stocks and supplies continuing moderate. *Lac Dye* and *Shellac* little of known marks offering.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, Feb. 8).**—*Mule Twist*.—In the early part of last month a better business was doing in this, but sales have gradually fallen off, owing to the absence of buyers. Business since last mail has been very limited, and confined to the local dealers, at about ½ pie per morah lower. *Turkey Red* and other Coloured Yarns have been in steady demand, but sales are restricted by monetary pressure. Prices may be considered about 6 pie lower. *Turkey Red Twills, Cambrics, &c.*, are in limited inquiry, but without any change in price. *Grey Shirtings*, 39 and 40 inches.—A little has been done in light qualities, but without any fall in price. Heavy sorts are dull of sale, and have fallen 1 to 2 annas per piece since last mail. *Grey Madapolans*, 24 yds by 32 inches, 2½ to 3½, are saleable at unaltered prices, but to a limited extent. Stocks are moderate, and reported sales are at Rs. 2-4 to 2-6 per pieces. *Book Muslins*.—Medium qualities are saleable to a limited extent. A few sales have taken place at Rs. 1-9 to 2-8. *Finer* at Rs. 3-1 to 3-2. *Lappets, Spots, &c.*, are selling to a limited extent at unaltered prices. *Copper*.—A little demand has lately sprung up for Bombay and local requirements for Sheet and Brazier. *Steel* remains inactive, and prices have a slight downward tendency. *Spelter*.—Dull of sale, and has slightly fallen in price, say 2 to 3 annas per md. *Tin Plates* in moderate request. *Quicksilver*.—The late exports to China have caused a slight rise in price, to ct. Rs. 2-7 per F. scer.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**DISAFFECTION IN THE NATIVE ARMY.**—The *Madras Athenæum* denies the stories of insubordination in some Madras regiments ordered to march. He states, however, that considerable discontent does exist. Sir Charles Trevelyan has abolished the impressment of carriage, and the sepoys are unable to get carts, except at most exorbitant rates. The *Athenæum* recommends that every regiment should have its own carriage.

**COOLIE EMIGRATION.**—The *Madras Daily Times* gives an account of one Chellapen, prosecutor in a case in the Supreme Court. This man left Madras for Demerara with his wife ten years ago. Their whole wealth consisted of a single silver rupee. They returned a short time since with 2,380 rupees, a gold watch, a number of ornaments, and the silver rupee unbroken.

**COFFEE PLANTING.**—The Government of Madras has authorised experiments in coffee planting on the Gali Parvatam hills in Orissa. The attempt is made on the recommendation of Dr. Cleghorn. Coffee is succeeding admirably in Chota Nagpore, and the only doubt in Orissa refers to the fall of rain. No register has ever been kept.

**MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.**—An unfortunate collision has taken place at Tanjore between the police and Lieutenant Chrystie, of the engineers, the particulars of which will create little astonishment among those who know anything of the character of the former body generally. On the morning of the 1st February a report reached Lieutenant Chrystie that a tiger had killed a man and a woman on the road by the Jemboor Caveri bridge. He started at once for the spot, accompanied by Lieutenant Cunningham, of the same corps. About 2,000 people were found collected on the bridge (close to the Penair bridge), and 200 more on the north bank of the stream. Three or four of the latter who had guns were firing into a clump of bamboos on the south bank, distant about 80 yards. Three shots were fired. The tiger had taken shelter in the clump, and as he gave no sign, the people put him down as dead, and advanced into the stream. It was a rash step, no doubt, but advance they did. Lieutenant Chrystie's only chance of getting a shot was to move forward



with the mob, and so he got to within four yards of the clump of bamboos and stood there in the river peering into the bushes with his rifle ready. Seeing this, a man next to him said, "Don't fire—he's dead." The words were hardly out of his mouth, when with a roar which amazingly unsettled the brave shikarees, out sprang a magnificent leopard, and struck him down. Lieut. C. was alongside, but was afraid to fire, as the beast was tearing the man's chest. He was not allowed, however, to remain long in suspense. Suddenly quitting the prostrate native, the leopard sprang upon him, but he was caught by the conical exactly between the eyes, and knocked backward, apparently stunned by what he got. To make sure, Lieut. C. sent a bullet through his head, but this did not finish the beast, although the gallant lieutenant thought so at the moment, and did not care to re-load his rifle. In a very short time the wounded animal began to move, but Lieutenant Cunningham who had gone to a different part of the bank, and had been carried away by the rush of the people, was at hand, and fired, breaking his spine. The second bullet was lodged in his head; still the tiger, although unable to spring, continued moving about on his fore paws, until Lieutenant Chrystie gave him the *coup de grace* with his pistol. To whom did the body belong? Lieutenant Chrystie very naturally thought that no one could question his right to it, and directed that it should be sent to his house. A police official who took charge of the body promised to do so, after showing it to the Ameen. Lieutenant Chrystie returned home, but the leopard did not come, and a messenger whom he sent to inquire about it brought back word that the Ameen refused to give it up. Mr. C. went himself to the Cutcherry, and found the animal in a bandy before the door, waiting to be despatched to some quarter to the lieutenant unknown. The Ameen speedily presented himself, and told the astonished officer, in very insolent language, that he (Lieutenant C.) had had nothing to do with shooting the beast! How many of our readers would not have done as Lieutenant C. did in this instance? He promptly repelled the insolence of the fellow by giving him two blows with his riding-stick. The peons in the Cutcherry then rushed upon him and seized him. He shook them off, making a couple of the more active bite the dust; but the worst of the affair had yet to happen. He was allowed to proceed on his way, the bandy with the dead leopard going in advance for about a mile, when a body of peons, armed with spears and lattes, and sent by the Tahsildar, rushed upon him and made him prisoner, and whilst one man pinioned him behind, another fellow in front hammered him on the head with the butt end of a long spear wielded with both hands. Lieutenant C. at length succeeded in getting away, though how he reached home is a mystery to himself. He was for the time stunned by the blows he got, but the leopard was secured, though at the expense of much personal damage. It is said that half an inch either way of the blows would have killed him; it was intended for the head, but luckily glanced on to the shoulder. The case is now in the hands of Mr. Cadell. Mr. Chrystie is charged with assaulting a policeman, and has entered a counter charge against the peons for a murderous assault at the instigation of the Tahsildar.—*Daily Times*, Feb. 9.

THE INAM COMMISSION appears to be carried on with considerable vigour, for from the last report, dated the 10th January, which Mr. Taylor has forwarded to Government, we learn that "the total number of titles confirmed up to the 31st December was 15,377; of which 1,104 were in respect of religious and charitable grants of a permanent character; 9,863 were personal grants, enfranchised at the option of the Inamdars; 4,226 were personal grants, enfranchised compulsory, and 184 personal grants not franchised and confirmed on present tenures. The number of title deeds issued up to the end of the year was 11,914. The total amount of quit rent stipulated to be paid, in addition to former quit rent, is Rs. 22,999. Rs. 3,809 have been paid in redemption of quit

rent, and the proportion of persons who have declined the commutation continues to be about 2 per cent." These results were considered by Government (27th January) to be "satisfactory," and it was resolved to forward the report to the Secretary of State.

A DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.—A few weeks ago, the sergeant-major of the Royal Artillery was accidentally drowned at Palaveram. He was a Roman Catholic, and his remains were carried in the usual way to the R. C. burial-ground for interment. The priest refused to bury the corpse or to allow it burial in the cemetery, on the ground that the deceased was by his absence from confession and "the sacrament" during the past year, *ipso facto*, an excommunicated person. Upon this, the commanding officer buried the corpse, using a portion of the burial service of the Church of England. This occasioned much annoyance to the priest and some Romanists, who, of course, considered the Church and cemetery desecrated. On the other hand, the Protestant soldiers of the battery (about seven-eighths of the whole number) were most indignant at this treatment of the deceased, for he was a favourite with them, as he discharged the duties of his office justly and impartially, though it was very well known that his conduct as a private individual was anything but blameless. However, the matter was reported to Government, and they were of opinion, that in a case of the kind they had no power to compel the R. C. chaplain to bury the corpse; and they gave instructions that no commanding officer was in future to read the burial service in a R. C. burial-ground; but that, as they could compel the Protestant chaplain to bury anyone who had been baptised, he was to be called upon to perform the office in the Protestant cemetery!—*Daily Times*, Jan. 30.

THE LATE CAPTAIN ROBERTSON.—It will be recollected that this officer, who was master attendant at Tuticorin, sailed from that place in the *Pounah*, and that he lost his life in consequence of this vessel going down. The Secretary of State, we learn from the Government Records, has granted a pension of £100 per annum to his widow, to commence from the date of Captain Robertson's departure from Tuticorin. Government, however, has altered this to the date on which Captain Robertson's successor assumed charge of the office, as Mrs. Robertson had received her late husband's full salary up to that period.—*Advertiser*.

THE VOLUNTEER GUARDS.—We learn from the *Madras Times* and *Spectator* that the offer of the Volunteer Guards to do duty gratuitously in Fort St. George on the departure of H.M. 44th regiment for China, was submitted by the Commander-in-Chief to Government. It was received with much satisfaction, and in thanking the regiment for the spontaneous and considerate offer, the Governor in Council assures them that he fully appreciates the loyalty and public spirit which prompted it. But the Commander-in-Chief having intimated to Government that he can conveniently arrange for the duties of the garrison being taken by details of regular troops, there did not appear at present any occasion for accepting the offer of the guards. The considerate conduct of the regiment in this matter will, however, be brought to the notice of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State.

TREATISE ON THE CULTIVATION OF INDIGO.—The following is an order of Government, dated January 12, on this subject:—"The committee appointed under date the 9th July last now submit their opinion on the two treatises sent in 'On the Culture of the Indigo Plant in the Districts subordinate to this Presidency, and the Manufacture of the Dye according to the European Method.' They consider that the essay bearing the motto, 'Every art is improved by emulation,' is the better of the two, but that in neither are the requirements of Government fully met. As, however, the one to which preference is given contains, it is said, much valuable information of which the publication would be useful, and the treatise submitted by Mr. E. K. Johnson is not wanting in merit, the Government, as recom-

mended, are pleased to award a prize of Rs. 800 to the more successful author, and Rs. 200 to the other. In communicating this decision to the parties concerned, the committee will intimate to the gentleman receiving the higher prize that the Government will avail themselves of his offer to afford a translation of his treatise in the three languages noted in the margin (Tamil, Telooquo, and Hindoostani), they defraying the expense for moonshees and printing."

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 31. *Sirius*, Poppe, Hurlstpool; *Nimrod*, Pearse, Melbourne.—Feb. 1. *Rajah of Cochin*, Cumming, Colombo.—2. *Statesman*, Marshall, London.—5. *Forerunner*, Fletcher, London.—6. *Str. Oriental*, King, Negapatam; *Defiance*, Daly, Negapatam.—7. *Nell Gwyn*, Clarke, Negapatam.—8. *Str. Pottinger*, Wright, Singapore; *Tubal Cain*, Wells, Singapore; *str. Nemesis*, Weston, Suez.—9. *Franc Marion*, Lepaue, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Nimrod* from MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Smith, Master Smith, Master D. Smith, Mrs. Whetton, Mrs. Hungerford and child. Per *str. Pottinger*—Maj. Jackson, Capt. Read, Lieut. Huddleston, Lieut. Bedwell, Madame Talpet, and Hamafor, of 14th M.N.I. Per *Tubal Cain*.—Capt. and Mrs. Cadenhead and child, Dr. Gibbs, Lieut. Morris, Lieut. Ashby, Lieut. Bowyer, and Mrs. Palmer. Per *str. Nemesis*.—Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Skinner, Mrs. Orr and infant, Rev. A. Blake, Mr. Broedige, Mr. Hole, Mr. Ponbury, Mr. Colvill, Mr. Byoch, Mrs. Trotter and infant, and Mr. Blair. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Wedderburne, and Maj. gen. Armstrong. From BOMBAY to MADRAS.—Capt. Aytame. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Walton, Mr. Vibart, and Lieut. Berkeley.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 28. *Coldstream*, Kennedy, London; *Clarendon*, Martin, Bimlipatam and Calingpatam.—31. *Janet Mitchell*, Branscombe, London.—Feb. 1. *Str. Punjab*, Foulerton, China; *Sir Robert Seppings*, Clark, China; *Cressy*, Gooch, China.—2. *Nimrod*, Pearse, Calcutta; *John Haven*, Salter, Calcutta; *Nonpareil*, Adams, Mauritius; *Cleveland*, Black, London; *Melaine*, Glazebrook, Masulipatam and Cocanada.—3. *Sir Robert Sale*, Lansdown, London; *Prim*, Macfarlane, Demerara. 5. *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Manning, Gopaulpore and London.—7. *Str. Oriental*, King, Cocanada; *Defiance*, Day, Cocanada.—8. *Str. Nemesis*, Weston, Calcutta; *Teak*, Leonard, Pemang and Singapore.—10. *Nell Gwyn*, Clarke, Ganjam.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Sir Robert Seppings*.—Lieut. col. W. McMahon, Capt. F. W. Gregory, Capt. the Hon. R. B. Hamilton, Lieut. J. O. Haworth, Lieut. G. E. Hodgson, Asst. surg. Bakers. Per *Cressy*.—Maj. A. Browne, Capt. F. D. Walter, Lieut. M. S. Smith, E. A. Raymond, E. Bruns, and P. M. Pett, Ensigns H. Roberts and C. E. Rennie, Asst. surg. Rinsman. Per *Cleveland*.—Capt. and Mrs. Whitlock. Per *Melaine*.—Mr. F. Guddimor. Per *Sir Robert Sale*.—Conductor and Mrs. Wade and two children, Mr. C. Anderson. Per *Prim*.—Mr. C. Chapman. Per *str. Nemesis*.—Mr. and Mrs. Hays, Mr. Legarizne, Mrs. Hungerford and infant, Lieut. C. Beaden, Mr. A. P. Maclean, Sergt. J. Clarke. Per *P. and O. str. Colombo*.—To GALLE.—Lieut. C. Yaldwyne. To BOMBAY.—Mr. A. B. Budding. To MALTA.—Hon. H. P. Devereux. To MARSEILLES.—Mr. A. G. Fowler, Mr. E. C. Caldwell, and Miss Caldwell. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. G. Rowlandson, Mrs. Mee and infant, Capt. A. Christy, Rev. R. H. Vickers, Mrs. Vickers and infant, Gen. and Mrs. Messier, Capt. H. D. Gloag, Maj. W. I. Church, Mr. I. T. Boileau, Lieut. P. Salter, one child of Mr. Pelly, Capt. F. Nelson, Lieut. Hodding, Mr. J. A. Harrison. To BOMBAY.—Messrs. Alexander Marshall, W. McIntosh, and Thompson.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Feb. 10, 1860.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ... 6 per ct.  
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ..... 6 per ct.  
Discount on Government Bills ..... 5 per ct.  
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months... 8 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	1 1/2 to 2 1/2
Credit, to 6 months'	2 1/2
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months'	2 1/2
" " " 3 do.	2 1/2
" " " 1 do.	2 1/2
" " " Sight	2 0
H.M. Treasury Bills	none
Bank of England Post Bills	none
Mauritius Government Bills	nominal
Ceylon do.	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	1/2 pm.
Do. on Bombay	1/2 pm.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	1859	1 1/2 per cent. dis.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	5
4 per cent.	1832-33	
"	1835-36	20 dis.
"	1842-43	
"	1854-55	
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt		No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds		1/2 to 3/4 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares		6 1/2 0

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns..... each Rs.10-9

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes.....	95 per ct.
do. 4½ do. do. ....	80 per ct.
do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts.....	75 per ct.
do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicca.....	75 per ct.
do. 4 per cent. do. Company's	75 per ct.
do. 3½ do. do. do.	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do. do. do.	98 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1. 5s. 0d.  
to £1. 12s. 6d.

## BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**A CIVILIAN IN TROUBLE.**—We regret to learn that the troubles of the present unhappy local administration are increasing, instead of diminishing. They have become now involved with Mr. Turquand, who has assumed a position, with regard to the powers that be, which evinces a degree of spirit and resolution such as we scarcely expected to behold in these degenerate days. Mr. Turquand, it appears, opposed the introduction of the Revenue Survey into Rutnagherry, for reasons best known to himself. His conduct was reported, and minuted upon, after the most approved system; and without being called upon for any explanations, he was straightway removed from Rutnagherry to Broach. Upon learning what had been done, he accused the Government of incompetency; threatening, at the same time, to publish the correspondence, and arraign their acts before the bar of public opinion, so that their true character might be made apparent. The announcement fell like a shell amongst the minute writers; and for a time all was consternation and confusion. They, however, gradually recovered their scattered senses, and intimated to Mr. Turquand, that, if he dared to carry his threat into execution, he would run the risk of dismissal from the public service. In the meantime, Mr. Turquand has been summarily shelved, and placed upon his subsistence allowance of three hundred rupees a month.—*Bombay Telegraph.*

**THE AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY** of Bombay complain that their receipts are falling off. Dr. Mitchell attributes the fact partly to ordinary causes such as deaths and removals, and partly to the decline in the interest felt for India. The latter cause, though undoubtedly existing, and endangering many societies on this side of India, must also be temporary. The sales of vernacular bibles have also fallen off.

**GOA.**—The exhibition of the body of St. Xavier attracts thousands of pilgrims to Goa. Twenty-six steamers laden with them arrived in a week. The Hindoos throng the temple in numbers, and prostrate themselves before the corpse. Miracles have been worked in the shrine. A boy named Touttu was cured of a sprain. A paralysed woman walked freely. The daughter of Signor Francisco de Costa Campos, lame of one foot, recovered the use of the limb. These stories are all published in the *O'Ultramar*, and that of the boy Touttu is to be published by the Governor-general of Goa. After all, what is the use of civilization?

**DESTRUCTION OF "THE BUND."**—We (*Indian Statesman*) lately announced the destruction of the well-known "Bund," of Canara notoriety, by Lieuts. Gierthen and Drever, of the Belgam and Canara police. We have now much pleasure in learning that the Governor of Bombay has presented Lieut. Gierthen with a valuable horse, as a mark of his appreciation of the services rendered by that officer against these rebels on several occasions. We have not yet heard that Lieut. Drever's services have in any way been recognised by the Madras Government, but doubtless Sir Charles Trevelyan will not allow that officer to go unrequited, considering that the conduct of the whole campaign has devolved on him, and that it is entirely owing to his energy and activity that the frontiers have now been cleared of these bandits. We learn that the Governor was

expected at Sedasheghur about the 24th Jan., on a visit to the far-famed harbour of Bekul, and that high and low, rich and poor, were anticipating nothing but great advantage to the district from his Excellency's sojourn therein.

## CHINA.

**HONG KONG, Jan. 30.**—The London mail of the 10th December has not arrived up to the hour of our going to press, though it is several days overdue.

The intelligence from Japan is of a rather disastrous nature. On the 26th December a destructive fire took place at Nagasaki, destroying the premises occupied by Messrs. Walsh & Co., Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., and Ta-foong (a large Chinese merchant), whose losses amount to nearly 40,000 dolrs., 100,000 dolrs., and 25,000 dolrs. respectively. The fire originated in an empty Japanese dwelling, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary—the punishment for which is, according to Japanese law, to be burnt alive. The foreigners at that port were organising themselves into a fire brigade.

A fire also broke out at Yokuhama on the 3rd January, destroying nearly all the foreign houses. It only lasted a few minutes, and the cause was unknown.

The *North China Herald* also contains reports of the loss of the *Nymph* on the 17th December, *Cornelia L. Bevan*, and *Lady Inglis*, in the neighbourhood of Simoda. Captain Price arrived at Kanagawa in a Japanese junk, on the 31st December. A passenger named Carl and three men were drowned, and the mate had died since. The treasure had been saved. The crew of the *Lady Inglis* had also been saved, but the crew of the *Cornelia L. Bevan* had not been heard of when the *Moncka* (which brought the news to Shanghai) left.

In Shanghai everything has been very dull. We noticed in our last paper the evil effects produced in that port by the rude conduct of young foreigners towards the Chinese, and regret to have this time to record an act of frightful and inexcusable violence exercised upon a Chinese coolie by four Englishmen holding the nominal position of gentlemen. They were heavily fined for it in the Consular Court, and threatened with deportation; but such actions sink into the Chinese mind, and warrant the epithet "barbarian," which they have applied to the foreigners in China.

From Canton there have been rumours of danger, but none have been substantiated, and there is every prospect of continued quiet in that quarter.

In connection with Hongkong the only matter of importance is a trial which is going on before the Magistrate's Court, and which forcibly illustrates the present unsettled state of our relations with the Chinese empire. We have frequently called the attention of our readers to the system of clan fights which exists on the mainland. Something of this kind had been going on for long in some villages to the west of Macao, between the Hakkas and Puntis Tam Achoy; one of the latter is a noted resident of Hongkong, and he lately took it into his head to charter a steamer flying the British flag, and to engage a number of European sailors, Manilamen and Portuguese, in order to attack the Hakkas, under the allegation that they were pirates. His party were repulsed, and three of the Europeans, with a number of the others, were killed. He intended to organise a larger expedition, but fortunately the Hongkong Government got intelligence of it, and Tam Achoy, with the captain of the steamer and the men who had engaged in fighting, were arrested and brought to trial for violation of the foreign enlistment act. They all appear to have acted in ignorance, and are not to be harshly judged; but it is evident that this buccaneering interference with the affairs of China cannot be allowed, even though the example has been set by some of her Majesty's gunboats under the direction of the so-called protector of Chinese.—*Overland and China Mail.*

## JAVA.

Authentic accounts have been given by a man named Haji Mahomed Taib, the only person belonging to the ship *Oonrust*, who escaped the massacre. Haji Mahomed Taib was in the service of Lieutenant Bangert, who was sent in the *Oonrust* to communicate with the chiefs along the river Barito, and to try to get one of the rebel leaders, Pangeran Antasari, delivered up to him. On the 27th December, Lieutenant Bangert received one of these chiefs, the Tumunggong Surapati, and his sons on board the *Oonrust*, while Haji Mahomed Taib was sent on shore with a message to the other chiefs that Lieutenant Bangert would receive them at another time. The Tumunggong Surapati, it appears, was accompanied by about 500 men in nearly 100 small prahus, who remained at a short distance from the *Oonrust*. Soon after noon the Haji heard a number of shots fired on board the steamer, and observed an empty boat alongside and a fierce struggle taking place on the deck of the *Oonrust*. All the other prahus immediately collected round the steamer, and the Pangeran Surapati, who had previously left the steamer, remained at a short distance from her, looking on. The uproar on board lasted until about five o'clock, when the steamer sank and the Dyaks left, having previously removed the ammunition and weapons and landed them. When the *Oonrust* sank five sailors armed with cutlasses and pistols tried to swim ashore, firing right and left upon the enemy, but they were almost immediately killed. The Haji then made his escape, and succeeded in reaching Banjer-massing.

On the night of the 4th January the Government steam-tug *Captain Van Os*, W. Glazer commander, stationed on the Kapuas, was attacked by a great many prahus, and for about six hours a sharp contest was kept up. There were eighteen soldiers on board, with whose assistance the enemy were repelled, and the vessel in the morning proceeded to Pulo Petak. A great many of the enemy were killed and wounded. The steamer *Montrado* was immediately directed to proceed to the place with one hundred soldiers and some artillery, to try, if possible, to fall in with these Dyaks, who were conjectured to be the same who had captured the *Oonrust*.

A report very generally prevailed in Batavia that Banjer-massing itself had been attacked by upwards of two thousand men, who had been repulsed after a severe contest, in which they suffered great loss. Before this attack all the ladies and children were sent away from Banjer-massing, and most of them had already reached Java.—*Singapore Free Press.*

## SIAM.

The following characteristic announcement of a happy "domestic occurrence" in the family of his Majesty the first King of Siam has been kindly placed at our disposal for publication:—

## "HAPPY CIRCULAR."

"To all foreign friends of Siamese royalty and Governments at British Strait settlement, Singapore, Malacca, and Pulo Pinang, &c.

"We beg to inform you the happy birth of our royal son delivered by her Royal Highness Queen Rambery Bhamara Chiramy on 11th January, 1860, which is the 10th year of our reign and 26th year of her Highness' age. The royal birth of this royal scion, who is the fourth child or third son of her Highness the Queen R. B., took place at 7h. 16m. A.M., at grand palace, Bangkok, under the chiming of welcoming musician company.

"The Royal Queen, with her four royal children, including the new son, are happy and healthy.

"We beg to remain a good friend to all who ever have been acquainted with us and our most affectionate Royal Queen Consort, hoping your congratulation. "S. P. MONGKUT.

"The first King of Siam, Sovereign of Laos, &c. On 3172nd day of our reign, being the 19th January, 1860."—*Singapore Free Press.*



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

*Judicial Dept., Camp Boolundshuhur, Jan. 10.—No. 66a.*—Dr. A. H. Cheek, civ. surg. of Benares, to offic. as superintd. of the jail at that station.

*Camp Goloutee, Jan. 12.—No. 82a.*—Lieut. W. G. B. Tyler, dep. commr. of Chundeyree, has 1 mo. priv. leave of absence, under orders of Govt. of India, dated 28th of April, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

*No. 85a.*—Lieut. W. C. Hamilton, dep. commr. of Dumoh, is granted priv. leave for a further period of 15 days, in extension of the leave granted him in orders of Dec. 10.

*Camp Meerut, Jan. 14.—No. 95a.*—Mr. S. S. Melville, joint mag. and dep. collector of the 2nd grade, having reported his return from England, is posted to the district of Etawah.

## MAGISTERIAL POWERS TO COMMANDANTS OF POLICE.

*No. 100a.*—The hon. the lieut. gov. has been pleased to invest the commandants of military police batts., in the dists. of the Meerut div., with the full magisterial powers, described in Act XXVIII. of 1857, with a view to their aiding the magists. in disarming the population of their respective dists.

*Jan. 17.—No. 128a.*—The following officers are authorised to exercise the powers of special commr., under the Penal Acts of 1857-58, within their respective jurisdictions.

Mr. W. Roberts, officiating commr. of Rohilkund.

Mr. H. P. Fane, officiating judge of Cawnpore.

*Jan. 22.—No. 68.*—The undermentioned civ. servant of the Bengal estab., attached to the N. W. prov., has been permitted to return to his duty:—Mr. H. Lushington.

*Revenue Department, Camp Meerut, Jan. 17.—No. 36a.*—Mr. H. Blunt is app. to offic. as an extra dep. collr., to bring up the arrears of accounts at the Cawnpore treasury, for a period not exceeding 6 months.

## ANNUAL PRIZE TO STUDENTS OF THE THOMSON COLLEGE.

*General Dept., Camp Haupper, Jan. 13.—No. 35a.*—The principal of the Thomson Civil Engineering College at Roorkee has represented to Govt. that the annual prize of Rs. 1,000, authorised by the late court of directors, for the most meritorious student of the English class of the 1st department of the institution, passed as probationary assist. engr., will invariably be gained by the student who may obtain the cadetship, to be presented annually by Sir Proby Cautley, inasmuch as the qualifications prescribed for the latter are of a higher standard than, and include, those required for the pecuniary reward.

2nd. His honour the lieut. gov. is accordingly pleased to notify, for general information, that, in compliance with the proposal of the principal, whenever the Cautley cadetship shall be awarded to any student of the Thomson College, the late court's prize of Rs. 1,000 shall be bestowed on the second student on the list, provided that he fulfil the conditions attached to it.

*Railway Dept., Jan. 16.—No. 1.*—The hon. the lieut. gov. is pleased, as a temp. measure, to app. Capt. G. Sim, dep. consulting engr., to offic. as secy. to Govt., N. W. P., in the railway dept., and as consulting engr. to Govt., N. W. P., on the departure of Maj. W. H. Greathed, on leave.

*Military Dept., Camp Haupper, Jan. 12, 1860.—No. 15a.*—Leave of absence, for 8 weeks, prep. to furl. to Europe, on m.c., is granted to Capt. W. S. Pierson, late 54th regt. Bengal N.I., commd. of the Muttra dist. police batt., from 3rd inst.

*Judicial Dept., Camp Meerut, Jan. 18.—No. 134a.*—Mr. G. D. Turnbull, judge of Meerut, has 2 mo.'s priv. leave.

*Camp Douralla, Jan. 19.—No. 136a.*—1 mo.'s priv. leave is granted to Mr. B. W. Colvin, sen. ass. commr. of Kumaon.

*No. 138a.*—Mr. J. H. Batten, offic. civ. and sess. judge of Mynpoorie, is vested with powers of a special commr., within the districts of Mynpoorie, Etah and Etawah.

*Camp Khetowlee, Jan. 20.—No. 155a.*—Lieut. W. C. Hamilton, dep. commr. of Dumoh, has 8 weeks' leave, from 1st inst., prep. to furl. to Europe, for 15 mo.'s on m.c.

*Camp Moozuffernugger, Jan. 21.—No. 158a.*—Mr. D. H. Inglis, assist. to mag. and collr. of Budaon, has 6 weeks' priv. leave from Dec. 13.

*General Dept., Camp Meerut, Jan. 18.—No. 42a.*—Rev. M. S. Laing is granted leave to England for 6 mo.'s, from 1st March next.

*Public Works Dept., Camp Meerut, Jan. 17.—No. 84a.*—1 mo.'s leave is granted to Lieut. J. Birney, dep. superintd., Eastern Jumna Canal, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta on m.c., prep. to furl. to Europe.

*Military Dept., Camp Khetowlee, Jan. 20.—No. 44a.*—Mr. J. W. Hennessy, offic. dep. collr. and dep. mag. of Hoshungabad, to offic. as adjt. of military police batt., at Mirzapoor, during absence of Lieut. A. B. E. Thomas.

*No. 46a.*—Lieut. C. W. Fletcher, late 48th Bengal N.I., to be aide-de-camp on his honour's personal staff, with effect from Nov. 29, 1859.

*Camp Moozuffernugger, Jan. 23.—No. 68a.*—Lieut. A. S. Heathcote, 2nd batt. 60th (the King's royal rifle corps) regt., offic. commd., dist. military police, Moozuffernugger, to be commd., with effect from March 26, 1859, v. Chambers.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Camp Panceput, Jan. 8.*—Leave of absence:—

33rd N.I.—Lieut. C. M. Longmore, fr. Jan. 10 to April 10, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, under new rules.

59th N.I.—Lieut. A. Whiting, fr. Dec. 25 to Feb. 28, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, on m.c., under new rules.

*Jan. 10.*—The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on 19th ult.:—

Lieut. C. W. Cragg, 3rd batt. rifle brig., acting adjt. of 4th irreg. cav.

Lieut. H. C. Garden, late 57th N.I., do. du. with H.M.'s 97th foot.

The leave to Surg. H. J. Thornton, med. dept., in G.O. of the 26th ult., is to be held as taken under new rules.

The following Meerut div. orders are confirmed:—

*Dated 9th ult.*—Directing the following transfers:—Asst. surg. J. H. White, fr. 5th to 2nd trp. 1st brig. Bengal horse art.

*Dated 9th idem.*—Directing Capt. H. E. Young, late 64th N.I., to do du. with 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., with effect from 1st idem.

Orders confirmed:—

Fyzabad station order dated 12th ult., directing Lieut. T. S. Holroyd, H.M.'s 34th foot, to offic. as station staff, in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. R. I. Cochrane, resigned.

Sealkote station order dated 15th ult., directing Asst. surg. G. Henderson, M.D., to do du. with H.M.'s 52nd regt.

Allahabad station order dated 16th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. J. McDermott, M.D., arr. with invalids from Lucknow, to proc. in med. ch. of a detach. of invalids about to embark on the troop boat *Komaie* for the pres.

Allahabad station order dated 23rd ult., directing Asst. surg. A. J. Dale, to relieve Asst. surg. D. R. Pearson, M.D., 2nd batt. rifle brig., from med. ch. of a detach. H.M.'s Indian forces arr. from pres. on the flat *Matlabanga*; and the latter officer to rejoin his regt. without delay.

Oude div. order dated 24th ult., directing Lieut. G. A. Manson, late 34th N.I., to do du. with 66th or Goorka L.I.

*Head Qrs., Camp Gurrunda Jan. 11.*—Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. Col. J. C. Guise, com. a field force in the Seetapore district, dated 19th Nov. last, app. Cap. J. A. Tytler, 66th or Goorka light inf. reg., to be staff officer to the force.

By Capt. W. R. Forster, com. Shekawatte bat., dated 2nd ult., app. Lieut. T. Taylor, offic. 2nd in com., to offic. also as adjt. dur. abs. of Lieut. A. W. Hearsay.

Pres. division order dated 22nd ult., app. Capt. E. W. Hicks, of the late 67th N.I., to be station interp. at Barrackpore, in suc. to Capt. J. C. Bonamy, who has proceeded with his reg. to Dorundah.

By Brig. M. Smith, com. in Fort William, dated 23rd ult., app. the undermentioned young officers to do du. with the corps specified opposite their names:—

General list (Cav.) Cornets S. D. Lockwood, 4th European light cav.; and J. Colledge, 2nd European light cav.

General list (Inf.) Ens. W. T. A. Thain, H. M.'s 3rd bat. Rifle brigade; H. P. Strentfield, H. M.'s 53rd reg.; and F. E. Hastings, H. M.'s 80th reg.

By Capt. W. P. Waddy, com. art. div. at Govind-gurgh, dated 27th ult., ap. Lieut. R. J. Abbott to act as adj. to the division, v. Lieut. M. W. Ommannay, trans. to the 1st troop 2nd brigade horse art.

*Id. Qrs., Camp Kurnaul, Jan. 12.*—The servs. of Capt. E. D. Ross, of the 3rd Eur. regt., are placed at disposal of the govt. of India, in the public works dept., for 1 year.

Lieut. H. S. Simeon, 27th foot, is app. to do du. with Meerut levy, and directed to join.

Staff surg. L. C. Stewart is app. to the med. ch. of

the convalescent depot at Landour, v. Asst. surg. W. A. Mackinnon, proc. on leave to Eur.

Peshawur div. ord., dated 30th ult., directing Asst. surg. E. J. Vivian to afford med. aid to the foot art. at Peshawur, in add. to his other du., on departure of senr. Surg. J. Ransford.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Bootanah, Jan. 13.*—Brev. capt. J. Jerdan, 43rd N.I., is permitted to continue do. du. at the Darjeeling convalescent depot during the ensuing hot season.

Orders confirmed:—

Benares station ord., dated Oct. 8 last, directing Staff asst. surg. T. Ramsay, attached to the 2nd batt. 60th royal rifles, to proc. to Chunar, and perform med. dus. of the garrison, dur. illness of Asst. surg. J. McL. Pemberton.

Lahore div. ord., dated Nov. 25, appg. Capt. W. Fullerton, of the late 14th N.I., to offic. as cantonment jt. mag. at Mooltan, v. Lieut. W. Cabell, proc. on leave.

Allahabad brig. ord., dated Nov. 29, authorising the provision of a horse dawk to Luckeager and back to Allahabad, for Asst. surg. S. Gibson, H.M.'s 12th lancers.

The following pres. div. orders, directing med. arrangements, are confirmed:—

*Dated 28th idem.*—Surg. D. J. O'Callaghan, returned from furl., to assume med. ch. of 19th Punjab inf., in room of Surg. A. White, proc. on leave to Calcutta.

Orders confirmed:—

Jhansi station ord., dated 14th ult., directing Capt. A. W. Cameron, H.M.'s 92nd highlanders, to relieve Lieut. W. W. Hume, adjt. 2nd Gwalior inf., from the du. of station staff.

Ghazepore station ord., dated 21st ult., appg. Lieut. and acting adjt. S. Hawkes, H.M.'s 37th regt. to act as station staff, as a temp. arrangement, and in add. to his other duties, in the room of Lieut. R. Brown, on m.c.

Peshawur div. ord., dated 24th ult., appg. Lieut. F. M. Newbery, general list (inf.), to do du. with 58th N.I., as a temp. arrangement.

By Lieut. col. W. T. Hughes, comdg. Hodson's horse, dated 26th ult., directing Capt. J. P. Caulfield, comm. of the 1st regt., to offic. as comm. of Hodson's horse, in add. to his other duties, as a temp. arrangement.

Meerut div. ord., dated 26th ult., appg. Asst. surg. H. C. Cutcliffe, attached to the Meerut art. div., to med. ch. of the staff, in room of Surg. C. L. Cox, 2nd Eur. lt. cav.

The following removals and postings of field officers are directed:—

Lieut. col. G. M. Sherer, who has obtained furl., from the 73rd to the late 26th N.I.

The Gwalior div. order, dated 5th ult., appg. Asst. surg. W. A. Shepherd, 9th Bombay N.I., to charge of med. depot at Morar, v. Surg. C. M. Henderson, is confirmed as a temp. arrangement.

Cawnpore div. order, dated 29th ult., directing Surg. F. M. Clifford, 43rd N.I., to relieve Asst. surg. A. D. Campbell, of the arty. div., from med. ch. of the Cawnpore levy.

Meerut div. order, dated 30th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. E. Allen, arrived at Meerut with recruits, to do du. with arty. div.

Cawnpore div. order, dated 1st inst., directing Vet. surg. E. J. Batt, attached to 1st Eur. L.C., to do du. with No. 7 lt. field batty., en route to Nagode.

Leave of absence:—

1st Tr. 2nd Brig. H.A.—Capt. H. Murray, fr. Jan. 4 to March 4, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur. on m.c. H.M.'s 64th Foot.—Capt. D. M. Murray (station staff, Landour), for 2 mo., to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur. on m.c.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Peeplee, Jan. 14.*—19th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. W. C. S. Clarke, of the late 87th N.I., to be qrmr., and to join without delay.

Regt. of Loodianah.—Lieut. R. F. H. M. Skinner, H.M.'s 82nd foot, to be adjt., v. Lieut. C. T. Hitchins, on furl.

Lieut. H. W. Gordon, 63rd N.I., act. adjt. of 8th Punjab inf., is confirmed in that app.

Lieut. T. Dawes, of the late 72nd N.I., is app. to do du. with loyal Poorbeah regt.; to join.

The following officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on the dates specified:—

Lieut. H. B. Lockwood, 4th Eur. L.C., 15th ult.

Lieut. H. Rowland, 63rd N.I., 23rd ult.

Lieut. J. Buckley, vet. estab., recently returned from furl., is posted to the Lucknow magazine.

Asst. surg. G. E. Givins, at present attached to the Oude mil. police, whose servs. have been placed at the disposal of the C. in C., is posted to the 17th Punjab inf., in room of Asst. surg. G. Barnard, removed to another situation. Asst. surg. Givins will proceed and join his app. as soon as he can be relieved from his present charge.

Removals:—

Lieut. col. S. F. Hannay, from 43rd to the late 44th N.I.

Lieut. col. E. R. Mainwaring, from the late 16th grenadiers to the late 28th N.I.

Lieut. col. C. Davidson, on civil employ, from the late 49th to the late 51st N.I.

Lieut. col. J. Sleeman, new prom., on civil employ, to the late 41st N.I.

Lieut. col. J. Liptrott, new prom., to the late 14th N.I.

Surg. H. W. Tytler, att. to 11th Punjab inf., is app. to med. ch. of 58th N.I., to join.

Lieut. J. J. Blair, 31st N.I., was declared by the board of examiners, on 4th inst., to have acquired competent knowledge of Hindoostanee.

On the requisition of the brigadier com. at Fort William, Ens. E. S. Beville, 19th Bombay N.I., lately arrived with a detach. of volunteers for the royal marines in China, will continue with the detach. and accompany it to China, his servs. for this duty being urgently required.

6th Irreg. Cav.—Ens. W. R. Hamilton, of the genl. list (infantry), to do duty.

Lieut. H. T. Jones, 31st N.I., recently returned from furl., is app. to do duty with H.M.'s 82nd regt. at Shahjehanpore, until he shall have completed the term laid down in G. O. No. 1,263 of 1858.

*Head Qrs., Camp Umballah, Jan. 20.*—Orders confirmed:—

Gwalior div. order, dated Nov. 13, app. Lieut. H. C. A. Szeespanki, 2nd Mahratta horse, to offic. as a. de c. to Brig. gen. Sir R. Napier, v. Capt. E. D. R. Ross, 3rd Eur. regt., proc. with his corps to Futtehgurh.

By Maj. P. W. Luard, com. 17th Punjab inf., dated 24th ult., app. Lieut. and adjt. A. W. Cripps to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties, and with effect from 19th idem, dur. abs. of Lieut. Hoggan; also assuming charge himself of the adjutant's office dur. abs. of Lieut. Cripps on detached duty at Nagode.

By Lieut. col. J. C. Innes, com. Loyal Poorbeah regt., dated 29th ult., app. Lieut. A. A. Bruce, do. du., to act as adjt., v. Lieut. M. Ramsay, placed at disp. of the foreign dept.

Ghazepore station order, dated 30th ult., app. Lieut. T. Buttanshaw, late 28th N.I., offic. interp. to H.M.'s 37th regt., to act as station staff, in add. to his other duties.

By Lieut. col. A. Sanders, com. 5th Eur. regt., dated 31st ult., app. Capt. W. R. Cunningham to offic. as interp., there being no qualified subaltern present.

Lahore brigade order, dated 2nd inst., directing Capt. H. D. Battye, late 56th N.I., to do gen. duty at Meen Meer, with effect from 31st ult.

Jhansi station order, dated 3rd inst., directing Asst. surg. J. C. Annesley, 12th Punjab inf., to take med. ch. of 2nd Gwalior inf., in room of Asst. surg. A. M. Bloomfield.

Lahore brigade order, dated 4th inst., directing Vet. surg. M. J. Marshall, 2nd brigade horse art., to afford professional aid to the horses of the wing of H.M.'s 7th drag. gds., in add. to his other du., with effect from 1st idem.

By Brev. col. A. J. Lockhart, c.s., com. at Jhansi, dated 4th inst., making over command of the station to Col. W. W. Davidson.

Leave of absence:—

Late 52nd N.I.—Brev. col. J. W. H. Jamieson, from March 1 to March 1, 1861, to Landour, on m.c., under old rules.

*Head Qrs., Camp Mogul-ke-Serai, Jan. 21.*—With reference to G. O., No. 58b, of the 30th ult., making certain appointments in the Judge-Advocate General's department, the following postings are directed:—

Capt. C. P. Trower, dep. judge adv. gen., to the Saugor dist.

Capt. C. W. Earle, dep. judge adv. gen., to the Rohilcond field force.

Capt. N. E. Boileau, dep. judge adv. gen., to the Peshawur div.

Capt. H. B. A. Poulton, dep. judge adv. gen., to the Cawnpore div.; but he will do duty in the Dinapore div.

Capt. F. Hall, 88th foot, is app. to offic. as dep. asst. gr. mr. gen. in the Saugor dist., in succ. to Maj. R. H. Sale, proc. on furl. to Eur., under old rules.

The appt. of Capt. W. R. Cunningham, 5th Bengal Eur. inf., to offic. as comdt. of 3rd Sikh irreg. cav., announced in G. O. of Nov. 25 last, is cancl.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

East Indian Regt.—Lieut. W. H. J. Lance, H.M.'s 98th regt., 2nd in comd. Moradabad levy, to be comdt.

4th Sikh Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. W. L. P. Drummond, adjt. 9th irreg. cav., to be adjt., v. Lieut. H. C. Cattley, removed to another situation.

Asst. surg. G. R. Woolhouse, H.M.'s 46th regt., to med. charge, in add. to his other duties.

Oude div. order, dated 6th inst., directing Asst. surg. E. O. Tandy, lately attached to 66th or Goorka L.I., to proc. to Lucknow and do duty in the hospital of 4th Eur. L.C.

By Lieut. W. Fane, comdg. the 4th Sikh irreg. cav., dated 10th inst., appg. Lieut. R. C. Low, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.

Leave of absence:—

5th Eur. L.C.—Capt. Hon. F. A. J. Chichester, fr. Jan. 20 to April 20, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Europe, on same account

17th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. J. W. Hoggan, from Dec. 19, 1859, to Feb. 19, to Bareilly.

The order issued by Capt. J. C. Curtis, comdg. 6th irreg. cav., dated the 17th ult., assuming charge of the adjutant's office, consequent on departure of Lieut. A. G. Owen, is confirmed.

Jan. 20.—Surg. W. Craddock, returned from furl., is appointed to medical charge of 66th or Goorka light inf. regt.

Asst. surg. G. C. Cheanaye, med. dept., passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 6th inst.

The Delhi garrison order, dated Nov. 21, directing Lieut. F. R. A. B. Constable, late 69th N.I., do. duty with 2nd European Bengal fus., to proc. to Barrackpore at the public expense, for the purpose of doing duty with recruits arrived from England, is confirmed.

Order confirmed:—

Pres. div. order, dated 1st inst., appg. Lieuts. G. D. Crawford, of the late 18th, and C. A. Munro, of the late 25th N.I., to do du. with the East Indian regt., on an allowance each of Rs. 50 per mo., from date of joining.

Orders confirmed:—

Oude div. order, dated 2nd Aug. last, directing Vet. surg. H. Dawson, 4th Eur. L.C., to pro. to Gondah, on special duty.

Goonal station order, dated 17th Oct. last, directing Asst. surg. R. S. Bateson to take med. ch. of a detach. of the 9th Bombay N.I., from Asst. surg. W. Leach.

Allahabad brig. order, dated 2nd ult., appg. Capt. M. F. Evatt, late 36th N.I., interp. to H.M.'s 48th regt., to act as station interp. from 1st idem, v. Capt. A. S. Allen, 34th N.I., removed to another situation.

By Brigd. M. Smith, comdg. in Fort William, dated 8th ult., directing Ens. E. J. Webber, gen. list, to do du. with H.M.'s 35th foot.

Nowgong station order, dated 9th ult., directing Asst. surg. E. M. Sinclair, of H.M.'s 97th regt., to afford med. aid to left wing 22nd Punjab inf.; also to ld. qrs. and a wing of 4th irreg. cav., until the arr. of Asst. surg. S. G. Bousfield.

Dinapore station order, dated 31st ult., directing Lieut. G. F. Hamilton, removed to 1st troop 1st brig. horse art., to continue to do du. with No. 11 lt. field batt., till the conclusion of the practice season.

By Lieut. col. R. Troup, comdg. at Landour, dated 2nd inst., appg. Capt. J. A. Angelo, Bengal art., to offic. as station staff, as a temp. arrangement, in room of Capt. D. M. Murray.

By Brigd. M. Smith, comdg. in Fort William, dated 3rd inst., appg. Ens. F. E. Hastings, gen. list, to do du. with H.M.'s 5th, instead of H.M.'s 80th regt., at Allahabad.

The C. in C. is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to offic. as dep. assts. grmr. gen. of the Oude, Presidency, and Gwalior divs. respectively:—

Capt. D. W. Martin, H.M.'s 38th regt., v. Lieut. col. Wolseley, app. to the China expedition.

Lieut. H. Maxwell, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., v. Maj. Freer, who will rejoin his regt., having obtained a regtal. majority.

Lieut. G. H. Basevi, late 27th N.I., v. Capt. P. S. Lumsden.

No. 7.—Appointment.—Maj. J. St. J. Hovenden, of engr., replaced at the disposal of this dept. in C. in C.'s orders of the 19th Dec., 1859, is app. an exec. engr. of the 3rd class, and posted to N.W. Provs. as exec. engr. of the Benares div., v. Tucker. Maj. Hovenden will proceed to Benares to relieve Capt. Tucker, en route reporting himself at Agra to the chief engr.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, Jan. 18.*—*Head Qrs., Camp Delhi, Dec. 30.*—No. 6.—Brev. col. E. A. Holdich, c.s., 20th foot, to be asst. adjt. gen. of Queen's troops, and to offic. as dep. adjt. gen. of Queen's troops, v. Mackenzie, proc. to China.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—

Granting leave to Lieut. C. T. Wilson, 1st batt. 4th foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

By the major gen. comdg. at Benares:—

Dated Nov. 25, 1859.—Directing Asst. surg. J. Doran, 2nd batt. 60th rifles, to proc. to Azimghur by horse dak at the public expense, and do du. with ld. qrs. 1st batt. 6th regt., where his servs. are urgently required.

The leave granted to Maj. S. Lyster, 94th foot, in 4th para. of G. O. No. 157, of Dec. 29 last, is cancl. at his own request.

Leave of abs. —

12th Lanc.—Asst. surg. S. Gibson, to England, under new rules, m.c.

75th Ft.—Capt. W. C. Justice, to England, under new rules, m.c.

H.R.H. the General Comg. in Chief has been pleased to grant leave of abs. to the following officers, at the recommendation of a med. board:—

14th Lt. Drags.—Asst. surgs. R. B. F. Brown, from Nov. 10, 1859, to Feb. 14, 1860; and R. C. Lofthouse, from Nov. 10, 1859, to Mar. 14, 1860.

Asst. surg. Yates, H.M.'s 8th ft., will take med. ch. of invalids and time-expired men, &c., now encamped on the Glacis of Fort William.

Staff asst. surg. King will proc. immediately to Allahabad, by rail and horse dak, at the public expense, and report himself to the officer comg. and to the surg. of H.M.'s 5th fus. for du., where his serv. are urgently required.

Staff asst. surg. Miller will report himself to Staff surg. Hardie for du. at the Lower Orphan School Hospital.

Asst. surg. Porter, 97th ft., will take med. ch. of a detach. of H.M.'s troops proceeding to the Upper Provinces, 17th inst., by rail and bullock train. This duty performed, he will join his own corps.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Calcutta, Jan. 23.*—*Head Qrs., Camp Puneeput, Jan. 10.*—No. 7.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

44th Foot.—Lieut. E. A. Raymond to be capt., by purch., v. Fletcher, who retires; Jan. 9.

Ens. C. B. Lewis to be lieut., by purch., v. Raymond, prom.; Jan. 9.

The retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. Hon. W. O. B. Annesley, 6th dragoons, published in G.O. dated Simla, Aug. 3, 1859, is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have passed in Hindoostanee and the vernacular respectively:—

Hindoostanee.—Lieut. G. J. Dowdeswell, 89th foot.

Vernacular.—Ens. C. W. Hume, 48th foot.

## RECIPIENTS OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Jan. 6.*—General officers commanding divisions and separate brigades in Bengal will be good enough to forward to the Adj. gen. H.M.'s forces, with as little delay as possible, the names of all officers and soldiers of H.M.'s forces now or formerly serving in their division or brigade who have actually received the decoration of the Victoria Cross in India. The return is to include those who may have left the command, as well as those still serving in India.

Jan. 10.—Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officers have been posted to battalions as follows:—

4th Foot.—Capt. J. Constable and Lieut. R. C. Durrant, to 1st batt.

7th Foot.—Lieut. W. J. Frampton, to 1st batt.; and Capt. H. Plummer, to 2nd batt.

8th Foot.—Capt. W. F. Metge, to 1st batt.

20th Foot.—Lieut. col. G. Bennett, Capt. G. B. Duffin, and Lieut. C. Enys, to 1st batt.; Major W. D. S. Dickens and Capt. A. R. Warren, to 2nd batt.

23rd Foot.—Capt. C. F. Gregorie, to 2nd batt.

60th Foot.—Lieut. C. H. Cox, 2nd batt.

Capt. Plummer will proc. to join 2nd batt. 7th foot at Gibraltar.

Jan. 12.—The following order is confirmed:—By the officer comdg. the Azimghur and Jounpore districts, dated Dec. 23, directing Asst. surg. H. H. Maclean, 6th foot, to afford med. aid to detach. No. 1 batt. 14th brig. royal art., in add. to his other du.

Leave of absence:—

42nd Foot.—Asst. surg. W. A. Mackinnon, to England, under new rules, on m.c.

17th Lancers.—Capt. H. Marshall, fr. Nov. 17 to Feb. 18.

5th Foot 1st Batt.—Maj. J. S. Hogge, fr. Nov. 9 to Feb. 9.

Asst. surg. C. J. Kirwan, H.M.'s 13th lt. inf., will proc. immediately to Dum Dum, and report himself to the officer comdg. and to Staff surg. Bone, for du.

Staff asst. surg. Clarke will take med. ch. of the first detach. of H.M.'s trps. proc. to Upper Provinces, relieving Asst. surg. Archer, 98th foot, at Fitkorie, who will take med. ch. of the same detach. en route to join his corps.

## Return to the Presidency of Native Regts.

The C. in C. learns with much satisfaction that the regiments and detachments of this army, as shown in the margin,\* lately serving in Central India, are on their return to cantonments within presidency limits, after a career of honour and faithful service to the State, which has been cordially acknowledged by his lordship the C. in C. in India in a G.O. issued to the army under date the 28th Nov. last.

The thanks of the right hon. Lord Clyde, g.c.s., thus publicly conveyed, are herewith republished for the information of the Bombay army; and will be heartily appreciated by their comrades, as well as by those whose conduct in the field has called forth such praise from the highest military authority in India.

The behaviour in action of the 3rd regt. L.C. has on all occasions elicited the admiration of the superior officers under whose orders they have served.

\* 3rd regt. L.C., head quarters and right wing; 2nd and 5th comps. sappers and miners; 9th regt. N.I.; 10th N.I.; 24th N.I.



After the brilliant campaign in Persia, where at Reshire and Koshab the regiment gained much glory, it has hardly returned to India when the head quarters and right wing were called upon to share in the danger, the privations and the honour, of the Central India campaign.

The records of this campaign bear testimony to the devoted gallantry of the officers and soldiers of this distinguished regiment.

The left wing served also with great and acknowledged credit in the latter campaign in Rajpootana and Malwa.

The 2nd and 5th companies of the Sappers and Miners have worthily maintained the reputation of their corps, the gallantry of officers and men is told in the history of those who have died in action against the mutineers and rebels.

The 9th regt. N.I. commenced the service from which it is now returning by the share it took in the brilliant attack upon the insurgents in the Sat-poor Hills, and the subsequent operations in which it has been engaged, including the capture of the chief rebel Tantia Toppe, have been as useful to the State as they are honourable to the officers and soldiers.

The 10th regt. N.I. has had more extended and actual employment, which has been fully detailed in the several despatches of the commanders under whom it has served.

The conduct of a few evil-disposed men of this regiment, while forming part of the garrison of Bombay in the year 1857, has been nobly atoned for by the distinguished behaviour of the officers and soldiers in their frequent encounters with the revolted sepoys and rebels in Guzerat, Rajpootana, Central India, and more especially at Gwalior.

The 24th regt. N.I. formed part of the original Central India field force, and the very long and faithful service of this regiment must be conjoined with that of the 25th regt. N.I. already publicly noticed in orders.

The C. in C. has thus prominently alluded to the services of these native corps, because throughout the period in which they have been performed, no single instance has been submitted to head-quarters of misconduct, disloyalty, or complaint; while, on the other hand, it has afforded H.E. the highest satisfaction to peruse the frequent accounts of their long and well-earned fidelity and courage.

### The Trans-Gogra Brigade.

*Head-quarters, Camp Umballah, Jan. 16.*

The Trans-Gogra Brigade, under Brigadier Holdich, C.B., and the Saugor Field Brigade, under Brigadier Wheler, having respectively performed the duties allotted to them under the orders of government, and having in consequence been broken up, the C. in C. desires to return his thanks to the brigadiers commanding, and to the corps which have been engaged in the operations under their orders.

2. To the Trans-Gogra Brigade was confided the task of shutting up the Nepaul passes, while the Goorka forces, under the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, captured or dispersed the last remnant of the rebels who fled into Nepaul in Jan. of 1859. This duty has been most effectually done; and Brigadier Holdich has had the satisfaction of transferring to the civil authorities a very considerable number of rebel chiefs, who were captured by, or surrendered to, the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, the precautions taken by the brigadier to prevent their escape as they were pursued by the Goorkas having been eminently successful.

3. The operations conducted in Bundelcund and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories have displayed a like energy and perseverance, and have also been followed by very successful results.

4. The large range of country over which Brigadier Wheler was desired to operate has been traversed and retraversed by the troops, until it has been determined by the Governor-general's agent that the time for military action has passed, and that the final pacification of the turbulent districts comprised in it is the legitimate task of police.

5. The C. in C. has been actuated by the same wish in both sets of operations—viz., to save bloodshed, and to hasten the termination of the petty campaigns, by putting a large force in movement, and guarding all points at the same time.

6. The object of government has been attained, and the brigadiers in command have done full justice to the means placed at their disposal, in the short period of six weeks which elapsed from the commencement of the operations till the return of the troops towards their quarters.

### Disbandment of the 3rd Regt. Hodson's Horse.

*Camp Ullipore, Jan. 5.*

H.E. the Governor-general is pleased to direct the disbandment of the 3rd regt. of Hodson's Horse, under such arrangements as the Right Hon. the C. in C. may think expedient.

### Allowances of Officers proceeding to China.

*Camp Raie, Jan. 6.*

H.E. the Governor-general is pleased to direct that the officers commanding the native volunteer regts. proceeding on service to China shall draw the usual command allowance, rupees (400) four hundred per mensem, drawn by officers commanding regts. of the line; that officers commanding companies in the volunteer regts. shall draw the usual allowance, rupees (50) fifty per mensem, for the command of a company; and that compilers of pay abstracts shall be appointed in each of the volunteer regts. by the commanding officer.

### Case of Major Bouverie.

*Fort William, Jan. 23.*

No. 250.—Notification.—The following resolution, passed by the Hon. the President in Council, in the Financial Department, under date the 6th inst., is published for general information:—

Resolution.—The officiating civil auditor, Fort William, inquires, with advertece to the case of Maj. Bouverie, political agent at Bhurtpore, whether, in the case of a military officer entering upon civil employ, his score for privilege leave under the civil rules must commence from the date of joining his civil appointment, or whether it must be calculated by the usual reckoning of 11, 22, or 33 months of uninterrupted service, irrespective of the department (civil or military) in which such service may have been rendered.

2. Referring to this question the President in Council observes that, when it was laid down that two or three months' accumulated privilege leave could be granted, under the civil rules, to military officers in civil employ, it was intended that such leave should be earned by continuous service of the required number of months in the civil department alone.

### The Maharajah of Bara.

No. 223.—*Foreign Department, Gov. Gen.'s Camp Bara, Jan. 25, 1860.*—

On the 24th inst. the Viceroy and Gov. Gen. on approaching Bara in the territory of Patiala was met and escorted to his camp by the Maharajah and his son.

On the following day H. E. held a durbar for the reception of the Maharajah, his relations and feudatories, and the principal officers of the Patiala State.

On arrival and departure the Maharajah received a salute of 17 guns.

The same day, in the afternoon, the Viceroy and the gov. gen., accompanied by all the officers of the general and personal staff, returned the Maharajah's visit.

H. E. was met by the heir apparent of Patiala, and afterwards by the Maharajah, in accordance with established usage, and received at his Highness' camp, both on arrival and departure, a royal salute.

After the customary change of presents, and other observances, H. E. retired.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, Jan. 27.—No. 44.—Promotions:—* 9th N.I.—Sen. Lieut. R. V. Handyside to be capt., and Sen. Ensign G. S. Hutchings to be lieut., v. Wood, ret.; date of commissions, Jan. 26, 1860.

17th N.I.—Sen. Capt. W. Middleton to be maj., Sen. Lieut. R. N. Taylor to be capt., and Sen. Ensign H. H. Hallett to be lieut., v. Church, ret.; date of commissions, Jan. 2.

Retired from the service:—

Capt. T. Haines, 9th N.I., on the pension of a maj., from Feb. 15, 1860.

Capt. R. W. D. Nickle, 80th N.I., on the pension of his rank, from Feb. 1, 1860.

Lieut. C. G. Smith, 8th N.I., is perm. to resign the serv. at his own request, from Feb. 1, 1860.

Capt. E. B. Ramsay, 81st N.I., military asst. to the comr. of Mysore, has been granted by the comr. leave for 10 days to proc. to Madras.

Lieut. (Brev. capt.) J. M. Foote, 29th N.I., is granted an ext. of his leave to Europe till Oct. 31, 1860, the date of arrival of the mail by which he is to be considered as having returned to duty.

The servs. of Lieut. A. C. Havelock, 42nd Madras N.I., do. du. with the sappers and miners, are placed temp. at the disp. of the Govt. of India for employ. in the Hyderabad contingent.

The undermentioned officer is perm. to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. C. Desborough, of the art., on m.c. for 18 mo., under the regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Returned to duty:—

Lieut. and adj. R. W. Daunt, 25th N.I., arrived at Madras on Jan. 15, 1860.

Lieut. J. A. Foster, 2nd Eur. L.I., and Lieut. J. N. Fitzgerald, 43rd N.I., arrived at Madras on Jan. 18, 1860.

The undermentioned gentlemen, who arrived at Madras on Jan. 25, 1860, are admitted upon the estab. as cadets for the cav. and inf., and prom. to rank of cornet and ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their commissions to be settled hereafter.

Cavalry.—Messrs. J. Bate and H. A. Yates.  
Infantry.—Messrs. A. Erskine, J. E. Whitehead, H. J. Nicholls, H. H. G. Hands.

Mr. S. Meredith, who arrived at Madras on Jan. 18, 1860, is admitted on the estab. as an asst. surg.

Jan. 31.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. G. A. Ballard, dep. director of rev. settlement, to Eur. for the unexpired portion of the 3 years' furl. obtained by him on Dec. 26, 1855.

Jan. 26.—Appointments:—

Mr. C. H. Ames to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Tinnevely, pending the return of Mr. Story from leave.

Mr. E. Thompson, head master of the provincial school of Calicut, to offic. as Malayalam translator to Govt. dur. abs. of Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot on leave.

Jan. 31.—Mr. F. G. Morris to be a dep. director of rev. settlement, v. Ballard; to take effect from date of Mr. Ballard's dep. to Europe.

Lieut. E. D. Gompertz, 1st N.I., to be a superint. of police.

Mr. J. C. McCarthy, head master of the Zillah school at Gudalur, to be marriage registrar of dist. of South Arcot.

Mr. L. C. Innes, civ. and sess. judge of Nundial, res. ch. of the court on 23rd inst.

Mr. St. L. M. Grenfell, offic. sub. judge of Kadapah, rec. charge of sub-court on the 28th inst.

Appointment:—Lieut. G. S. B. Hewetson, 84th L.I., to be adjt. of the infantry volunteer guards.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proc. to Europe:—

Maj. gen. E. Messiter, of the inf., on furl. under old regs.

Lieut. col. G. Rowlandson, of the art., superint. gunpowder manufactory, on m.c., for 15 mo., to embark from Madras.

Surg. A. Shewan is permitted to retire fr. the serv. on a pension of £365 per annum, fr. Feb. 18.

Cornet S. Bullock, of the cav., is permitted to proc. to Bombay, on m.c., to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to Europe.

Returned to duty:—

Asst. surg. S. G. Johnson, arrived at Madras on Jan. 18.

Capt. F. L. Magniac, 5th L.C., arrived at Bombay on Jan. 20.

Capt. J. F. A. Plant, 4th N.I., and Lieut. W. D. O'Kerrich, of the art., arrived at Madras on Jan. 25.

No. 49.—The following notifications fr. the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished in G.O.:—

*Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., Fort William, Jan. 20.—No. 16.*—Col. R. Henderson, c.b., Madras engra, having ret. fr. m.c. to Eur. res. charge of his duties as chief engr. of Hyderabad, on Dec. 30.

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, Jan. 28.—No. 221.*—Privilege Leave:—Lieut. A. B. Cumberland, personal asst. to comr. of Nagpore, for 30 days, fr. 5th inst.

Feb. 1.—Appointment.—Mr. C. M. Teed to be administrator general.

Feb. 8.—Mr. R. P. Harrison, account. gen. at Madras, has been app. by the Rt. hon. the Sec. of State for India to be account. gen. of H.M.'s Supreme Court of Judicature at this pres.

Mr. G. S. Hooper resumed his duties in the court of Sadr and Foujdari Adalat on 1st inst.

The Governor in Council is pleased to add the following gentlemen to the committee appointed to superintend the uncovenanted service examination to be held in March:—For Telugu: Mr. L. Forbes.

For Malayalam: Mr. E. Thomson, actg. Malayalam translator to Govt.

### TRIAL OF SUITS.—COCHIN.

It is hereby notified that the principal sadr amin of Cochin has been vested by the Governor in Council with the additional jurisdiction of a district munsif and a sadr amin for the trial of all suits below Rs. 10,000 in value arising within the town of Cochin.

The Governor in Council is pleased to notify the appointment of J. V. Agnew, esq., to act as Swedish consul at Madras.

No. 51.—Appointments and promotions.—Capt. R. C. Glover, of 43rd ft., to be an extra A. de C. to the hon. the Gov.

Capt. R. Woolley, 24th N.I., actg. asst. adj. gen., to be an asst. adj. gen., to complete the estab.

3rd Madras Eur. regt.—Capt. D. Hodson to be maj.; Sen. Lieut. B. Wyld to be capt.; and Sen. ens. G. Chrystie to be lieut., v. Brett ret., date of com. Feb. 1.

8th N.I.—Sen. ens. R. W. Heaketh to be lieut., v. Smith, res. the serv., date of com. Feb. 2.

80th N.I.—Sen. Lieut. A. Hunter to be capt., and Sen. ens. C. E. Shirreffs to be lieut., v. Nickle ret., date of com. Feb. 2.

Sen. ens. A. J. Arnott to be lieut., v. Yaldwyn res. the serv., date of com. Feb. 2.

With reference to cl. VI. of par. 11 of G.O. No. 180, dated July 1, 1863, the serv. of Maj. D. Hodson, 3rd

Madras Eur. regt., are placed at the C. in C.'s disposal for regimental duty.

The serv. of Lieut. A. G. D. Logan, 37th regt. (grenadiers), A. de C. to the hon. the Gov., are placed at the disposal of the C. in C. from Feb. 15.

Lieut. E. J. Bawnsley, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is per. to proc. to Bombay, the Western Coast, and Aurangabad, on m.c., under old regs., with leave till Feb. 1, 1861.

Feb. 3.—No. 52.—The following notification from the *Fort St. George Gazette*, of Jan. 31, is published in G.O.

Jan. 31.—Appointments.—Lieut. E. D. Gompertz, 1st N.I., to be superint. of police.

Feb. 3.—No. 53.—The Gov. in Council directs that the following rule, contained in G. O., the C. in C. in India, dated Simla, July 12, 1859, be extended to this presidency:—

Leave of absence, prep. to furl., whether on private affairs or on sick certificate, must always be general, and not priv. leave.

#### BOUNTY MONEY TO H.M.'S 1ST BATTALION ROYALS.

*Fort St. George, Feb. 3.—No. 54.*—The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the payment of the authorised bounty money to the men of H.M.'s 1st battalion Royals and the 18th Royal Irish, who have volunteered for the 44th regt. proc. to China, and also to those of the 12th Lancers, who have volunteered for regiments in India under order of the C. in C. in India. The bounty money is only payable to the volunteers on their joining their new corps.

Feb. 3.—No. 55.—The following general order by the Gov. gen. of India is republished:—

*Camp Umballa, Jan. 20.*—Under instructions from her Majesty's Government, Major-general Sir J. Inglis is transf. to the presidency of Fort St. George, and is directed to proc. to Madras accordingly, making over the com. of the Cawnpore division to the next senior officer.

Jan. 31.—Mr. T. I. P. Harris, civ. and sess. judge of Trichinopoly, was granted, under date Jan. 7, a further extension of leave until April 15.

Archdeacon Shortland, having been permitted by the home govt. to ret. fr. the serv. fr. Dec. 10, the Rev. F. G. Lugard attained the rank of second senior chaplain, and Rev. J. Gorton that of chaplain on 11th iden.

Mr. J. Gordon, principal sadr amin of Trichinopoly, res. ch. of the court on 4th inst.

Feb. 7.—No. 56.—Capt. A. Christy, 10th N.I., is permitted to proc. to Eur., on m.c., under old regs., and to embark on Madras.

Feb. 10.—Appointment:—Mr. F. Green, fiscal at Cochin, to act as shipping mtr., under Act 1 of 1859, dur. absence of Mr. Cullin.

Mr. G. S. Forbes, coll. and mag. and agent to the governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, delivered over ch. of district to Mr. R. Davidson, on 1st inst.

Mr. C. H. Ames, offic. civil and sess. judge of Tinnevely, ass. ch. of the court on 3rd inst.

Mr. A. Wedderburn, of the Madras c.s., reported his return to the presy. on 8th inst., by the str. *Nemesia*.

The privilege leave granted, under date Dec. 23 last, to Lieut. col. E. Lawford, dep. chief engr., centre circle, is can.

Feb. 9.—No. 63.—Capt. H. D. Gloag, of the art., is permitted to proc. to Eur., on m.c., under old regs., and to embark on Madras.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Chowdry Plain, Jan. 26.*

#### THE NEW POLICE FORCE.

No. 14.—The C. in C. directs that officers commanding divisions, forces, and stations, will withdraw all detachments of troops of the line or veterans, wherever they may be employed, on receipt of information from the Inspector general of Mofussil Police that the new police is prepared to undertake the duties at present performed by such detachments.

Surg. A. N. Magrath of the med. dep., is perm. to reside and draw his pay and allowances at Bangalore, as well as at the stations specified in G.O. July 8, 1859.

Jan. 27.—To do duty:—

Asst. surg. J. Fitzgerald, under surg. 1st batt. art., at St. Thomas's Mount.

Asst. surg. S. Meredith, under surg. 2nd Eur. L.I., Trichinopoly.

Asst. surg. J. Bilderboeck is perm. to enter upon the general duties of the army.

The following posting is ordered:—Surg. J. W. Maillardet to 20th N.I.

With reference to G.O., No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, Ensign F. Farrer is app. to do du. with 1st Madras fusiliers. This cancels his app. to do duty with 74th highlanders in G.O., dated 18th inst.

Leave of absence:—

Maj. J. Stewart, 7th N.I., in continuation, till Dec. 31, 1860.—Nilgiris, m.c.

Capt. W. F. Hutton, 34th regt. L.I., from Jan. 27, 1860, for 4 mo.—Nilgiris.

Capt. C. W. F. Whish, 43rd N.I.—Pres. prep. to applying for furl. to Europe.

Ensign L. F. Campbell, 47th N.I.—Pres. m.c., to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to Europe.

Jan. 27.—Capt. J. Elphinstone, 20th N.I., Sub-asst. com. gen., is app. a member of the Pres. Hindoostanee military examining committee, v. Lieut. Corbett, 38th N.I., relieved.

Jan. 30.—The following removals are ordered in the artillery:—

Capt. J. G. Balmain, fr. 1st Sept. co. 5th batt. to D co. 3rd batt.

Capt. B. C. Hitchins, fr. D co. 5th batt. to A co. 1st batt.

Vet. surg. T. Pritchard, of the body guard, is app. to vet. ch. of the horses of No. 5 horse field battery at the Mount.

Jan. 31.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. G. S. Hooper, 1st lt. cav., in continuation till July 31, 1860.—Nilgiris, m.c.

Lieut. M. W. Carr, 9th N.I., from Dec. 31, 1859, till Jan. 3, 1860, to enable him to join.

Feb. 1.—Maj. A. G. Young, 43rd N.I., is app. to do duty with 44th N.I.; to join on the arr. of hd. qrs. of the corps at Madras.

With reference to G. O. of the 16th ult., Capt. H. E. Hicks, of 1st supplemental comp. 5th batt. art., to join his comp. via Calcutta.

Lieuts. J. Hoyes and C. H. A. Gower, art., are app. the former to com., and the latter to do du. with detach. of discharged men under orders to proc. to England in the ship *Barham*.

The priv. leave granted to Lieut. H. Beckley, 9th N.I., in G. O. Dec. 9, is can. in compliance with his request.

Lieut. F. C. Trevor, D comp. 1st batt., is app. to do du. with the horse brigade art., dur. abs. in Europe of Lieut. J. Stewart.

The following removal is ordered:—Ens. A. G. Hutchins, from do. du. 2nd Eur. L.I., to do du. with 34th L.I.

Feb. 2.—The posting of Brig. T. D. Carpenter to Trichinopoly, in G. O. Aug. 5, is can.

With reference to G. O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, the undermentioned officers are app. to do du. as indicated against their names until further orders, to join:—

Cornet H. A. Yates, with 1st drag. gds.

Cornet J. Bate, with 1st drag. gds.

Ens. J. E. Whitehead, with 2nd Eur. L.I.

Ens. H. H. G. Hands, with 74th highlanders.

Feb. 3.—Capt. R. Woolley, 28th N.I., Asst. adjt. gen., is posted to Nagpore force.

Leave of absence:—2nd capt. H. D. Gloag, art., pres. m.c., to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

With reference to G.O. 3rd inst., No. 51, Lieut. A. G. D. Logan, 37th grenadiers, has per. to join his regt., via Bangalore and Nilgiris.

The following removals are ordered.

Ens. A. G. Hutchins from d. d. 34th N.I., to d. d. 17th N.I., to join on arr. of regt. at Palamcottah.

Ens. E. W. Begbie, from d. d. 25th N.I., to d. d. 44th N.I., to join on arr. of regt. at Madras.

Ens. R. P. Blake having been rep. qualified to com. a comp. in batt., so much of G.O. dated 7th ult., as directs him to do du. with 43rd foot, is can., and he is app. to do du. with 18th N.I. until the arr. of that regt. at Cannanore, when he will proc. to Mangalore and do du. with 51st N.I.

With reference to G.O. dated 23rd ult., Ens. H. S. Stewart, 33rd N.I., will do du. with 48th N.I. at Bangalore till arr. of his regt. at Masulipatam for embarkation for Burmah, when he will proc. to Madras in view to being furnished with a passage to join by the quinn. gen.

Feb. 7.—Maj. G. T. Haly, 41st N.I., is app. a member of the committee on claims to pension, held in Fort St. George, of which Col. E. H. Atkinson, of the 19th N.I., is president, v. Lieut. P. Salter, who is relieved.

Leave of abs.:—Lieut. R. S. J. Prendergast, 2nd L.C., in ext. till Jan. 20, 1860, to enable him to join.

Feb. 4.—With reference to G.O., No. 55, dated 3rd inst., republishing an order by the Gov. gen. of India, transf. Maj. gen. Sir J. Inglis, K.C.B., to this presy., the following posting is ordered:—Maj. gen. Sir J. Inglis to the Mysore div.

The following postings and removals are ordered:—

Col. D. Macleod from 3rd L.C. to 8th L.C.

Col. T. Anderson from late prom. to 3rd L.C.

Lieut. col. B. W. Cumberlege from 7th L.C. to 3rd L.C.

Lieut. col. H. B. Blogg from late prom. to 7th L.C.

Capt. J. G. Touch, 26th N.I., dep. judge advocate gen., centre div., is appd. to charge of the office of the judge advocate gen. of the army, without prej. to his own duties.

Lieut. W. D'O. Kerrich, horse brigade art. (non-effective), is appd. to act as qr. mtr. and interp. of 5th battn. art. during absence in Europe of Lieut. J. W. Watkins, v. Capt. H. D. Gloag.

With reference to G.O., Jan. 28, Ens. A. Erskine, appd. to do duty with 91st foot, will proc. to join under charge of Capt. J. M. Foote, 29th N.I.

With reference to G.O., Sept. 30, Ens. M. A. Bow-

landson, 41st N.I., is relieved from do. du. 25th N.I., and will proc. to join his regt. when furnished with a passage by the qr. mtr. gen.

Feb. 6.—With reference to G.O., dated 4th inst., Lieut. J. M. Foote, 29th N.I., and Ens. A. Erskine, appd. to do duty 91st foot, are permitted to join via Bombay.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. C. A. Shortt, H.M.'s 66th regt., A. G. D. Logan and C. G. Gunning, 37th regt. grendra.—qualified as interps.

Lieut. C. Beadon, 1st L.C., passed for the general staff.

Lieuts. E. T. W. Price, 30th N.I., W. H. Montgomerie, M. art., W. H. Bowyer, 14th N.I., and Asst. surg. G. H. Alexander, med. dept.—passed the exam. prescribed for officers of companies and for medical charge.

The moonshree allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Price.

#### Reduction of the 1st and 2nd Native Veteran Battalions.

*Fort St. George, Feb. 10, 1860.—No. 64 of 1860.*—The Gov. in Council has been pleased to resolve on the reduction of 1st and 2nd native veteran batts. being gradually carried into effect at the discretion of H.E. the C. in C.

2. The native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, naigues, drummers, and privates will be transferred to the pension estab. upon the following regulated allowance of their grades, together with a donation of two mo. batta, their pay and clothing claims being adjusted up to the date of transfer.

I. Havildars, naigues, and privates, invalided prior to the 1st May, 1837, as follows:—

If of 35 years' service, on two-thirds pay.

If of 36 years' service, on three-fourths pay.

If of 40 years' service, on full pay.

[Here follows a scale of pay for native officers and privates.]

European officers serving with battalions will be posted to the European veterans, and are permitted to reside at their present stations until their services are required elsewhere, or till further orders.

Detachments under European officers are not to be re-called to battalion head quarters for the adjustment of their accounts, but the requisite arrangements are to be made by the respective officers in charge, in communication with commanding officers of corps. Arms, accoutrements, and all public stores are to be lodged in the nearest arsenals, and the records are to be forwarded to the Adjutant general's office, Fort St. George.

The C. in C. is requested to issue any further detailed instructions that may be necessary.

H. MARSHALL, Colonel,  
Actg. sec. to Gov.

#### BOMBAY. CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 2.)

Maj. W. W. Anderson, superint. of the Gaekwar's contingent of horse in Kattywar, has been granted priv. leave for 1 mo. from 5th inst.

Col. H. W. Trevelyan resumed charge of his duties as pol. agent in Kutch, on 25th ult.

The remaining portion of the leave granted to Col. Trevelyan on Jan. 12 is cancelled.

Maj. C. R. Whitecock res. charge of the office of pol. agent in Mahee Kanta from Capt. S. C. Law, on 26th ult.

Capt. W. B. Gray assumed com. of Kolapoor local inf. on Jan. 20 last.

Mr. W. M. Hearn to offic. as asst. to superint. for suppression of thuggee and dacoity, at Belgaum.

Capt. Scott, 2nd in com. of 2nd Khandeish Bheel corps, is invested with power to inflict corporal punishment, under provisions of Act I. of 1853.

Mr. T. Weeding, 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, has a furl. to Eur. for 1 year from date of departure of first steamer in next month. Mr. Weeding has also leave from 1st prox.

Messrs. H. Burra and W. R. Pratt, C.S., have passed departmental examination according to 2nd standard.

The following gentlemen of the C.S. have passed departmental examination according to the 1st and 2nd standards.

Messrs. A. A. C. Jervoise, N. M. W. Daniell, and H. M. Birdwood, 1st standard.

Messrs. R. Phillips, B. J. M. Praed, and C. W. Bell, 2nd standard.

Mr. R. Hunter acted as 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Tanna, from May 4 to Sept. 26, 1859.

Mr. H. D. H. Larpent acted as 2nd asst. coll. and mag. of Tanna, from April 27 to June 21, 1859.

Mr. J. G. Moore acted as 2nd asst. coll. and mag. of Tanna, from July 22 to Sept. 26, 1859.

Asst. surg. W. Peach to act as superint. of vaccination, southern division.

Mr. S. W. Tyndall has passed prescribed examination in Guzerathee language.

Lieut. C. B. F. Penny, asst. exec. engr. in canal dep., in Sind, is app. offic. exec. engr. in charge of the works at the Narra of the mouth supply channel.

Rev. W. Maule is admitted as an asst. chaplain on ecclesiastical estab. of Bombay pres., from Dec. 31, 1859, pursuant to his app. by the right hon. the Sec. of State for India.

Rev. Mr. Wilson is app. chaplain of Colaba.

Rev. W. Maule is app. chaplain of Nusseerabad.

Rev. Mr. Allen is app. to act as chaplain at Belgaum in the place of Rev. Mr. Churchill, on furl. in Europe.

Rev. W. H. Bagnell is admitted as an asst. chaplain on ecclesiastical estab. of Bombay pres., from Jan. 12.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### STATION OF MHOW.

*Bombay Castle, Jan. 17.—No. 30.*—The Govt. of India has transferred the station of Mhow altogether to the Bombay presidency from Jan. 1.

*No. 31.*—The servs. of Lieut. R. G. H. Johnstone, of the 30th N.I., are placed at the disp. of this Govt. *Jan. 31.—No. 72.*—Orders confirmed:—

*Dated Dec. 28, 1859.*—By Maj. Hough, app. Lieut. H. S. Jarret, 3rd Punjab cav., to act as interp. to 2nd Beelooch regt., v. Lieut. Eales.

*Dated Dec. 19, 1859.*—By Col. James, app. Capt. Annesley, of the 1st batt. 18th (royal Irish) regt., to act as Fort adj., and to receive charge of the commissariat dep., treasure chest, &c., at Asseerghur, from 31st idem, on departure of Lieut. Ord from that station.

*Feb. 1.—No. 73.*—Capt. F. Hemming, of art., is app. to act as sen. dep. principal commissary of Ordnance, Bombay Grand Arsenal.

*Feb. 3.—No. 74.*—Ensign F. W. Bean, attached to 1st Eur. regt. fus., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo. on m.c. under new regs.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Bombay, Jan. 17.*—The following transfers and arrangements in the regt. of art. are ordered:—

Lieut. F. F. Sheppee, from 3rd to 2nd batt., to join 1st comp. with No. 2, or Capt. Aitkin's Light Field battery.

Lieut. C. C. Pemberton, 3rd batt., from 4th to 3rd compy., with No. 13, or Capt. Hossack's Light Field battery, and to join *viâ* Cambay, in ch. of 44 men for 1st troop horse art.

Lieut. C. E. Hanbury, to proc. in ch. of details for 3rd troop and 1st and 4th compy. 2nd batt.

Lieut. C. W. Godfrey, to proc. to Kurrachee, with a draft of 43 men for the 2nd troop.

The officer commdg. art., Poona, to make arrangements for non-commissioned officers, for the details under Lieuts. Pemberton and Godfrey, as far as Bombay, there to be relieved by non-commissioned officers, from 2nd batt.:—

The officer commdg. art., N. D. A., to arrange for the relief of Lieut. Pemberton, and non-commissioned officers, at Cambay, or as soon after as an officer and non-commissioned officers of the 1st troop can meet the detail.

The following transfers of field officers are ordered:—

Lieut.-col. G. J. Jameson, from 3rd Eur. regt. to 1st Eur. regt. (Fus.)

Lieut.-col. Sir C. S. Stuart, K.C.B., from 1st Eur. regt. (Fus.) to 3rd Eur. regt.

The undermentioned officers have acquired the colloquial proficiency contemplated:—

Lieuts. C. Mant, H. H. Lee, and A. R. Seton, engns., 11th Jan., 1860.

Lieut. R. T. Tragett, 26th N.I., commdg. Candeish frontier posts, is app. actg. adj. Poona irreg. horse, during abs. of Lieut. Sandwith, proc. on foreign serv. with his regt., and with effect from the departure of the latter officer.

Lieut. R. G. H. Johnstone, 13th N.I., returned to duty at Calcutta on Dec. 12, 1859, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of H.M.'s Secy. of State for India.

*Feb. 1.*—Leave of absence:—

Royal Art.—Lieut. H. Worthain, from 1st to 21st Feb., 1860, to remain in Bombay.

Bt. col. Sulton, H.M.'s 31st regt., having been relieved of the command of the Poona brig., has leave to remain at Bombay, till the embarkation of the regt. for China.

*Feb. 2.*—Referring to G. O. No. 2, 16th Dec. last, Capt. Bolton having joined his app. of actg. dep. asst. qm. gen. at the presy., Capt. Widdicombe will revert to regimental duty from 31st ult.

Lieut. J. H. Lloyd, regt. of art., is transferred from 2nd batt. to horse brig., and is to join head quarters.

Lieut. J. L. Sheppard, 4th N.I. (rifles), is app. adjt. of the marine batt.; date of app., 1st Feb., 1860.

Lieut. N. Kirkland, 29th N.I., returned to duty,

by permission of H.M.'s princ. Secy. of State for India in Council, at Aden, on Jan. 4.

Capt. J. D. Woolcombe, regt. of art., is app. to the command of the 2nd troop horse brig., v. Capt. and Brev. maj. Petrie, proceeded on furl. to Europe.

*Feb. 3.*—The leave of the undermentioned officers is extended to 29th inst., to remain at presy. on m.c.:—

Capt. R. B. Moore, 3rd L.C.

Capt. H. S. Osborne, inv. estab.

Capt. J. D. Williams, 28th N.I.

Lieut. C. D. Macleod, 31st N.I.

Lieut. G. C. Grant, 6th N.I.

Ens. F. W. Bean, unposted, attached to 1st Eur. regt. (Fus.), and 2nd class assist. surg. T. Miller, med. estab.

Vet. surg. F. F. S. Constant, being reported fit for duty, is directed to proceed and take up his app. at Kurrachee by the first steamer.

Capt. Aitchison, of 2nd Eur. L.I., is app. to offic. as interp. to C. in C. from 1st inst., v. Armstrong.

#### NAVAL.

*Superint.'s Office, Bombay, Jan. 17.*

Mr. D. Campbell, midshipman, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to join the *Assaye*.

#### War Batta.

*Commodore's Office, Bombay, Feb. 8.*

The C. in C. I.N. desires to intimate that H. E. the Governor in Council has been pleased to authorise the issue of extra or war batta under arts. 7 and 9, sec. IV. Naval Pay and Audit Code, to the officers and crews of the vessels below named who were recently engaged against the Waghurs, and for the periods stated against each:—

*Ferooze*—Oct. 3 to Nov. 11, 1859.

*Victoria*—Oct. 3 to 12, and 18 to 21, 1859.

*Zenobia*—Oct. 3 to 9, and Oct. 17 to Nov. 11, 1859.

*Clive*—Oct. 25 to Nov. 11, 1859.

*Clyde*—Oct. 3 to Nov. 11, 1859.

*Constance*—Oct. 3 to Nov. 11, 1859.

*Lady Falkland*—Oct. 17 to Nov. 11, 1859.

*Superint.'s Office, Bombay, Feb. 2.*

The undermentioned officers are to be transf. from the *Assaye* to the *Falkland*:—

Messrs. H. Hewer, R. C. Nicholetts, T. W. Burt, J. F. Price, C. W. A. Edwards, and C. Campbell, midshipmen; and from the *Falkland* to the *Assaye*—Messrs. W. H. Oldham, G. D. Mercer, and F. H. Mickleburgh, midshipmen.

Mr. J. P. Antram, purser of the *Dalhousie*, to perform the duties of captain's clerk in add. to his own, from Feb. 1.

#### BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT, wife of W. R., son, at Madras, Jan. 7.

BAUGH, wife of Capt., daughter, at Barrackpore, Feb. 3.

BROOME, wife of Lieut. col. A., son, at Dum Dum, Jan. 29.

CROMMELIN, wife of Lieut. col. J. A., daughter, at Darjeeling, Jan. 19.

DINGER, wife of J., daughter, at Madras, Jan. 31.

DIXON, wife of C. J. M., son, at Madras, Feb. 2.

D'OYLEY, wife of W. H., daughter, at Mozufferpore, Jan. 12.

D'ROZARIO, wife of J., daughter, at Hoonsoor, Feb. 3.

ENGLISH, wife of the Rev. G., daughter, at Vellore, Jan. 10.

JACKSON, Mrs. E., at Alipore, Jan. 28.

KIRKPATRICK, Mrs. W. H., daughter, at Howrah, Jan. 20.

LA TOUCHE, Mrs. E. D., son, at Kandy, Feb. 11.

OMAN, Mrs. C. P. A., son, at Mozufferpore, Jan. 12.

PURDON, wife of J., daughter, at Hong Kong, Jan. 21.

ROME, wife of J., daughter, at Calcutta, Feb. 6.

RUBIE, wife of the late Capt. P., son, at Barrackpore, Jan. 28.

SMITH, wife of Lieut. C. J., daughter, still-born, at Bolarum, Feb. 1.

SOPPITT, the wife of Arthur, H.M.'s 10th regt., Bombay army, son, at Sultanpore, Oude, Jan. 13.

STERLING, wife of J., son, at Madras, Jan. 30.

TAYLOR, wife of Capt. C. W., daughter, at Ootacamund, Jan. 30.

TROTTER, Mrs. W. H., daughter, at Calcutta, Jan. 29.

WALLER, Mrs. G., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 5.

WILSON, wife of C. M., son, at Panneegunge, Jan. 27.

#### MARRIAGES.

CAVEN, T., to Mrs. Palmer, at Calcutta.

DRAKE, Conolly P., to Miss Elizabeth Simpson, at Trichinopoly, Feb. 1.

DUNDAS, Capt. R. B., to Esther J., widow of the late J. L. Harris, Jan. 25.

ENGLISH, Lieut. col. F., H.M.'s 53rd regt., to Ellen S., daughter of the late R. S. Malign, at Barrackpore, Jan. 4.

FOSTER, Joseph A., to Fanny, daughter of T. Siddale, at Madras, Feb. 6.

HODGES, R., to Caroline, daughter of Major Gore, at Bombay, Jan. 21.

KINDERLEY, F. M., to Sidonie L., daughter of G. Ellis, at Cuddalore, Jan. 28.

LONGLANDS, R., to Esther M., daughter of the late F. Poppleton, at Calcutta, Jan. 25.

MORRIS, E. A., to Louisa H., daughter of W. Baker, at Goruckpore, Jan. 24.

NICHOLAS, J., to Emily, daughter of G. B. Shaw, at Madras, Jan. 31.

NIELLY, A., to Madame Henriette Ruche, at Durum-tollah, Jan. 24.

PETERS, J., to Miss D. Miller, at Calcutta, Jan. 23.

ROWE, E. A., to Mrs. Annie Shaw, at Hong Kong.

TULLOCH, Lieut. H., to Ada, daughter of E. Morton, at Madras, Jan. 21.

WILSON, Lieut. J. N., 39th Madras N.I., to Mary A., daughter of the late Lieut. col. T. Eades, at Rangoon, Dec. 29.

#### DEATHS.

CRAWFORD, Jane, wife of J., on board the *Severn*, Dec. 9.

FREED, S., at Monghyr, aged 68, Jan. 22.

GOLD, Capt., on board the *Osa Pacher*, at sea.

HASTINGS, Catherine A., inf. daughter of J., at Calcutta, Jan. 30.

KERRY, Henry R., at Dinapore, aged 28, Jan. 15.

KINKAD, Capt. (Brev. maj.) R., Art., at Saugor, Feb. 9.

LEVER, George M., at Gyah, aged 49, Jan. 1.

MACLEAN, Victoria, daughter of the late J. S., at Calcutta, aged 11, Jan. 27.

MACPHERSON, Allan, son of J., at Mercara, Jan. 31.

MARQUES, J. F., widow of the late D. P., aged 75, Jan. 6.

MARTIN, John, at Trichinopoly, aged 88, Jan. 28.

NEWMAN, Henrietta M. E., inf. daughter of J., at Pursewankum, Feb. 5.

RUBIE, Capt. Philip, 40th Bengal N.I., at Barrackpore, Jan. 28.

SMITH, Marion E. R., inf. daughter of P., at Calcutta.

SPENCER, W. C., cs., at Calcutta, Jan. 23.

Vos, Edwin D., at Kandy, aged 19, Jan. 10.

#### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 9.

6th Drag. Gds.—J. Fryer, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Turner, prom.

7th Light Drags.—Brev. Lieut. col. W. D. Bushe to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Babington, ret.; Brev. Maj. Hon. I. de V. T. W. Fiennes to be maj., by purch., v. Brev. Lieut. col. Bushe; Capt. R. Shaw, from the 9th light drags, to be capt., v. Paulet, who exch.; Lieut. Hon. C. C. Molyneux to be capt., by purch., v. Fiennes.

Military Train.—Adj. T. Mitchell, from h. p. of the late Land Transport Corps, to be q. mr., v. M'Bride.

3rd Foot.—Ens. E. F. Barnes has been permitted to resign his commission.

4th Foot.—Lieut. R. A. Law to be capt., without purch., v. Houston, dec.; Ens. and adjt. C. F. Brockman to be lieut., without purch., v. Law.

10th Foot.—W. E. Rendle, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Johnson, prom.

18th Foot.—O. R. Lawson, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Poole, prom.; F. N. V. Burton, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Twining, prom.

19th Foot.—W. Irvine, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Wells, prom.; J. G. Moir, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Bennett, prom.

20th Foot.—F. W. Barlow, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Enys, prom.; F. Dawson, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Smyth, prom.

23rd Foot.—W. H. Adams, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Seagram, prom.

24th Foot.—Brev. Lieut. col. E. Wodehouse to be lieut. col., without purch., v. Brev. Col. Blachford; Capt. F. C. Skurray to be maj., without purch., v. Wodehouse; Lieut. R. J. L. Crutchley to be capt., without purch., v. Skurray.

31st Foot.—A. A. Yeo, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Hamilton, prom.

33rd Foot.—C. C. Goring, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Gore, prom.

51st Foot.—R. R. Drought, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Lewes, prom.

52nd Foot.—H. L. Powys, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Adair, prom.

93rd Foot.—J. St. Clair Drysdale, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Fullarton, prom.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. L. V. Williams to be adjt., v. Blundell, who resigns the adjutancy only.

#### BREVET.

March 13.

Capt. H. M. Clogstoun, 19th Madras N.I., to be maj. in the army.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

**NOTICE.—INDIA-OFFICE, E.C., March 14, 1860.**—THE NEXT COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE AT ADDISCOMBE, under the 34th Clause of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., cap. 106, will be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on the 16th of May, 1860, and following days.

The number of appointments to be competed for is sixty.

**REGULATIONS for the ADMISSION of GENTLEMEN CADETS to the ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE at ADDISCOMBE.**

N.B.—All candidates for commissions in her Majesty's Indian Artillery and Engineers are required to go through a course of instruction at the Royal Indian Military College at Addiscombe.

I. Competitive examinations for admission will be held twice a year, in May and November. They are conducted by examiners appointed for the purpose, in the presence and under the superintendence of the Council of Military Education.

II. The candidates must be between 17 and 19 years of age.

III. The admissions will be determined by the result of a competitive examination, the subjects of which will be as follows, viz.:

	Marks.
1. Mathematics { Pure..... 2,000 Mixed—i. e., Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics .. 1,500	3,500
2. English { Language, Literature, and Composition ..... 1,000 History and Geography of England and its dependencies ..... 1,000	2,000
3. Classics { Latin { Language and Literature ..... 1,000 Geography and History of Ancient Rome ..... 500 Language and Literature ..... 1,000 Geography and History of Ancient Greece ..... 500	3,000
4. French Language and Literature..... 1,000	1,000
5. { Hindustani Language ..... 1,000 { History of India ..... 1,000	2,000
6. Experimental Sciences—i. e., Chemistry, Heat, Electricity (including Magnetism) ..... 1,000	1,000
7. Natural Sciences—i. e., Mineralogy and Geology ..... 1,000	1,000
8. Drawing { Elementary Geometrical Drawing (including the use of drawing instruments) ..... 500 Machinery, Architectural, Topographical, Landscape, or Figure Drawing ..... 500	1,000
9. The use of Astronomical and Surveying Instruments..... 750	750

IV. No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than five subjects, of which one must be mathematics, and no one who does not obtain at least 1,000 marks in mathematics, of which 700 at least must be in pure mathematics, will be eligible for an appointment.\*

From the other subjects of examination each candidate may select any, not exceeding four in number, in which he desires to be examined; but no one will be allowed to count the marks gained in any such subject, unless those marks shall at least amount to one-sixth of the total number of marks allotted to that subject, or section of a subject.

In English and Hindustani it will be understood that by gaining one-sixth of the marks allotted to language, literature, and composition, a candidate will be entitled to count in the first section of the subject; and in like manner by obtaining one-sixth of the marks allotted to history and geography he will be entitled to count in the second; but no amount of marks gained in one section will entitle him to count those gained in the other if below the prescribed minimum.

In Classics, the same rule applies as regards counting on one or other of its two sections (Latin and Greek) as has been explained in reference to the two sections of English; but, in addition, it must be further stated, that, unless one-sixth of the 1,000 marks allotted to the Latin language and literature has been gained, a candidate will not be allowed to count the marks gained in Latin history and geography, even though above the required minimum of one-sixth of the 500 marks allotted to them; and similarly as regards the Greek language and literature, and the Greek history and geography.

In drawing also the same rule applies as regards counting as has been already explained in reference to the two sections of English.

In either French or Hindustani, every candidate will be required to obtain at least 100 marks for qualification in the language section, the marks to be gained on translation only, and in geometrical drawing at least 50 marks, whether he takes them up as subjects in which he desires to compete or not.

V. No candidate will be considered qualified unless he attains an aggregate of 2,500 marks at least.

The following papers will be required to be transmitted by each candidate to the Under Secretary of State for India, one month previous to the date fixed for each examination:—

1. An application for permission to compete.
2. An extract from the register of his baptism, or, in default of that, a certificate of age verified by affidavit.
3. A certificate of good moral character, signed by the clergyman of the parish to which he belongs, and by the tutor or head of the school or college at which he has received his education, for at least two years, or such other proof of good moral character as will be satisfactory to the Secretary of State for India.
4. A statement of subjects of examination, in which (in addition to mathematics) he may desire to be examined.

\* N.B.—The examination in arithmetic, algebra, plane geometry, logarithms, and plane trigonometry will be close and searching.

VI. No person who has been dismissed, or obliged to retire from the army or navy, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or from any other public institution, will be appointed to the college.

VII. Gentlemen who may be attending the junior division of the College at Addiscombe will be required to submit only the first and fourth of the papers above specified.

The candidates will be inspected by military surgeons on the first day of the examination, that it may be ascertained that they are free from any bodily defects or ailments calculated to interfere with the performance of military duties.

Extreme short sight, or any serious defect of vision, is regarded as a disqualification.

VIII. The period of study at the college will be one year and a half, at the expiration of which the cadets will be publicly examined and posted to the Engineers or Artillery, in the order of their merit, as declared by the public examiners, and according to the wants of the service.

IX. The parents or guardians of the gentleman cadet are required to pay £50 per term in advance, towards defraying the expense of his board, lodging, and education; also an entrance subscription of £2 2s. to the public library.

They are also required to pay the cost of his uniform clothing, averaging £15.5s. 6d. per annum, and of the books required for his use; also pocket money at the authorized rates, viz., 2s. 6d. a week, with 1s. additional to censors, and 1s. 6d. additional to sub-officers.

X. Every candidate must deliver the names and addresses of two persons residing in London, or its vicinity, who engage to receive him on application to that effect by the Lieutenant-Governor of the College.

XI. A cadet is chargeable with the full payment for a half-year, however short a portion of it he may be in actual residence.

A cadet resigning or being dismissed during a term cannot lay claim to a return of a portion of the payment.

Cadets are chargeable for loss, damage, and destruction of books and other property.

No portion of their pocket-money may be paid in advance to the cadets.

No person belonging to the College may take charge of money for the private use of the cadets.

XII. Previous to the cadet's admission into the College, his parent or friends are required to furnish him with the following articles, viz.:

Twelve shirts, including three nightshirts.

Twelve pairs of stockings.

Six towels.

Eight pocket handkerchiefs.

Two pairs of strong half-boots.

Two combs and a brush.

A tooth-brush.

A bible and prayer-book.

One pair of white trousers.

A flannel jacket and pair of flannel trousers to be worn when playing at football or cricket.

Case of mathematical instruments and box of scales on an approved pattern. To be seen at Messrs. Troughton & Simms, 138, Fleet-street; and at Mr. Elliot's, 56, Strand.

[To be repaired, or, if necessary, renewed by the parents or friends in the vacation.]

Each article of dress must be marked with the owner's name in full.

XIII. Engineer cadets will go through a further course of training at Chatham for one year as commissioned officers on full pay. Artillery cadets will undergo a professional training at Woolwich for six months as commissioned officers on full pay.

XIV. A cadet of the Senior Department, who, after a residence of one year and a half at the College, shall be reported by the Public Examiners to be not qualified for a commission in the Engineers or Artillery, in mathematics, fortification, civil and military drawing, surveying, and Hindustani, will forfeit his appointment. Also in case of misconduct a cadet will be liable to dismissal on the judgment of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

XV. Cadets of the Senior Department will be allowed to count as service for full-pay pension the time which they may have spent under official instruction at Chatham or Woolwich, but will not be allowed to count as service any part of the time spent in the College at Addiscombe. Their commissions as lieutenants will bear the date of their last public examination.

XVI. Young officers appointed to the Artillery or Engineers will be required to proceed *en route* to India within three months of the completion, by them, of the prescribed course of professional instruction at Chatham or Woolwich.

Note.—The Secretary of State for India in Council has determined to allow the sum of £100 to each cadet who may obtain a commission in the Engineers or Artillery after a residence of three terms at the Addiscombe College, in aid of the expenses of his education and residence at that institution.

W. E. BAKER, Colonel, Mily. Secretary.

India Office, March 14, 1860.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	2 1½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	—
4 per Cent. East-India Sica Ra.....	—	—	—
Transfer Loan Stock) Sica Ra.....	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57.....	—	—	1 11½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1855-56 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1842-43 .....	—	—	—

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
Bengal...	2s. 2½	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 2d. 2s.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay...	2s. 2½	2s. 2½d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest Bills on Calcutta, 2s. 0½d.

## To Correspondents.

A SUBSCRIBER inquires what series of operations is intended to be recognised by the clasp for "The Relief of Lucknow" by Lord Clyde. The answer to his question is given in the inscription itself; the date being manifestly a clerical error.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, March 17, 1860.

## NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER GODAVERY.

AN order of the House of Commons has placed in the hands of the public a very important letter on the navigation of the Godavery, addressed by Captain Haig, Madras Engineers, to the Secretary of State for India. The valley of the Godavery, we are told, embraces an area of 130,000 square miles, comprehending the greater part of the Nagpore territory, and a large portion of the Nizam's dominions. The line of navigation when the proposed works are completed will extend 500 miles in length, commencing at Natchaugam, a cotton mart sixty miles S.W. of the city of Nagpore, and terminating at Coringa, on the eastern coast of the Peninsula. The river in its course runs for 100 miles through the finest cotton fields of India, leaving Omrowtee, the principal commercial town of Berar, only thirty miles to the west, and passing within fifteen miles of Hinginghat, the great emporium for cotton going northwards to Calcutta, *via* Mirzapore. For the last 440 miles the slope does not generally exceed fifteen inches per mile, giving a current of one and a-half mile per hour. The uniformity of its descent, however, is interrupted at three points by rapids, caused by rocky barriers. "The first of these, 10 miles in length, occurs at a point 150 miles from the sea; the second, 14 miles long, at 220 miles; and the third, 36 miles long, at 310 miles from the sea." Excepting at these points there is water enough during nine months of the year for vessels drawing from two to four feet of water, and during five months for a draught of upwards of six feet. Though the natural current of the river does not exceed one and a-half mile per hour, when quickened by floods it attains to double that rapidity. The removal of the obstructions to the navigation of this splendid river may be effected, according to the estimate sanctioned by the Madras Government, for the sum of £292,000, by means of lateral canals with locks above and below the impediments. This project likewise received the ratification of the late Court of Directors, but owing to the stoppage of all public works in consequence of the sepoy revolt no measures have yet been taken to carry it out into execution. The advantages, however, certain to result from the completion of this great design are manifold and enormous. Not only will the cotton of Berar be brought down to the coast at far less expense than at present, or than it will be even when the railroad is open to Bombay, but the cultivation of cereals will also be greatly increased. The revenue will benefit, as will likewise the natives in the interior, by the increased consumption of salt, which will then be delivered at a trifling cost, and free from impurities, hundreds of miles from the coast. The Government will further be enabled to send both troops and military stores without risk and at a greater saving of expenditure into the Nagpore territories, which



have now to pass through Hyderabad, the least reliable city in India. Assuming that the proposed works will demand a greater outlay than the sanguine calculations of engineers authorise one to expect, still it is incontestable that an inestimable boon will be conferred upon the community by opening up this line of navigation, and therefore indirectly upon the Government itself. No unnecessary delay should be permitted to interfere with the prosecution of a scheme so certain of success, and if funds cannot otherwise be obtained the Government would find no difficulty in raising the amount by a special loan. As Sir Charles Trevelyan has expressed himself to the same effect, we trust that a commencement will be made without further loss of time.

#### MADRAS AND CUDDALORE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

To judge correctly of our present position in India it is necessary from time to time to cast a retrospective glance at those early days when a precarious and slippery footing represented the foundation of the mighty superstructure that was about to be erected. A favourable opportunity for a review of this kind is now afforded by the recent publication of the journals and letters of the first missionaries sent out to India by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.\* The most interesting portion of this little volume is that which contains the Diaries of Benjamin Schultze and John Antony Sartorius, though some readers may possibly prefer the desultory notes by Johann Philipp Fabricius relative to the bombardment and capture of Madras in 1764 by the French squadron commanded by La Bourdonnais. Many of the entries are naturally of a minute and transitory character, being intended simply and exclusively to keep the Society acquainted with the labours and movements of their Missionaries. To the same cause must be attributed the frequent repetitions which impart a certain tediousness to the narrative, though at the same time they give it a quaint, peculiar tone, and an unmistakable air of veracity. With the most perfect modesty, and without the slightest indication of an idea that they have done anything at all extraordinary, these worthy men record with commendable brevity the hardships they voluntarily underwent in order to preach the Gospel to the "Moors" and the "heathen," and also to the "Romish-Catholics." Barefooted and poorly clad, they wandered from village to village, teaching in the native schools, or preaching beneath the hospitable branches of a shady tree to attentive and wondering auditors. Assailed by hunger, thirst, and fatigue, they still struggled on in discharge of their duty, reposing at night in the common way-side resting places, and only too often stricken down by fever or removed by death from the scene of their trials and sufferings. They might well have been pardoned had they applied to themselves the boastings of St. Paul to the Corinthians, "In journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own countrymen (even this was applicable), in perils by the heathen, in perils in the city, in perils

in the wilderness, in perils on the sea, in perils among false brethren; in weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness." But not only did they abstain from self-glorification on the subject of their afflictions, they had even the honesty to acknowledge the almost total failure of their exhortations and preachings. The common people, indeed, heard them gladly, but never concerned themselves to adopt their views. They listened to gratify an indolent curiosity, but took no pains to ascertain the truth of the doctrines now for the first time propounded to them.

The early missionaries appear to have been kindly received at the native schools, and to have been allowed to teach the children the maxims of a pure morality. Schultze more than once mentions that he "taught them to repeat a text, and left it with them written on an oles, or palmyra leaf." At one place he "visited four heathen schools. The heathen children danced in the streets with pleasure, singing aloud the texts they had learned." At another place he

"Went to a heathen school and explained the Scriptures. A great number of people assembled; and when I catechised them to ascertain if they understood what I preached, their delight was great. They smacked with their mouths and rolled their heads from side to side—their way of expressing pleasure. I gave the schoolmaster a tract. But this was not enough; one of my people must read it through to them in a clear and audible voice. When he had finished, the inhabitants said to the master, 'Teach this book to our children!'"

The singing, by the way, which seems to have delighted Mr. Schultze as a spontaneous expression of pleasure, was anything but agreeable when "married to immortal verse" for the purposes of instruction. Sartorius complains, with comic earnestness, of the difficulty experienced by the missionaries in teaching the children to modulate their voices, instead of screaming at a monotonous high pitch.

"Our fellow-helper," he says, "had taught them almost a year, and Mr. Schultze had himself attempted it; but all their care seemed to be in vain, for the children continued their monotony, and when they had to sing high only screamed a little louder. Recently, we made a new attempt; wrote the notes on a sheet of paper, and made them sing with us. But they went on just the same. We then wrote the notes in a different way, disposing them like steps, to get them to understand what is meant by *high*. At last we got a ladder, and when we sung a note higher went up a step and then down again. And other like wonderful methods have been obliged to try only to help them to distinguish high from low. Afterwards I sung a tune and made them sing it after me ten, twenty, nay, a hundred times. Then I did so with each separately, and so on."

However much we may be disposed to admire the patience and perseverance of these reverend music-masters, we cannot but regret that they should have wasted their time in such a very unprofitable manner. If the children had neither ear nor voice it was a pity to tease them with an artificial gamut arranged for evidently a different physical organisation. Besides, it is quite possible to be a good citizen and a sincere Christian without being able to sing either the Old Hundredth, or the Morning and Evening Hymns—at least, we have our own reasons for hoping that such may be the case.

The native teachers of the Brahmin caste are represented as being at heart pure Deists, and regarding idols as symbols and memorials. Thus at Tiruppadiripullicar, "a very large village on the Company's ground," the three Brahmins who tended the pagoda, after hearing Mr. Schultze assert the unity of the

Deity, said one to another: "What he says is true: the one great God created all things; and as to our stone gods and pagodas, they are not intended for the wise, but for the simple, to instil a blind fear into them and retain them in civil obedience." At another time, while the same missionary was teaching a "Malabar school" in Black Town, "that God is a spirit, a boy said: That is true: our stone gods are nothing; but the wooden gods in the Portuguese churches are also nothing." At Padupackam he "expostulated with a Brahmin for worshipping a stone god. He replied: We are poor people; you Europeans can make your gods of gold and silver, because you are rich." This was the third time, remarks the good missionary, that he had received a similar answer. The retort, indeed, was obvious, as applied to the Roman Catholics, and there is no doubt that one of the worst obstacles Protestantism has had to encounter in the East is the bad seed sown by the Jesuit missionaries, who accommodated themselves to every existing superstition, and were satisfied with adding one more to the already sufficiently large number of those prevailing among the natives. What, for instance, could be more thoroughly heathenish than the annual feast celebrated by the Roman Catholics on Thomas' Mount on the 19th December?

"They carried," writes Mr. Sartorius, "wooden images of Simeon, Christ, and Mary round the Mount, accompanied by heathen music and parish girls, attired like the heathen dancing girls (a harsher word, unfit for ears polite, is used by the outspoken missionary) belonging to the pagodas. The Portuguese call it the Feast of our dear Lady of the Mount; the Malabar Christians call it the Mother Feast; and the heathens call it the Feast of the Hill-god. The Pariahs carry the banner of their caste; white, with an elephant depicted on it. Other castes wanted to carry flags; upon which a quarrel ensued, which the bishop has in vain endeavoured to allay. The Pariahs actually armed themselves with weapons to murder the Padres (Padres) and Christians of other castes, rather than surrender their right and usage. Upon this, the Moorish Head interfered and supported the Pariahs in their claim. Decent people among the Romish begin to be ashamed of such disorder and abomination, and would have the Feast done away with; but the Romish Christians say they would sooner cease to be Christians than be deprived of their Feast."

It would probably have given the "Romish" natives no more trouble to throw off their Christianity than it did to assume it. The Jesuits appear, indeed, to have been singularly lax in their notions as to the significance of baptism. They seldom took any pains to explain the doctrines of the Christian religion preparatory to the administration of the sacred rite. They were quite satisfied if "the poor Indians heard Latin mass." Even their doctors and catechists, in visiting "the sick, be they Moors or heathen, watched for an opportunity to baptise them clandestinely."

"Some years ago," wrote Mr. Schultze, in 1727, "a doctor of medicine died at Madras. He was a Catholic; and on his sick and dying bed he related, in the presence of some good friends of mine, how many people he had baptised. He was attached to the Mogul's (Nabob's) Court, and resided a long time at Arcot. What he said was this—that he always contrived, without attracting notice, to bring water with him when he attended his patients, and, when no one else was by, he first explained to them that what he was going to do was part of his treatment, and then he thrice sprinkled water on the head of the sick person, secretly pronounced over the patient the name of God, and thus baptised him unnoticed; that it sometimes happened, while he was doing it, Moors or heathens entered, and, when it became known, he found himself in such danger that he was obliged to leave the place. He further said that he could not always manage to sprinkle the water on the patient's head, and that then he dropped it thrice on his feet, and pronounced the words of consecration but only mentally, so that no one could observe

\* Madras and Cuddalore in the Last Century. A.D. 1726—1752. From the Journals and Letters of the earlier Missionaries of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Longman and Co.

it; that, even so, he incurred risk, for the patient felt it, and others inquired the reason. He further said that the missionaries persuaded him to do it, representing what a Christian work it would be if he, in their stead, when they could not get access to the people, should help to further the work of regeneration and entrance into the Church of God. From this it may be inferred how the missionaries may baptise so many thousands in one year. It is certain that they reckon and report to Europe all those whom the doctor thus baptised."

It is also stated that in order to avoid the expensive ceremonies of cremation, the poorest Hindoos frequently allowed their relatives to be baptised on their death-beds.

"If they can but articulate the words Jesus, Maria, Joseph, the Romish baptise them; put a rosary round their necks and a crucifix in their hands, and pronounce them saved. The number of Christians they annually make in this way is considerable."

The priests dwelling in the interior were in the habit of adopting Malabar names, as being more easily pronounced by the natives. One called himself the Pater Nittia-podager, or Eternity-teacher; another, Pater Veda-podager, or Law-teacher, and so on. In many respects they conformed to Hindoo customs and practices. They bored their ears, eat nothing but rice, milk, sugar, vegetables, and fruit, wore the pandaram's dress, bathed frequently in cold water, and streaked their foreheads with sandal-wood. On Sunday, August 16, 1733,

"The Romish-Christians of the Pariah caste performed a play in front of their church in a neighbouring village (to Madras). One of the Padres mounted a theatre built of sand, and briefly recounted the history to be represented, namely, that of St. Catherine, whom the Emperor Maximian put to death in the fourth century. The Pater then withdrew into the church, gave his blessing to the performers, and distributed flowers. He then returned home, leaving the catechist to take the management. Many scandalous and blasphemous speeches were uttered; as when two devils blasphemed the God of the Christians in order to turn St. Catherine from the faith. Others, in the most disgusting terms, endeavoured to persuade her to yield to the emperor's desires. All this was publicly spoken in the hearing of heathens, Mahometans, and Christians."

The Europeans are justly condemned for attending the festivals of the Hindoos, "by which it is made to appear to the heathens that their idol worship has in it something far better than Christians have in their worship of God, seeing that these flock to such spectacles and take delight in them." They are likewise reprimanded for engaging the pagoda girls "with their musicians to come and play and dance before them for their amusement, which is a very heathenish abomination." There are many other passages we had marked for notice or extract, but our waning space bids us to forbear. We shall, therefore, conclude with an account of the doings of the French during their brief period of triumph, as furnishing a striking contrast with the moderation and forbearance invariably exercised by our own countrymen.

"The French scrupled at nothing. In 1755 they took possession of the pagoda at Chillumbrum, one of the noblest and most sacred of Hindoo temples. In one court the officers were quartered; in another the soldiers, both white and black. Here was the kitchen for the whole force, in which pariahs slaughtered cows and cooked their flesh, day and night; a desecration which, had they dared, the Tamils would have avenged with blood. . . . The Masabei, a hall twenty feet high, containing a thousand columns, each of a single block—an astonishing structure—was like a swine-stall, so filthy and stinking, that no one could stay in it. In the most Holy Place, and in the Fore Court, the most sacred of places, the French officers had their banquets; and if the Brahmins made the slightest objection, the commandant let loose the Pariahs into the chapel to wreak their will, than which no prostitution of this so-called Holy Place would be felt so much. By the Hindoo law it is death to strike a Brahmin; but the French officers kicked and culled them, without scruple, for the slightest offence, real

or imagined. All the day long the Brahmins were employed in getting water for the white soldiers, and if they failed in punctuality they were brought before the commandant, who kicked them; and three of them, one of whom was the chief priest, he ordered to be beaten with bamboos in the sight of all the people. One of the Cuddalore missionaries who visited Chillumbrum at the time, and who gives this account from his own knowledge, was shown round the pagoda by the French commandant. 'When we came to the most Holy Place the door was shut; whereupon he got into a great rage, and ordered the Brahmins to be called to open it. Not coming on the instant, he seized one of them, kicked him, while he kept crying out that he was a Papau or Brahmin, and gave him a cuff on the ear.'

Voltaire did well to describe a Frenchman as a being half-monkey half-tiger; but had the Sepoy revolt happened under French sway we suspect that the monkey would have been absorbed in the tiger.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MARCH 6.

#### INDIAN RETURNS.

Lord MONTEAGLE moved for copies of the statement, founded on detailed reports from the several presidencies and districts in India, and exhibiting the moral and material progress of India, directed to be annually prepared and laid before Parliament under 21st and 22nd Vict., cap. 106, sect. 53; also, all correspondence between the Government of India and the home Government relating thereto; and also, copies of any correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India on the subject of the introduction of a Government bank and paper currency in India. The noble lord complained that the old East India Company constantly neglected to perform their undertakings and to comply with the orders of the legislature. Thus, in 1853, a very important set of regulations were made with regard to the admission of persons to the civil service, but it was some years afterwards discovered that the code had become a dead letter. Again, a provision was made by Parliament that the company should apply a certain sum every year to the purpose of education, but it was afterwards accidentally discovered by Mr. Cameron that the money had never been forthcoming; and the company, after a great deal of remonstrance, at last agreed to obey for the future the commands of the legislature, though it would not pay up any of the arrears. In 1853, he (Lord MONTEAGLE) proposed that the company should be compelled by law to produce an annual Blue-book, showing the moral and material progress of the country; but his noble friend (Earl Granville) having promised that such a book should be regularly compiled he did not press the motion. The undertaking was never carried out, and therefore in 1858 he (Lord Monteagle) had a clause introduced into the India Bill. Still the report had never been laid on the table; but appended to the last accounts was the following memorandum:—"The statement respecting the moral and material progress of the country has not yet been received from the Government in India." The attention of the home Government had been drawn to the fact since July last, and he supposed that there must have been some communications with the Government in India on the subject. The necessity for such a report was greater than ever, in consequence of the enormous importance of the measures that were under discussion in India. For instance, it was stated that the Government proposed to establish themselves as bankers, issuing promissory notes payable on demand. He (the noble lord) could hardly imagine a more important or critical measure in any country; but when he considered the temptation which it would put in the way of a despotic government to issue a little more paper in order to relieve itself from any pecuniary pressure, he could not contemplate its adoption without apprehension and alarm.

The Duke of ANGLA did not intend now that the East India Company was dead and buried to de-

fend its shortcomings or its sins of commission. He had warned his noble friend when the India Bill was under discussion that the Government must, under any circumstances, be a double one, and that the faults with which the old system was charged must of necessity be more or less perpetuated under the new one. The statistical return to which his noble friend referred had not yet been received; but when it was, no time should be lost in communicating it to Parliament. This noble lord's clause was most vaguely worded; he certainly could not see what light any return furnished under it could throw upon the question of the currency. What had taken place was this: He had received a private note, not from the Government but from the Governor-general of India, communicating to him a certain minute which had been written by Mr. Wilson. He believed that the construction which had been put upon that minute was in some respects a mistaken one; and the Secretary of State for India wished it not to be publicly produced until it could be accompanied with the despatch he had sent in reply. He (the noble duke) hoped, therefore, that his noble friend would not press that part of his motion.

After a few remarks by the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH and the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, the latter portion of the resolutions was withdrawn and the former agreed to.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MARCH 9.

#### THE FRENCH COLONIES AND EMIGRATION FROM BRITISH INDIA.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH moved an address for copies of the correspondence between the Governments of England and France, with reference to the emigration of labourers from British India to French colonies. The noble earl said, from the fact that the Government were willing to grant these papers he concluded that they intended to postpone the conclusion of the treaty till Parliament had had an opportunity of pronouncing an opinion upon the subject.

Lord WODEHOUSE said that although the Government were willing to produce the correspondence, he must remind the noble lord that it had never been customary for the Crown in negotiating treaties to consult Parliament as to whether a treaty should be concluded or not. He could not, therefore, give any pledge like that which the noble lord seemed desirous of obtaining.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH did not see of what use the papers would be if they were not produced before the conclusion of the treaty.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 9.

#### SINGAPORE.

Mr. GREGSON asked the Secretary of State for India if her Majesty's Government had arranged with the Viceroy of India to transfer the control of the government of Singapore and the Straits from Bengal to the Colonial-office; and if so, when it was proposed to complete the transfer?

Sir C. WOOD had been always of opinion that it would be desirable to transfer Singapore and the Straits to the Colonial-office. The noble lord who had preceded him in the office of Secretary of State for India wrote a despatch to the Governor-general of India, asking him for his opinion, and whether he saw any objection to the transfer. About a month ago an answer had been received from the Governor-general, which stated that his excellency thought it would be advisable to make the transfer. He (Sir C. Wood) had written to the noble duke at the head of the Colonial-office, but had not yet received an answer.

#### THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S TROOPS.

General PEELE asked the Secretary of State for India whether there was any truth in the statement that had appeared in the papers copied from the *Onde Gazette*, "That tidings have been received at head-quarters of a feeling of discontent still lingering in the minds of the remnants of the late Company's European troops, especially the Artillery; it has transpired that several of them, in different parts, have been in correspondence, urging each other to agitate for the bounty. To put down this spirit of insubordination the

Government has resolved upon some most stringent measures, which the ringleaders will be shortly made to feel."

Sir C. Wood said he had seen in the newspapers the statement to which the right hon. and gallant general referred, but the Government had received no confirmation of it.

#### DELHI PRIZE MONEY.

Mr. WAY rose to ask the Secretary of State for India whether the batta granted to the troops who were present at the siege and capture of Delhi was to be deducted from the prize money? He had no intention of detaining the House with details of that memorable siege and capture, which had given the great blow to the Indian mutiny, but he might remind the House of the importance which was attached to the event during the four months in which it was in suspense. During the siege six months' batta was issued to the troops, and six months subsequently, but it was always understood to be a gratuity; whereas, according to a recent statement in the *Times*, it appeared that now the amount was to be deducted from the prize money.

Sir C. Wood stated in reply that there was not the slightest intention on the part of the Government to deduct the batta from the prize money.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 13.

##### THE STATE OF DHAR.

Lord STANLEY asked the Secretary of State for India what steps had been taken by Lord Canning for the restoration of the State of Dhar to its native rulers. The House, he said, would perhaps recollect that one of the last acts of the Court of Directors was to send to India a despatch disallowing the annexation of the State of Dhar, and directing that it should be restored to the native rulers. No reply to that despatch had been received, and in April, 1855, instructions had again been sent out to the same effect. That communication also had, however, remained unanswered during his stay in office, but he understood a reply to it had since then been received.

Sir C. Wood said the noble lord was quite right in stating that during the period of his continuance in office no answer had been received to the communication to which he referred. Late in the autumn, however, a despatch had reached the India-office from Lord Canning in which he justified the course in the matter which he had pursued, and pointed out the future steps which he recommended to be taken. Having considered the subject fully, her Majesty's Government had determined to adhere in the main to the advice which was contained in the despatch which the noble lord had mentioned, and Lord Canning had accordingly been directed to retain possession of the State of Dhar until the heir to it should come of age, when he was to be restored to the territory which belonged to him. The only exception which had been made in the case was that of an outlying district which we had administered for many years, and which had paid to the native ruler a much larger sum than that to which he was entitled. It had been deemed to be only right that when we were taxing our own loyal subjects in India for the expenses of the war some contribution should be made by those whose misconduct had entailed that expense. Her Majesty's Government had, therefore, directed that a payment on account of the outlying district to which he referred should be made to the extent of a couple of thousand per annum to the Imperial Treasury.

#### INDIAN BANKS.

A full detail of the existing banking system of India is furnished in a Parliamentary return recently moved for by Mr. R. W. Crawford. The rules for the respective banks of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras were framed exactly twenty-one years ago, when the trade of India with this country was about £4,000,000 or £5,000,000, and they remain in force to this day, when our interchanges have swollen to an aggregate of nearly £50,000,000. The original charter of the Bank of Bengal, granted in 1823, was superseded by a new one on the 18th of March, 1839, which served subse-

quently as the model for the charters of the banks in the other presidencies. By this the capital of the Bank of Bengal was fixed at £1,125,000 in shares of £400 each, or quarter-shares of £100 each, and the extraordinary restriction was imposed that no one should be allowed to hold a larger amount than £16,000. The Government, however, are to hold £165,000. The number of directors is to be nine, of whom three are appointed by the Governor-general. Of the six ordinary directors two are to go out of office every year, and are not on that occasion to be re-eligible. On absence from Calcutta for three months they are likewise to vacate their seats. The qualification of each director is £1,200, and the business of the establishment is defined as follows:—

1. The discounting of negotiable securities.
2. The keeping of cash accounts.
3. Buying and selling of bills of exchange payable in India.
4. The lending of money on short loans.
5. The buying and selling of bullion.
6. The receiving of deposits.
7. The issuing and circulating of cash notes and bank post bills.
8. The selling of property or securities deposited in the bank as security for loans and not redeemed, or of property or securities recovered by the bank in satisfaction of debts and claims.

A reserve of cash is at all times to be held, equal to one-fourth of the liabilities. No money is to be lent for a longer period than three months, or on securities having more than three months to run; and no discounts or advances to any individual or firm are to exceed £30,000, unless upon Government securities, or on deposit of goods not perishable, and of an "estimated" value exceeding the amount of the loan by at least one-fourth. The direct advances of the bank to the Government are limited to £75,000. The paper issues of the bank may consist of notes payable either on demand or at a date not exceeding thirty days' sight, such notes not to be of less amount than £1. The total circulation is not to exceed £2,000,000. The profits are to be divided half yearly, and an annual meeting is required to be held in August. Branch banks may be established with the consent of the Government, and the charter, which was originally to run to the 1st of May, 1840, may now be determined at any time upon twelve months' notice. A suspension of cash payments would involve its forfeiture. The charter of the Bank of Bombay was granted on the 17th of February, 1840, on nearly identical terms, with the exception that the capital was fixed at £560,000, and the holding of the Government at £30,000. The shares are of £100 each, and the circulation allowed is the same as for the Bank of Bengal—£2,000,000. The charter of the Bank of Madras was dated June 14, 1843, and is also of similar character, except that the capital is limited to £300,000, that no proprietor is allowed to hold more than £5,000 stock, and that the circulation is not to exceed £1,000,000. The only modifications ever effected in the above rules were in the years 1854 and 1855, and consisted in giving power to make advances on Indian Guaranteed Railway Shares to the extent of three-fourths of their paid-up value, in allowing the secretaries and certain other officers to sign documents which had previously required the signature of three directors, and in authorising each establishment to "take charge of any Government securities or shares," to receive the dividends thereon, to effect purchases and sales, and to transmit or retain the proceeds, according to the instructions of their constituents.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

March 5. Cadiz, Cass. Hong Kong; Saloma, Hedman, Maulmain.—7. Eelan, Newton, Shanghai.—9. Bearnah, Pickernell, Shanghai; Havelock, Gandy, Bombay.—12. Merrie England, Kelly, Calcutta.—13. Stridmore, Mann, Shanghai; Weymouth, Thomas, Calcutta; Echunga, Davies, Calcutta; Fort William, O'Brien, Calcutta; R-mata, Kohn, Maulmain.—14. Greenock, McCann, Mauritius; Queen of England, —, Manila; William, Melhuish, —, Calcutta; Lauderdale, Bowers, Foo-chow-foo; Friar, Tuck, Darlington, Shanghai; Lord of the Isles, Jamieson, Whampoa; Alma, Ritchie, Mauritius; Chevreul, Olivier, Mauritius; Casar Godefroy, Fruchtenicht, Cochín; Canaan, Wilson, Hong Kong; Robert Kitson,

Brough, Mauritius; Fulwood, Moore, Calcutta, Shaftesbury, Wingate, Bombay.—15. Great Tasmania, Gardyne, Calcutta; Record, Stewart, Ceylon.—16. Alfred the Great, Wilson, Foo-chow-foo.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Indus, from SOUTHAMPTON, March 13, to proceed per str. Salsette, from SUEZ.—For MALTA.—Lieut. Atkinson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. F. Saunders. For BOMBAY.—Lieut. P. de Winton, Capt. Wallace, Lieut. Carey, Capt. Whitaker, Ens. Caldecott, Lieut. H. P. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, Mr. J. Briggs, Mr. D. C. Pedder, Mr. Walker, Mr. W. Scott, Mr. Glass, Mr. Portman, Mr. C. B. Lloyd. For CEYLON.—Mr. Morpew.

Per str. Panther, from MARSEILLES, March 21, to proceed per str. Salsette, from SUEZ.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. W. Woodward, Mr. Roper, Mr. and Mrs. Baumbach, Mr. H. Maxwell, Mrs. West.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTH.

COTTELL, the lady of Capt. J. W., H.M.'s 26th regt. Bombay army, of a son, at Grove-road, St. John's-wood, March 11.

##### DEATHS.

BLUNT, Edward W., at Kempshott-park, Basingstoke, aged 81, March 11.

CARTER, Joseph W., late of Calcutta, at Holland-place, Edgehill, Liverpool, March 9.

GALLOWAY, Isabella R., daughter of the late Major-general Sir Archibald, K.C.B., at Torquay, March 2.

JAMES, Hawkins F., late of the Bengal Civil Service, at Brighton, aged 53, March 3.

LOVELL, Matthew, late of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s Bengal Medical Establishment, at 27, Harewood-square, March 8.

#### East-India House,

March 14, 1860.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. J. Matthie, Inf.; Major A. Hume, 1st Eur.; Capt. H. J. Stannus, 5th Cav.; Capt. J. P. A. Theobald, 3rd Cav.; Capt. A. D. Dennis, Art.; Lieut. E. C. Ravensford, Art.; Lieut. F. A. Stubbs, Art.; Lieut. N. H. Wallace, Art.; Lieut. F. D. M. Brown, Art.; Lieut. T. Duffin, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. D. W. Wise, 3rd Cav.; Lieut. E. B. Wake, 3rd Cav.; Lieut. W. Gully, Art.; Lieut. S. W. Daniell, 1st Eur.; Lieut. F. H. Macnaghten, 5th Cav.; Brev. col. J. S. Hodgson, 12th N.I.; Lieut. col. H. Le G. Bruce, Art.; Major R. Duffin, 58th N.I.; Capt. E. Harrison, Art.; Capt. L. P. Faddy, 29th N.I.; 2nd Capt. H. Murray, Art.; Lieut. A. Whiting, 59th N.I.; Lieut. G. C. Rowcroft, 41st N.I.; Lieut. A. H. Eckford, 69th N.I.; Surg. J. Hilliard; Asst. surg. W. J. Haig.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. J. J. Pearce, 2nd Eur.; Capt. E. F. Waterman, 25th N.I.; Lieut. F. B. G. Glover, 2nd Eur.; Lieut. J. F. Pierson, Art.; Lieut. W. H. Edgcombe, Eng.; Asst. surg. A. L. T. Cooke; Capt. J. G. Cookson, Cav.; Capt. J. D. Scott, Art.; Lieut. G. W. Playfair, 34th N.I.; Lieut. H. G. Symons, 23rd N.I.; Lieut. J. W. Jones, 61st N.I.; Cornet S. Bullock, Cav.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. R. E. Glasspool, 6th N.I.; Asst. surg. T. Boycott; Lieut. col. G. Pope; Lieut. col. J. R. Kelly, 7th N.I.; Capt. J. H. B. Dennis, 1st Cav.; Capt. H. G. Raverty, 3rd N.I.; Capt. J. D. Williams, 28th N.I.

##### ECCLIASTICAL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Rev. W. J. Jay.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. J. Bleaymire, 2nd Eur., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. Spalding, 2nd Eur., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. W. Brodhurst, 2nd Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. H. Chapman, 1st Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. C. Udny, 5th Eur., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. E. Harrington, Art., 6 mo.; Surg. C. G. Andrews, 6 mo.; Asst. surg. W. F. Clark, 6 mo.; Maj. T. E. Kennion, Art., 6 mo.; Capt. H. R. Shelton, 38th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. A. H. Lillie, 13th N.I., 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. H. D. Sheppard, 19th N.I., 3 mo.; Capt. W. Graves, 5th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. W. C. Lindsay, 30th N.I., 2 mo.; Ens. H. Barber, 15th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. D. Young, 20th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. P. Worster, 52nd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. J. A. Turner, 29th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. R. Brown, 29th N.I., 3 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. R. Gordon, 4th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. L. H. Sibthorpe, 9th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. Innes, 22nd N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surgs. A. Adey and T. Powell, 6 mo.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. A. G. Forsyth, 3rd Eur.; Capt. W. H. Parish, Art.; Capt. C. Need, 6th Eur.; Capt. E. A. M. McGregor, 4th Cav.; Capt. Sir J. Hill, Bart., 1st Cav.; Capt. W. F. Cox, Art.; Capt. H. S.

Bivar, 18th N.I.; Capt. E. Tierney, Art.; Capt. G. Price, 1st Eur.; Lieut. J. A. M. Patton, 1st Cav.; Lieut. H. J. Jenkins, 4th Cav.; Lieut. J. F. C. Rochford, 4th Cav.; Lieut. A. Waterfield, 4th Cav.; Lieut. A. R. D. Mackenzie, 1st Cav.; Lieut. H. H. Chapman, 6th Eur.; Lieut. T. B. Boileau, 4th Eur.; Lieut. J. R. Macleay, Art.; Lieut. W. C. Brown, Art.; Lieut. C. Grant, Art.; Lieut. T. A. Davies, Art.; Lieut. J. H. Alexander, Art.; Lieut. K. W. Cameron, Art.; Lieut. R. R. Franks, Art.; Lieut. H. O. Hitchens, Art.; Lieut. C. H. Barnes, Art.; Lieut. A. Murray, 60th N.I.; Ens. H. Murray.

**Madras Estab.**—Capt. W. Douglas, 21st N.I.; Capt. W. B. Fellowes, 3rd Cav.; Lieut. F. S. Cherry, 4th Cav.

**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. Col. G. R. Grimes, 16th N.I.; Capt. A. W. Graham, 4th N.I.; Capt. J. H. P. Malcolmson, Art.; Lieut. W. Woodward, Art.; Lieut. C. Frankland, 12th N.I.; Lieut. T. L. Fraser, 14th N.I.; Lieut. C. W. Smith, 1st Eur.; Asst. surg. E. R. Butler.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. col. C. Taylor, Inv., from March 2, 1860.

**Bombay Estab.**—Col. R. Farquhar, 6th N.I., from March 3, 1860; Capt. H. Y. Weston, Inv., from March 10.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

MILITARY.

**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. J. C. Bayley, 36th N.I., March 8, 1860.

APPOINTMENTS.

CADETS.

**Bengal Estab.**—Mr. George Ewen Macpherson, Inf.; Mr. Malcolm Ogilvy Boyd, Inf.

**Bombay Estab.**—Mr. Charles M. Erskine, Inf.; Mr. Thomas Alexander Buchanan, Inf.

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2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 6
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
2 Salt Do. (gilt bowls)	0 3 4	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 0
1 Mustard Do. do.....	0 1 8	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs.....	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Pair Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 2 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 1 0 0
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVIII.—No. 433.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1860.

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## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE new financial budget, expounded by Mr. Wilson on the 18th of February, forms the burden of the intelligence received from Bombay by the mail of the 25th of that month. The Indian journals are unanimous in eulogising the measures proposed by the right honourable gentleman, nor do the natives appear to regard them with an unfavourable eye. The chief feature is an income-tax of two per cent. on all incomes varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500, and of four per cent. on all incomes above that sum. One per cent. of the tax on first-class incomes will be devoted to local improvements, public works, &c., &c. A licence tax will also be imposed, at the rate of one rupee per annum on artisans, of four rupees on retail, and of ten rupees on wholesale dealers. At the same time the Customs tariff is again to be remodelled. The duties which Mr. Harrington raised to twenty per cent. are to be reduced one half, except in the case of tobacco, the duty on which will be eight annas a seer on the unmanufactured leaf, and one rupee a seer in its manufactured state. The import duties on cotton-thread, twist, and yarn, are to be raised to ten per cent.—goods at sea, however, to be admitted at five per cent. Saltpetre, a Bengal monopoly, is to be taxed at the rate of two rupees a maund of 82 lbs. On the other hand, wool, flax, hemp, jute, maps, prints, works of art, and hides are to be exempted from import duty; and the same articles, with the addition of tea and sugar, may be exported without any sort of restriction.

The five-and-a-half per cent. loan, which was closed on the 11th of February, is now quoted at 3 premium. The notification that only eighty lakhs could be accorded to Bombay reached that Presidency at two P.M. of the 11th, and before four o'clock the whole amount was eagerly taken up. A similar alacrity in subscribing was displayed at Calcutta and Madras.

The Bombay papers give long and glowing accounts of the ceremonies and speeches that attended the opening of the first section (thirty-six miles) of the railway to Baroda and Ahmedabad, which took place on the 7th of last month. It is stated, by the way, that a telegraphic message from Calcutta was received in the Western Presidency on the 21st ult., three quarters of an hour before its transmission. In like manner, if the line were clear, a message sent from Bombay at noon would reach London at eight A.M.; that is, it would anticipate the motion of the earth by four hours.

An alarming report had been circulated in Bombay to the effect that the Maharajah of Indore had gained over the 23rd Native Infantry, and instigated them to revolt. It is almost needless to say that the rumour was a base fabrication, the real facts of the case being that Holkar's durbar had discovered an insignificant plot formed by some Pandits, who were instantly arrested by the maligned regiment.

A serious disturbance, however, had taken place in the east of Bengal. The Kookoes, a barbarous aboriginal race, inhabiting the Tipperah hills, suddenly descended into the British territories and barbarously murdered a thousand individuals of all ages and both sexes. A wing of the Nuraipore battalion, from Deesa, and a body of police and retainers of native landowners, have marched against the marauders, who will no doubt receive a befitting chastisement. As the Rajah has shown himself unable to restrain his subjects, the wisest step would probably be to remove him from a position he is unworthy to occupy, and to incorporate his territories with the adjacent provinces.

The Governor-general had held a grand durbar at Lahore, and expected to reach Wuzerabad on the 22nd ultimo, where the Maharajah Bumber Singh, of Cashmere, would be admitted to an interview. At Peshawur his excellency would probably receive a visit from Dost Mahomed, the aged ruler of Afghanistan.

The preparations for the China expedition appear to be in a forward state, and native regiments are offering themselves for foreign service with considerable eagerness.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.—Lieut. Stuart J. M. Maxwell, Royal Horse Art., at Umballa, Jan. 24.  
REGIMENT.—Capt. H. Evans, Bengal Horse Art., at Meerut, Feb. 5.  
MADRAS.—Maj. William Dwyer, late 2nd Madras I.C., at Trichinopoly, aged 61, Feb. 9, Lieut. W. C. E. Gumpert, 10th N.I., of fever, Feb. 14.  
BOMBAY.—Ensign T. H. Young, attached to the 23rd N.I., at Nasick, Feb. 4.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

From BOMBAY.—To Marseilles.—Capt. Featherstonhaugh, Col. and Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. B. Pitt and child, Maj. Prettyjohn, Lieut. McKenney, Lieut. Selman, Maj. Verner, Lieut. Stephens, Col. Inglis, Lord Dunsin, Col. Fyler, Capt. Coote. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. Hay, Mr. J. Vassier, Mr. C. Bagnall. From MALTA.—Mrs. K. and four children, the Lord Bishop of Lubnan, Mr. W. Parker.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Delta, March 24.—From BOMBAY.—Maj. and infant, Mrs. Dunn and two children, Mrs. Barrer, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Harris and two children, Mrs. Rance and infant, Mrs. Bates, Col. H. C. Bagnall, Mr. Dover, Mr. and Mrs. Young and four children, Mr. Swaffield, Miss Penny, Capt. and Mrs. Scheraga, Capt. Betts.

## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	Feb. 16	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	Feb. 1
Madras .....	" 18	Bombay .....	" 25
Agra .....	" 18	Ceylon .....	" 15
China (Hong-Kong) .....	Jan. 30.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 6th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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 1/2 oz. 1s. 6d. | 3 oz. 2s. 6d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz., 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 5d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 3d., whatever the weight of the newspaper. Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India, but must be pre-paid.



## BENGAL.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The subjoined notification regarding the five-and-a-half per cent. loan was published on the 11th February, in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* :—

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.  
NOTIFICATION.

The following telegram, dated Calcutta, Feb. 10, from the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, is published for general information :—

"Referring to the result of an account of subscriptions to the five-and-a-half per cent. loan, published in a *Calcutta Gazette* extraordinary of this date, and to the desire of the Government not to exceed the stipulated limit of five crores of rupees, the hon. the President in Council has decided to close the five-and-a-half per cent loan immediately at all district treasuries, and to limit the subscriptions at Madras and Bombay, respectively, to a total of eighty (twice forty) lakhs of rupees in cash, leaving the balance to be subscribed at Calcutta. These proportions have been decided upon according to the rate at which the loan has been taken up at the three presidency towns up to this date, as far as has been ascertained. You will please to publish the above in your official gazette, and to report to this department, by telegraph, as soon as the amount allotted to your presidency has been subscribed.

"By order of the right hon. the Gov. in Council,  
"B. H. ELLIS,  
"Acting Sec. to Govt.

"Bombay Castle, Feb. 11, 1860."

The Legislative Council met on the 18th of February to hear the Hon. Mr. Wilson's financial statement; and the following is the result as announced in a *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary*, dated the 20th Feb. :—

NOTIFICATION.  
TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.  
REVENUE.

The following telegram from the Home Secretary to the Government of India, despatched from Calcutta on the 18th instant, is published for general information :—

## TELEGRAM.

"A new Custom Duty Bill was brought in to-day. The alterations are as follows :—

"Imports.—All twenty per cent. duties reduced to ten per cent., except duty on tobacco.

"Cotton thread, twist, and yarn, raised to ten per cent., but proved contracts of goods actually at sea to be admitted at five per cent.

"Tobacco duty to be eight annas a seer on unmanufactured tobacco; one rupee a seer on manufactured tobacco.

"Exports.—The duty on saltpetre to be two rupees a maund.

"The following articles to be added to the free list :—Imports.—Wool, flax, hemp, jute, maps, prints, works of art, and hides. Exports.—Wool, flax, hemp, jute, hides, tea, and coffee.

"Direct levy of customs duties on Monday next, the twentieth instant, at all ports, according to the above alterations.

"By order of the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council,  
"B. H. ELLIS,  
"Acting Sec. to Govt.

"Bombay Castle, Feb. 20, 1860."

The *Bombay Gazette* has received from Calcutta a special telegram from which we gather the subjoined additional items of intelligence :  
Calcutta, Feb. 18.

The Legislative Council met this day to hear Mr. Wilson's financial statement.

The following is a hasty summary of the result :—

The Government propose a general reduction of customs duties to 10 per cent., with the exception of tobacco, and the remission of transit duties upon cotton, wool, &c.

Duties are to be levied on saltpetre, tobacco, mule twist, and opium.

A tax will be imposed upon trades, in classes of one, four, and ten rupees per annum.

There will also be an income-tax of two and four per cent.

The zemindars of Bengal will not be exempted.

The finance minister strongly deprecated the principle of a guarantee on the part of England for the liabilities of India.

## THE NEW FINANCIAL SCHEME.

The substance of the long-expected budget is at last before the public, and the general nature of Mr. Wilson's scheme is sufficiently clear to allow the expression of an opinion thereon. The relief afforded by the budget on the one hand, and the imposts it announces on the other, are characterised by sound judgment and policy, and the expectations formed upon Mr. Wilson's appointment are in a fair way, we think, of being realised. The new tariff is based upon a recognition of the importance of removing every fiscal hindrance to the development of our export trade; while the duties on imports, raised spasmodically twelve months ago to three or four times their previous rates, are considerably lowered from twenty per cent. to ten per cent. all round. Most of the great staples of Indian produce are now made free of duty, by the addition of wool, flax, hemp, jute, hides, tea, and coffee, to the former list, comprising cotton, sugar, raw silk, spirits, and tobacco. The exceptions are indigo, grain and seeds, lac-dye, shellac, and saltpetre, the duty upon which last is raised by the new budget from 3 per cent., *ad valorem*, to two rupees per Indian maund. The principle that rules the exclusion of these articles, with one exception, is the fact that India possesses a virtual monopoly of their supply; and we must express our surprise that Mr. Wilson has sanctioned the continued appearance of grain and seeds (in which the fields of India have to sustain a sharp competition) in the schedule of dutiable exports.

An intention of developing the industrial resources of the country seems again to have suggested the alteration in the import duty upon cotton thread, twist, and yarn, which is henceforth to be ten per cent. instead of five. It is clear that the manufacture of yarn can be carried on in India to almost any extent; but whether an Indian mill could, in the infancy of the speculation, compete successfully with the capital and skill of Lancashire may be doubted. We look, then, upon this approach to a protective system, sinning as it does against principle, with more favour than we might otherwise be disposed to show it. English competition has been fatal to almost every branch of indigenous manufacture, and we cannot but look with interest upon the attempt in this presidency to create a new manufacturing era based upon European ideas. The measure will naturally be distasteful to the cotton-spinners of Lancashire, but we doubt whether Mr. Wilson does not act wisely in the attempt to foster a movement just springing into being in this country. We suppose that we shall now have half-a-dozen new spinning mills started amongst us almost immediately.

In view of the large importations of bullion into India, we have some regret that the duty upon piece goods has not been lowered to the former rate of 5 per cent. It is not at all clear, indeed, that it would not be wise upon this consideration alone to remove the duty upon some of our staple imports wholly. A measure that should arrest the flow of silver to this country would be cheaply purchased, we believe, at the sacrifice of a large revenue. Before dismissing the consideration of the new tariff we must refer at some length to the change in the duty upon tobacco, which is raised from 20 per cent. upon value to eight annas a seer on unmanufactured weed. In addition to the former duty of 20 per cent., however, there was a local impost levied in Bombay of Rs. 7½ per Indian maund. The reader is perhaps aware that the Straits and the United States divide the import trade in tobacco, on this side of India, between them. The value of the unmanufactured weed is in general about half a rupee per lb., and the value of manufactured tobacco about a rupee and a half. Under the former rates, consequently, the duties levied upon an Indian maund in Bombay were as follows :—

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.				
Per Maund of 82 lbs., value, Rs. 120.				
20 per cent.	..	..	..	Rs. 24
Local duty	..	..	..	7½

Rs. 31½

## UNMANUFACTURED.

Per Maund of 82 lbs., value Rs. 40.				
20 per cent.	..	..	..	Rs. 8
Local duty	..	..	..	7½
				Rs. 15½

But it will have been observed, from our telegram of yesterday, that all town and transit duties and frontier tolls are abolished by the new Act, although, strange to say, the local Government seems to have been left in ignorance of the fact. If our information be correct—and we have strong reason to believe it is so—the local duty of Rs. 7½ per maund will no longer be levied, the new and enhanced duty being a communication of imperial and local claims alike. Should this prove to be the case, the Indian maund consisting of 40 seers, the duties leviable in Bombay upon tobacco will be henceforward as follows :—

Manufactured tobacco	..	Rs. 40 per maund
Unmanufactured do.	..	20

The reader must not run away with the notion that this change in the duties upon tobacco is what the advocates of a tobacco tax (ourselves amongst them) have so long been recommending. The import of tobacco into India is next to nothing; it is an excise duty upon the home manufacture and sale that we have recommended as a source of revenue. The whole quantity of tobacco imported into Bombay in the last two years was but a little over 6,000 cwt., and the increase of revenue from the new duty will hardly be worth naming. We are in some uncertainty, however, from the wording of the telegrams which have reached our office, whether Mr. Wilson has not decided upon an excise duty simultaneously with this change in the Customs; should this be the case, a very important source of income, indeed, will be opened.

We come next to the proposed licence tax, and while indisposed to carp at any part of the budget, we are conscious of some regret that the notion of this impost was not wholly abandoned, when it was thought necessary to reduce the rates to an almost nominal amount. The inexperience of levying a one rupee capitation tax upon artificers, in a country where, from the character of the machinery that must be employed to enforce it, so much rascality may be expected, seems manifest. We think it would have been better to have excepted the labouring classes wholly, and to have raised the tax upon wholesale dealers, bankers, and professions, from Rs. 10 to 50 or 100.

We have already noticed incidentally that the budget sweeps away all town and transit duties, and abolishes all the frontier tolls of the country. For this decision we owe Mr. Wilson our hearty thanks. The opprobrium of this barbarism will no longer attach itself to our administration, while few persons but those who have given attention to the subject can form any idea of what these transit duties were, as levied in certain parts of our territories, Nagpore for instance. We shall not trouble the reader with a dissertation upon these mischievous imposts, idly allowed to remain as ten thousand ligatures upon the communications of the country, throughout the administration of the East India Company, in the teeth of assurances at home that they had all been abolished. For Mr. Wilson was reserved the work of cutting through the whole by a single sharp stroke. The fact that the local government seems to have been kept in ignorance of this important measure, is most unaccountable.

It is our own telegram again that conveys the intelligence that a state paper currency is to be introduced. We confess to considerable curiosity upon the nature of Mr. Wilson's proposals on this head. That the fears we have expressed in this journal on the subject of this experiment are justified by the teachings of a sound political economy we entertain no doubt; and we have a confident expectation that Mr. Wilson's scheme will be found to be cautiously framed in view of considerations which must present themselves to the mind of every man who understands the nature of the experiment proposed.

The last and most interesting (if not most important) item of the budget, is the income-tax.

We congratulate the Indian public heartily at the triumph it has gained over the paltry and selfish criticism of the home press upon our opposition to the former bill. The injustice of the principle of that bill is now formally recognised, and the Zemindars and the fund-holders are no longer to be held a privileged class. We believe we may fairly claim some share in the formation of an opinion which at last recognises the hollowness of the pretences upon which the exemption of the property classes of the country was made to rest. The former bill was an insult to the common sense of the community, whose approval it challenged; and the attempt of the home press to bolster the council in the effort to impose it was a contemptible exhibition of selfishness. The tax is to be graduated as follows:—

1. Two per cent. on all incomes from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per annum.
2. Four per cent. on all incomes above Rs. 500.

In the levy of the higher rate, three per cent. only is to be used for imperial purposes; the remaining one per cent. is to be devoted to local (we suppose municipal) improvements. We are no great admirers of an income-tax anywhere, although in principle it is, perhaps, the fairest of all taxes. The objections against it are so hackneyed that we forbear to inflame them upon our readers. If we are to have an income-tax at all, however, it were monstrous to exempt the very classes who are its most legitimate subjects. The telegrams are silent as to the machinery by which the tax is to be realised. It is by the detail of the measure, of course, that it will now stand or fall; but we have little doubt that the same sound judgment which has rectified its principle will be found to pervade its detail. Some excitement prevailed in the opium market yesterday, from an intimation, in a telegram received by a contemporary, to the effect that the duty upon the drug was about to be increased. We believe the fact to be, that a determination exists to raise the excise, at no very distant period, from five to six hundred rupees per chest; but the budget certainly comprises no such step.—*Times and Standard*.

#### THE HISTORY OF THE MILITARY POLICE.

The Military Police of the North-West Provinces, which in May, 1857, had no existence, now numbers 27,000 men. That force would in England be considered a formidable addition to the army. It would even on the continent be a strong division. In Ireland it would more than double the constabulary. Yet it has grown in India without any action of the legislature, without any formal permission, without any consultation with the military authorities. In all India there are probably not ten men, officials included, who could state accurately the disposition, work, and history of the force.

The idea originated with Mr. Colvin in June, 1857, and the Agra police battalion, commanded by Major G. W. Williams, was the first of the new police corps; the second was formed at Mozuffnugger, and the third at Meerut, where Goorkhas and other hill men were for the first time enlisted. In July the idea was expanded by the introduction of 2,000 Sikhs as mounted police, organised not in regiments but in single troops never exceeding 100 men. It was not, however, till October that the new organisation was adopted as part of the regular machinery of the executive. By that time it had been found that the old police was everywhere either hostile or powerless, and a new scheme based on the necessity of maintaining or restoring order by actual force was finally adopted. It was resolved that a body of police—numbers not fixed—should be attached to each division as it was regained by the army, and keep down the outrages which broke out as soon as the army had passed on. The Meerut, Bolundshuhur, Allyghur, Muttra, and Mynpoorie districts were brought into order; then the entire divisions of Benares and Allahabad were covered by the battalions, and finally Rohilkund, Jubbulpore, and Jhansi were included in the Inspector's jurisdiction. The total force then amounted to 39 district battalions,

each consisting of one troop of mounted police (100 men), and four companies of foot police, the whole supported by a depot of double those numbers at the head-quarters of the division. The regiments were organised on the old irregular plan, with a commandant, second in command, adjutant, and a few sergeants, and great care was exercised to prevent the preponderance of any single caste or race in the battalions. Large numbers of low-caste men were at first admitted, but it was found that they were as insubordinate as their superiors, and not half so "soldierly." The footmen were armed with muskets, the troopers with sword and lance, and every effort was made to render them not only effective but well "set-up" soldiers. Indeed it appears from the first to have been the desire of the officers, though not of Government, to render them equal to crack irregular corps. They were of course under no law, but the laws had almost ceased to exist, and every commandant did in his own regiment what was right in his own eyes. The consequence was a very satisfactory strictness of discipline, and an almost total absence of complaint. Every man was free to go if he chose, and any approach to tyranny on the part of the commanding officer was liable to that single but most effectual check. Almost all writers who deprecate severe discipline in the native army find it convenient to ignore this fact. The Indian soldier is the only soldier on earth who is really free. He enters the service at his own discretion, neither coerced by a conscription, nor enticed when half intoxicated. He is free to demand his discharge, except under very exceptional circumstances, and he avails himself of his privilege. Only the other day 100 Sikhs in one regiment claimed and received their discharge at once, because they objected either to oppose their comrades or to volunteer for China.

Throughout 1858 the Military Police Corps did good service as irregulars. The men of the Agra division, for example, captured a field work in Bah Panabut, helped to clear Etawah, dispersed formidable bodies of rebels on the Chumbul, defeated Feroze Shah in his mad rush out of Oude, and aided in one of the most brilliant skirmishes in the pursuit of Tantia Topee. The Allahabad Police Corps took the forts of Madho Singh and Chutturpat Singh, and prevented the flight of the Oude rebels into Allahabad. Whether they have been equally efficient for civil purposes, whether, in fact, the police is not a little too strong for the population, is a question which remains to be decided. It is, however, certain that they have performed all the work formerly demanded of the native army, have furnished guards and supplied treasure escorts, have acted as garrisons in all minor places, and, above all, have enabled the civil officers everywhere to resume and maintain their authority. As a rule, they have been quiet and amenable to orders, and if oppressive have at least contrived to avoid formal complaints of their excesses.

For a time of transition the force was, perhaps, as efficient as could have been devised. Whether it should be maintained is a different question, and one which will probably be settled by a compromise. The corps must do more of the ordinary police work, as the Irish constabulary do, if they are to be kept up. We cannot have one set of armed burkundazes doing police duty, and another set of armed military police protecting the burkundazes. They must do all work save the purely detective, if they are to be maintained at all. It is probable that with their numbers considerably reduced—not by battalions, but the quota of each battalion—and their duties extended, they may be found a most valuable force. The present idea of their officers, however, to make them purely and solely protective, that is, in fact, soldiers without pensions, ought to be peremptorily discouraged. As soldiers with *esprit de corps*, severe drill, and no daily work, they are just as dangerous as a native army.

For ourselves, in spite of the prejudice now existing, we persist in the belief that firearms are unnecessary to these corps. The sabre for the trooper, the bayonet for the footman, are amply sufficient weapons against disarmed riot-

ers. With the advantage of good horses, discipline, and consequent reliance on each other, they must, without firearms, be more than a match for any bodies of dacoits.

On the few occasions on which greater obstacles are expected, the aid of half a company of European riflemen would supply all deficiencies. We cannot perhaps absolutely disarm Hindostan, but we can extinguish the manufacture, sale, keeping, and use of firearms. We can reduce the peasant in Etah to the condition of the peasant in Suffolk, a man who knows a musket only by sight. It is, however, of little use to forbid the sale of firearms, while we train a hundred thousand natives to their habitual use.—*Friend of India*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

CASHMERE.—The following is from a friend at Jummoo, dated 6th February:—The Maharajah Rumber Singh's camp of escort is lying about two miles in the plains from Jummoo, consisting of two regiments. The meeting between our Viceroy and the Maharajah takes place at Wuzerabad on the 22nd instant, and his highness is making grand preparations for the occasion. His highness was informed that the rich presents which he sent to our gracious Queen, through Mr. Prinsep, under the sanction of the Punjab and Supreme Government, had been very graciously received and accepted by her Majesty, at which his highness seemed much gratified. The Maharajah is fast ameliorating the condition of the cultivators of the soil by reducing the land-tax or revenue in all his territories, at Sambah, Jusrota, Ram Nuggur, &c. His highness has given up large sums, of one third at some places, and proportionately at other places. Unlike his predecessor, he is liberal; his heart is not set entirely on riches. He attends durbar daily, and appears very strict in dealing out justice; of course, in the Oriental fashion, but still there is the will. Nuzzurs and presents his highness never receives, and hates them. He is thinking of establishing a telegraphic line between Jummoo and Cashmere; these and many other benefits he is about to confer on the country he rules. I am able, upon good authority, to state the sums his highness has already reduced from his revenues in the different pergunnahs, viz.—

Pergunnah, Jusrota	.....	1 lakh Rupees.
Sumbah	.....	10,000 "
Busaowlee	.....	10,000 "
Buddho	.....	10,000 "
Ram Nuggur	.....	80,000 "
In the Tahseel of Tow	.....	25,000 "
Pergunnah Ramgur	.....	10,000 "
In Tahseel Khyrah	.....	10,000 "

The above is only a commencement—the other pergunnahs are to benefit in proportion. The late Maharajah had fixed money payments for land-tax, in lieu of the old system of dividing the produce of the lands. The present ruler having for the express purpose made a tour towards Sambah, Jusrota, Ram Nuggur, &c., discovered large portions of hill tracts left uncultivated, and hence he was determined to remedy the evil. Dewan Kirpa Ram having been appointed to the task, has proposed the following, which is now being entertained by the Maharajah:—In places where the zemindars felt the pressure of taxation, in money payments large reductions are being made, and in places where the division of the produce of the soil does not seem to suit the cultivator, who desires to make money payments, and some reductions, his highness, at the dewan's request and suggestions, has granted them freely. In a country where the sovereign is above the law any improvement of the condition of the subject must proceed from the ruler first. I cannot say much regarding the valley of Cashmere, of Greenuggur itself, but it appears that his highness at his next visit will take the subject of its improvement into consideration. But the character of the Cashmeeres for dishonesty and lying is so well-known to all travellers, that it appears, unless a tight hand were held over them, the security and peace of the valley would be endangered.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

# CONFESSION OF CAPTAIN MECHAM'S MURDERER.

—On the 22nd of January Mohabbut Khan was brought into Bunnoo, bound hand and foot, by the members of his own tribe. He had been seized by a body of Wuzerees, headed by the whole of the Mulliks connected with Bunnoo, some fifty miles within the hills. He was forthwith tried by Major Taylor, Commissioner of Leia, and made a clear confession of his guilt, corresponding in a remarkable manner with the accounts brought in by the spies and the general tenor of the evidence of the dhooly-bearers. He stated as follows:—"CONFESSION.—We had started in the evening, 30 in number, from Cherkhunnah—this was nine days before the murder; we were employed in various thefts and robberies; on one occasion had taken a number of cows that belonged to Dreesh Khail (a baheer i. e. kafilah), but the Chigbeh turned out and released them. After this five of us separated, viz., Deen, my half brother, and Mumrez, son of Lohans, Shuddukkee, Yar Good, son of Delassa, Khoja, son of Umzadeen, and myself. We passed a night and a day, and a night and another day in the Chung haze, and the third night we came out on the Thul at about seven at night, and sat down near the road. We at first sat down at a place near a banda where men were looking after their fields. We sat at a distance from them, and under some kereel trees. When evening came on, we went and sat by the road side, some distance on the Bunnoo side of the place where the Sahib was killed. The dhooly came along, and we got up and followed it, and when it arrived at the place where the murder occurred, we fired one matchlock (I fired it) and called out; on this the kuhars ran away. There was a sowar behind the dhooly, but we kept behind him; he fired his carbine, and started his horse off; he came back, however, and hung round us, and fired once again. The other sowar went straight off, and we never saw him. When the kuhars dropped the dhooly, the Sahib began getting out of it, and I ran up and struck him as he was getting out. The Sahib fired his pistol twice, but did not hit any of us; we then closed again, and wounded him again; I struck him four or five blows; the others then came up and struck him." (In answer to further questions the prisoner stated that when he first went up and struck the Sahib several blows he fell down, and then the other four men came up, then the Sahib got up again, and it was then that he twice fired his pistol, and it was about the same time that the sowar came round and fired again, and one of our party ran after him, and he started away on his horse. They then cut the Sahib down.) "The Sahib was first coming out on our side of the dhooly, but we threw stones, and he tried to get out on the other side; I ran round the dhooly and gave him a wound on the shoulder as he was getting out; he ran a little way, I following and striking him till he fell for the first time. We threw a stone each as we attacked, and used them afterwards also at the dhooly. We had five matchlocks, and I had a carabean (shere butcha), and the others had pistols, besides the guns; when the Sahib fired his pistols, and we were still engaged, my brother Deen called out, he has a pistol, take care of yourselves, or words to that effect. I then being behind the Sahib struck him a blow across the back which brought him to the ground. I then went back to the dhooly, and the others remained by the Sahib's body. The deep wound on the neck must have been given when he was down on the ground. I found clothes and some three two-anna pieces, and a vessel like a brass cup and a watch. (From his description it appears to have been an eye glass, or something of the sort.) I got the pistol, it is at my house at Zeendshoro, near the Puserlahpal hill; I was taken at Ahoweegurh. When we saw the dhooly we consulted about killing the Sahib, and some were against it, as they said they might not be able to do it, but I said we should be able to do it." Mohabbut Khan was a known character, and had been once in jail; he was the natural chief of four out of the five murderers, and has been known throughout as the leader of the at-

tack, who himself struck the first and final blow. Ere this he has expiated his crime upon the exact spot where it was perpetrated. Thus swiftly has justice overtaken the principal murderer. According to the graphic narrative of one of the spies, hardly had the deed been done, when Mohabbut Khan and his fellows heard the drum beating in Lutummur, and hurried up the Chung-haze pass; from that hour he has wandered from place to place, from clan to clan, till at length dragged from his hiding-place by his own tribe he has met the fate he so richly deserved, without exciting the sympathy even of his own clansmen.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

THE MINT.—Two copper counting machines have been constructed by the mint authorities—one for the use of the general treasury, the other for the Calcutta mint. These machines, however, not working quite as well as could be expected, are now to be replaced by some others recently constructed with more improved mechanism. The mint-master has written to the sub-treasurer of Fort William to send two of his officials to the mint office to practice themselves in the *modus operandi* of these new machines.

MR. D. MACKINLAY.—It is in contemplation by the members of the Chamber of Commerce to give a farewell dinner to their departing chairman, Mr. D. Mackinlay. Such a mark of respect will be as honourable to the givers as it must be gratifying to the recipient, for however members of the mercantile body may differ from his views, all must appreciate the straightforward honesty and activity of his public course.

ETAWAH.—Another find of arms has been made at Etawah—bayonets this time, 53 in number. They might, however, be classed under *antiquities*, as we verily believe they are some of those first manufactured at Bayonne, and as such, might prove an acquisition to museums, and enable our Government to meet the wishes of the Melbourne authorities for specimens of the arms used by the rebels. Among the arms sent in are several *toys*. The zealous police conceiving that these are included in the denomination of ordnance, it sometimes happens that they get classed with cannon in the nakshas or returns. The result is a letter from the commissioner, calling for a report as to the punishment inflicted on the possessor of such or such a piece of ordnance; when after a deal of research a reply is sent up stating that the cannon surrendered by Budmash Khan is a toy gun 4 inches long, and that he delivered it up of his own accord, &c.

INDEPENDENT TIPPERAH.—The following is from Kundul, dated Feb. 2:—The Kookees have descended from the Tipperah hills, and have burnt a number of villages in the British territory bordering the hills, have massacred men, women, and children, without discrimination, and have marched off again to the hills with immense plunder. Their atrocities lasted for two days only, and in this short interval they have killed no less than 1,000 individuals. The cause of this outbreak is not yet ascertained, but it will be soon brought to light in the course of investigation already set on foot by the magistrate and the commissioner, both of whom have proceeded to the spot with 500 or 600 armed men. A detachment from the Dacca Battalion is also shortly expected here. The Kookees ought to be hunted out from the hearts of the jungles, captured, and hanged in the presence of the living sufferers. It is said that many of the Tipperahs who used to deal with the men of the Queen's territory at the foot of the hill have been recognised as being among the invaders. This will, no doubt, afford an excellent clue to the tracking out ultimately of the other culprits, whose number is very much exaggerated. Some say their numerical strength is very great (no less than 4,000 ruffians have sworn to throw up the rajah's allegiance), others say only 200 or 300. The latter is more probable. It is certain, however, that the men, whatever their number might be, are acting under the influence of some hill chiefs, of whom there are many in independent Tipperah. We are not acquainted with the actual habits and manners of the Kookees, but it is

certain that they are one of those savage tribes whose object is to live on plunder. We hold the Rajah of Tipperah blameless in the matter, but weak and imbecile as he is, he ought to be reminded that when possessing an independent territory no less in extent than Oude or Gwalior, better things are expected of him. We await the result of the investigation. Nothing will escape from the searching eye of a commissioner like Mr. Steer, who, we are sure, will leave no stone unturned in the matter. The annexation of Independent Tipperah will now be, perhaps, brought on the political *tapis*, but such a measure ought not to be prematurely undertaken until the Rajah's complicity in the matter be fully established.—*Englishman*.

THE TRIAL OF KHAN BAHADUR KHAN.—The following is from a correspondent at Bareilly:—"The trial of Khan Bahadur Khan closed on Saturday. The prosecutor appeared quite content with the evidence of his witnesses, but all through the trial the judges showed uneasiness. The men placed in the witness-box were generally of an inferior status in society, and there was the remarkable feature that they would mention no witness to the murders, which were openly perpetrated in broad day-light, and in front of the Kotwalees were thousands were assembled, other than those present in court, several of whom had already given evidence in four or five cases. There was a general expectation that the defence might impair the prosecution, and that the prisoner would summon witnesses of respectability to prove that the murders were committed by the rabble, and the revolt by the Pathans of Rampore. But the prisoner filed a written statement, in which were great admissions. He, having had his dinner, by chance went down to the city about twelve o'clock on the day of the revolt, and by chance was joined on the road by one of the leading Mahomedans. After a time he was implored by the citizens to protect the city from plunder by the mutineers, and he as the grandson of his grandfather acted on the prayer. It is quite true that he did hear the Aspinall family had been seized by the rabble, and they were put to death close to the mosque which is near the Kotwalee, but before he (Khan Bahadur Khan) was consulted; they died by the hands of men who held their moneys, and were personally interested in their death. As for fighting the English, who every one said would never return, was absurd, for the Khan Bahadur Khan, it was notorious, went out of Bareilly as their troops marched in, and he never fought at all. The prisoner filed no documentary evidence whatsoever, and gave in the name of four Mahomedan witnesses, who on inquiry were paper men, never having existed in the city of Bareilly. While the judges were shaking their heads and patiently summoning half-a-dozen Hyder Allies and Azeem Oolahs, and confronting them with the prisoner, prisoner himself chewed his opium, and sat at ease with his feet doubled up on the bench, exclaiming 'All these are my witnesses!' He had juggled the court and thrown discredit on the proceedings, and appeared to pride himself on the same, and had succeeded in putting on record no names but those of two Hindoos, one of whom we have delighted to honour. One feature only has been developed during this sham. Respectable men, able to give good evidence to prove the plots before the outbreak, and the deeds of violence on the two first days of the revolt, dread the power of the Mahomedan faction, and studiously keep away from the court. The Mahomedans, by absenting themselves, either as witnesses or spectators, make a sullen demonstration of their feelings. The real plot of the revolt will, so far as this trial is concerned, be in no way ascertained, and all that is remarkable is some rather hard sparring as between the prosecutor and the president, and the reading aloud of several passages in 'Blackstone,' which the President doubted would be found in the later edition of that remarkable work." Previous to the receipt of the above, we learnt by a telegram from Bareilly that the culprit was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged.—*Mofussilite*, Feb. 17.

**LAHORE, Feb. 16.**—The Governor-general, with his monster camp, arrived at Lahore on the 11th, since which time the place has been in a great ferment. The place is full of chiefs of the surrounding districts, and though they were only allowed to bring with them a limited number of retainers, the crowd of followers, in every variety of gaudy costume, and mounted on all sorts of quadrupeds, is something immense. The Governor-general, attended by the Commander-in-Chief, the staff, and local authorities, rode through the civil station early in the morning of the 11th, escorted by a small army, and followed by a multitude of natives of all ranks. The cavalcade was about two miles in length, and seen from a moderate distance had a very pretty effect. On Saturday evening the fort, city, Runjeet Sing's tomb, Husoree Bagh, the bazars and principal buildings of note, were brilliantly illuminated. The Governor-general and staff, accompanied by Lady Canning, attended the display on elephants. Several of these unwieldy beasts got frightened at a burst of fireworks, and thirty or forty of them galloped about in an excited state. Fortunately, however, order was restored pretty soon, but at subsequent pyrotechnic displays the use of elephants has been abandoned. On Tuesday, the 14th, the Governor-general received the principal sirdars and chiefs in grand durbar. Yesterday (Wednesday) the Shalamar Gardens were brilliantly lighted up, and the display was really a splendid one. Great preparations had been going on in the gardens for some time previously. Water had been let into its beautiful tanks and water-courses from the new canal; the fountains were all in order, and played beautifully. Tasteful transparencies were arranged. The trees and flower walks were decorated with coloured lanterns. Three bands of music lent enchantment to the scene, and altogether the affair must be pronounced to have been a great success, quite out-cremorning Cremorne. This evening Lord Clyde reviews the troops at Mean Meer. From the number of soldiers there just now (including the Governor-general's escort) the sight promises to be a good one. Lord Canning will leave this on Saturday, the 18th, for Peshawur by camel carriage-dawk, to meet the Ameer of Cabul and the border chiefs. His Excellency will reach Peshawur in five days, and stay there about as many more, after which he will return to Sealkote (where his camp will await him), and have an interview with the Maharajah of Cashmere. This will probably be the last durbar of the season, as it is said the party will, after leaving Sealkote, proceed to Puthankote, and skirt along the foot of the hills until arrival at Kalka, and thence up the hills to Simla. The Governor-general's visit has caused a rise in some articles of consumption of 30 per cent., so it is fortunate for those of limited means that his lordship's stay is not to be a long one. The consumption of eatables, &c., in the camp is something enormous, and affords our greasy Buniahs a capital excuse for enhancing to famine rates the prices of their commodities. Two poor men were killed the other day at the illumination of the celebrated Sikh temple and tank at Umritsur, by the accidental blowing up of a boat in which were stored quantities of fireworks. I have heard of no serious accident having occurred here.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**OUDE, Feb. 14.**—I passed through Mohumdi a few days ago; the few buildings there are of course now in a state of ruin; it was before the mutiny the head-quarters of the district, but now they are at Luckimpoor. I saw the well-known Fiddah Hossain, who has regained his estate, although he joined Mummoo Khan in Lucknow, and fought against us; in fact he only came in last January twelve-month. The history of this man's family, like others in the late Oude Government, shows how by robbing their masters dependants have risen to become large proprietors of landed property. Mohamed Hossain, Fiddah Hossain's father, was a Moonshiee on a low salary to a Resaldar in the King Nusseer-oo-deen Hyder's service, by name Meeroo Khan; this Meeroo Khan was made Chukledar of Gondah and Baraitch districts, and here the Moonshiee

got into his master's good graces, for shortly afterwards we find him having the sole control of the district, and appointing his eldest son a tehseeldar under him, and his son, the subject of our memoir, was made an officer in one of the King's regiments. On the Resaldar's death his son succeeded to the Chukledarship, but soon spent his money in debauchery; and then had to resort to the Moonshiee, who refused to advance the son any money. The estate of course fell into arrears in payment to the King, and eventually it was given or sold to some one else. Meanwhile the moonshiee, who had lined his pockets well, bought the chukledarship of Khyrabad and Mohumdi, and Fiddah Hossain went to Lucknow, and received the command of a regiment, with a younger brother as his adjutant. On the annexation a pension of Rs. 200 per mensem was given to him, and when the mutiny broke out at Seetapore, he went to Mr. Ommaney at Lucknow, telling Mr. Ommaney that he would go to Seetapore, where he had great influence, and quiet the district, as well as bury the bodies of the Europeans killed, and erect tombs over them. Fiddah Hossain accordingly went to Seetapore, but instead of quelling the disturbances he joined the rebels, took them to Lucknow, where he formed a regiment, and fought against us. I am told he made very large sums by taking jewellery, money, &c., at this time, under pretence of pay for the men, but which he kept himself. On the fall of Lucknow he went with the Begum to Bowree, but afterwards appointed himself Chukledar of this district. On our forces advancing he fled, and hid himself, and did not come in till January, 1859. He then asked at once that his estate might be returned to him; this was refused, unless he turned informer. He accordingly went to Major Barrow, to Seetapore, and made himself very useful in giving information, finding arms, &c.; for this his estate was restored to him. Another man is Ushraf Ali Khan, also a large landholder close to Mohumdi, who assisted Khan Ali Khan and the Moulvee with money, supplies, and men, and plundered villages all round his place; he went to Shajehanpoor when our troops arrived there, and joined them; but still I look upon both these men as only wanting the opportunity to have been as bad as Jeyloll Singh and others, who killed Europeans. I think you will agree with me in thinking that instead of such men as these being rewarded, it would have looked better if Government had given these estates to the uncovenanted who behaved so well in the Baillie Guard; on reading their petition one cannot but be struck with the injustice done to the "handful of heroes." There are several shooting parties out in the district, of officers from Shajehanpoor, Seetapore, and Lucknow. There are great complaints at Luckimpoor, that there is no surgeon or clergyman; at present there is a sub-assistant surgeon, clever in his way, and service is performed at the deputy-commissioner's. Surely the missionaries in Lucknow could spare one of their number to be stationed there. In a letter received from Fyzabad this morning, dated 11th inst., my correspondent states that on the 28th January, the wife, son, and daughter, and sister-in-law, with several attendants of Rana Bane Madho, arrived there from the Goruckpoor district, and on the 30th, Khan Bahadoor Khan's wife, with a number of other women and eunuchs, who have been with the Begum, sent in from Bootwal; all of these state that Bane Madho was killed in one of the engagements, and Rajah Davie Buksh, of Gondah, died from fever; that the Begum has gone to Nepal, with only eight or ten attendants. On the 9th there had been a serious disturbance, in a quarrel between some burkundazes in the Civil and Military stations. It appears a carpenter in the Barrackmaster's employ was assisted by a burkundaze of the civil lines, but the burkundaze in the barrackmaster's yard would not let the carpenter go. The first man then returned and reported it to the magistrate, who with the Kotwal and some chaprassies went to the godown, and after a skirmish with the burkundazes and workmen, seized the head carpenter, Mehree

Lall, and took him to his house in the civil lines; the whole of the workmen then employed in cantonments resolved to rescue him, and armed themselves with whatever they could lay hands on. They proceeded to the magistrate's house, but he had too many chuprassies armed, and drove them back to their godown, having captured four of the workmen; the magistrate then took his prisoners to the kutchery, where he fined the head mistry Rs. 100, and the others from Rs. 50 to Rs. 25 each. A court of inquiry is sitting to inquire into the case, as the magistrate is said to have exceeded his duty. The Chief Commissioner stayed here a week, and empowered with magisterial rights Rajah Maun Singh to fine as far as Rs. 200, to punish with the cane to twelve dozen lashes, and to have all petitions, &c., presented on stamped paper. Mr. Wingfield left on the 9th for Gondah and Baraitch. I am told, amongst changes to take place, Mr. Lincoln succeeds Captain Clark as Assistant Commissioner of Mohumdi.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**CANPORE, Feb. 15.**—The 15th Punjab Infantry Pioneers arrived here yesterday en route to China; they go by rail from this. The Jezailchee Corps, under Captain Tonnochy, passed through some days ago on their way to the Punjab. This morning Sir John and Lady Inglis left Canpoore for Calcutta on their way to Bangalore. A guard of honour, consisting of one company of her Majesty's 54th regiment, with the regimental colour and band, attended at the railway station. All officers off duty were invited to attend yesterday by the brigadier, and Captain Courtenay's battery was sent to the railway station to fire a salute as the train started. The gathering of officers was large, and no one could fail to see how painful it was to Sir John Inglis to say good bye to them. The following Division Order has been issued by the gallant General:—"Head-quarters, Canpoore, 15th Feb., 1860.—Major-General Sir John Inglis, in relinquishing the command of the Canpoore Division, tenders his warmest thanks to all the officers of the Divisional and Brigade Staff for the cordial assistance they have afforded him, and for the readiness they have one and all evinced to meet his wishes on every point connected with their several departments. To Major G. S. Young in particular, as acting-deputy-assistant-adjutant-general, the major-general feels greatly indebted for the very valuable aid he has constantly afforded him, and for his friendly co-operation in carrying out his orders—and he must also express his great satisfaction with the zeal and activity displayed by Captain Maxwell, the acting deputy quartermaster-general in the performance of the duties of his office, which for the last six months at this station have been very arduous. Although Major MacDonald, of the same department, is not now in the division, the major-general cannot refrain from expressing his acknowledgments to that officer for the very able assistance he rendered in superintending the movement of troops at Allahabad the last hot season. To all under his command the major-general bids a hearty farewell, and assures them he shall always rejoice to hear of their welfare and prosperity."

**BARRACKPORE, Feb. 6.**—Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment received orders this morning to hold itself in readiness to embark for England. The regiment will probably leave about a month hence.

**MONUMENT AT HISSAR.**—The Honourable the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab has sanctioned the erection of a monument at Hissar, to the memory of the Europeans who were murdered at that station in 1857. The inscription will be headed

"Sacred to the Memory of"

(here will follow the names and status of each individual), and at the end simply the words

"Victims of 1857."

The Commissioner of Delhi has been called upon to state whether he can supply marble and stone for the monument from that belonging to the Government, and if so the Lieut.-Governor has sanctioned its being given free of charge.—*Delhi Gazette.*



AGRA.—The Government are contemplating making some extensive alterations in the fort at Agra, with a view to strengthening its position, and rendering it a valuable stronghold and fortress in a military point of view. The question of the removal of the arsenal from Delhi to Agra is also under consideration, and is intimately connected with the former proposition. The expense of the necessary alterations will be considerable, but the advantages gained will far more than compensate for the outlay. It is, we (*Delhi Gazette*) believe, settled that a second Queen's regiment shall be stationed here, so that although Agra has been deprived by an arbitrary law of the importance its natural situation gave it as the seat of government of these provinces, it seems that as the principal military stronghold in North-western India it is still to retain the position it has held since Akber's time. The circumstances that regulate the sites of great and important cities are beyond the control of arbitrary or despotic rulers. The position of great cities never has been fixed or altered successfully by the whim or caprice of any monarch. Agra must have been selected originally for the seat of government, for certain causes, which, as they are chiefly dependent on the physical geography of the country, must be in operation still. Nor has the political constitution of surrounding States changed very much since that time. The independent States of Rajpootana, and Central India and the Deccan, with respect to which Agra is of special importance in a military point of view, is very much the same relatively to the British Government as it was to that of the great Mahomedan Emperor, who gave his name to this city. Future history will not accord its approval of Lord Canning's fiat directing the removal of the seat of Government to Allahabad.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Feb. 25, 1860.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	4½ to 4½	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	18 0 to 19 0	
1st do. 5 do.	8 4 to 8 0	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	18 0 to 19 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5½ do.	par to 11 au. p.	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill and Notes (do.)	9 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	8 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	9 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	9 ½ to 9 ½
Do. with documents, do.	9 ½ to 9 ½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 0½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	9 0½ to 9 0½
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	9 0½ to 9 0½

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 84
5½ ditto ditto	" 100 " 93
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	6000
Agra Bank	500	650 to 660
North-Western Bank (winding up)	400	Winding up.
Delhi Bank	500	650 to 660
India General Steam	1000	1775 to 1800
Ganges Company	1500	595 to 600
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1780 to 1800
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	530 to 550
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	10 to 15 dis.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	350 to 360
Calcutta Docking Company	700	800 to 825
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	8 as. dis.
Assam Company	200	340 to 345
East-India Railway Company	220	Rs. 8 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	60	15 dis.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	8 to 10 4
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 14
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	23 6
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 4

China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	14 8 to 15 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104 12
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 221	4
Mexican do.	"	221 0 to 222

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3 to £3. 5s.  
To Liverpool, £3. 10s. to £3. 15s. 6d.

## MADRAS.

### THE MADRAS COMMISSION ON LAW REFORM.

The report of the gentlemen appointed by Sir C. Trevelyan to prepare a scheme for the amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts has been sent in. It has not been published, but a review of its provisions has appeared in the shape of a minute by the Governor. From this document we are able to extract some at least of the main features of the plan proposed.

The commissioners are of opinion that the amalgamated court should consist solely of barristers and specially trained civilians. The unenvied judicial service and vakeels are excluded. Sir C. Trevelyan deprecates the exclusion, and would throw the seats of the new court open to all trained men. Similarly, in opposition to the commissioners, he would admit native pleaders to practice at the bar. The barristers, he says, will still have the preference, and "it would be hard to deprive the natives of the privilege they have long enjoyed of employing a cheap and rapidly improving, though still generally less efficient description of agency." He would therefore admit all classes, and apparently allow each man to strike his own bargain, and tout for his own practice.

The commissioners recommend a special training for all classes of judges, and in this project Sir C. Trevelyan heartily concurs. He would see the office of registrar revived as a training school for young civilians, and would compel them to "pass the examination for a B.A. degree at the Madras University, and attend the practice of the High Court; after which they should serve for three years in the revenue department, where they would obtain useful knowledge of systems of tenure, and of the manners, habits, and feelings of the people, together with an insight into magisterial duties."

Lastly, the commissioners recommend that the Supreme Court should retain its existing jurisdiction in the Presidency, and that the question of the amenability of the Europeans should be left to future discussion. Sir Charles Trevelyan agreeing to this, hints that the best time to bring them under the local courts will be when they demand the privilege of subjection. "For instance," he says, "the important European and East Indian community, which is rising on the table lands in the western parts of this Presidency, will not long be content to go to Madras on every occasion of an European being tried on a criminal charge, and will demand a competent Local Court, under the supervision of the High Court."

This is the scheme for Madras, published officially, and headed by the journals "Important Minute." It is a most excellent scheme, one indeed which we have had the honour of supporting for the last seven years! The commissioners were to some small extent original, but the commissioners plus Sir Charles Trevelyan have recommended precisely the scheme advocated, or rather sanctioned by the London board. We are not one step further on the road for all the trouble which has been taken, for all the commission which it cost a declaration of independence to create. India, so far as we know, has throughout assented to this plan, and the only obstacles, the resistance of her Majesty's judges, and the difficulty of devising a court competent to get through the frightful labour the scheme will involve, are not overcome.

Now that the report is prepared, what is to be done with it? If the Legislature were willing to take up the matter they would not have shelved it in its old form. The Governor of Madras will probably appeal to Parliament, but Parliament

cannot with any decency invest a Legislative Council with power to decide such points, and then set its decision aside. It may give Madras a separate Legislature, but in that case a new chamber could register the Governor's decree just as well on the old report as on the new one.—*Friend of India.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

HYDERABAD, Jan. 24.—By my letter of 2nd Jan. I informed you of the sedition of a prince of the royal house of Hyderabad, and told you that I expected the dispute between the Government and him would be adjusted that day. I calculated upon the prince's being starved into concession; but the Nizam would not permit this, nor a cannonade being opened upon his house. The prince's party had shot down more than thirty persons, under circumstances of considerable aggravation. The prince's posts commanded the minister's house, and people were shot within its precincts. They commanded the area of one of the courts of justice and the house of the judge. In the former the sentry on duty was fired upon and wounded, and his son, a lad of sixteen years killed. In the latter two shots were fired at the judge, and two of his servants, standing near him, were wounded by them. Passengers in the streets, and shopmen in their boutiques, were wantonly fired at and killed. In this manner more than thirty persons were put *hors de combat*. Notwithstanding the atrocity of these proceedings, and that his troops were powerless to act against the prince, the Nizam's instructions to his minister, laconically expressed, and applauded by a party, was, "Do nothing by which you may bring opprobrium upon your fame and affliction upon me." The prince sees his safety and his advantage in his highness's feelings and opinions, and has receded from concessions which he had before made. The minister could apprehend him in a moment, but not without bloodshed. This the Nizam prohibits by a subsequent order. The only resource left to the minister was to starve the prince into subordination. He could not try the efficacy of the measure but for a day—his highness again interfering to prohibit his being starved. We have a sample of this government before us, its nature and habits strongly exemplified by it. Disorder and sedition have existed within the capital for the last twenty days, easily to be put down by the executive, which the Sovereign will not permit being done. Obviously it is no unimportant matter; it is fraught with danger to the lives and property of the peaceable inhabitants, it threatens the minister's person, against which it is directed, it obstructs the work of the Government, and is a nucleus upon which other factions and the disaffected, and what you call Budmashes, may form themselves. There has been some slight movement on the part of the Resident to bring the Nizam's house into order; it has been wholly without result. Colonel Davidson's character is energetic, and if he has proceeded by half measures in this matter, it will only be because he is restricted. It ought not to be forgotten that tumult and insurrection gather strength by time, though there may not be much danger in the present case. The prince's force has gained an accession of eleven Rohillas and five Arabs. The Nizam has given a second order to the minister, "Use your discretion to reduce the prince to terms;" but the adjunct to it is, "take care he does not suffer, and that there be no bloodshed." Curious as the order is, a party of course vindicate the Nizam, inasmuch as they say he has given discretionary power to the minister; and that there is no adjustment yet, is attributable to the minister's incompetency. Concession on the part of the Government would settle the question. The prince is defying, and will concede nothing; but the Nizam is more unwilling to concede to the demands of the prince than he is to authorize any position being assumed by which the prince may sustain injury in his person, or even inconvenience, as witness his injunction that his provisions should not be cut off. Hence all the difficulties of the

minister's position. The Nizam's advisers are little aware that by protracting the duration of the disorder they are compelling the British Government to an interference which it is anxious to avoid, and which I wish it had adopted at the commencement. They do not seem to calculate that when interference is forced upon the English Government, it may find it necessary to use some strong measures. Opinions of this nature are foolishness to the people here; they live but for the day. Had the English Government, by unmistakable indications, given the Nizam to understand (which it cannot fail to know how to do) the value it places upon the services of the minister, he would not have suffered from the obstruction to his measures which he meets with at every moment from the intrigues of parties. P.S.—The only son of the insurgent prince left his father's house by stealth at night, and has taken refuge at his cousin the Nizam's; he complains of having received very cruel treatment from his father, and of having been kept penniless. The young man is of age.—*Englishman*.

**THE FRACAS AT TANJORE.**—Mr. Cadell has fined Lieutenant Chrystie fifty rupees for assaulting the Tanjore police Ameen, in the case related by us a few issues back. The magistrate admitted that the official in question acted under a misapprehension of his duty when he interfered with Mr. Chrystie, and that it was reprehensible conduct on his part not to give the leopard up to him. No doubt the Ameen was so far obnoxious to blame, but that did not, Mr. Cadell argued, justify the defendant in making the assault complained of. It must be here stated that the Ameen admitted before the magistrate what he denied in the first instance, viz., that it was Mr. Chrystie who shot the leopard, and he even went so far as to allow, that if the animal had been taken to Vellum, as he intended it should be when he refused to deliver it up to the defendant, it would have been lost to him entirely, as the skin, which after all formed the bone of contention, would have been tainted before the leopard could have been brought back. Having found Mr. Chrystie guilty of an unjustifiable assault, Mr. Cadell fined him to the extent mentioned above. That the magistrate was right in his law no one will dispute, whatever might be said of the amount of the fine, considering the provocation given, and that the assault itself was nothing worth speaking of. Fifty rupees for two blows with a light riding stick, every allowance being made for the official position of the party assaulted, may be looked upon as out of all reason, but the "rule in that case made and provided" permitted the infliction, and we willingly concede to the magistrate all the credit attaching to his firm and rigorous administration of the same. Mr. Cadell has also the best of the argument on another score. If fines to be effective at all must be apportioned to the capacity or means of the party punished, where five or ten rupees may not be considered too much in the case of an ordinary mortal, surely fifty rupees is anything but unreasonable in respect to a lieutenant of engineers. So far the conduct of the magistrate may not be open to adverse criticism. His subsequent proceedings, however, deserve the most serious attention. When giving the facts of the collision between Mr. Chrystie and the police, we stated that a most murderous assault had been committed on him by the latter, and that Mr. Chrystie intended bringing the matter before the magistrate when his own trial came on. This charge of assault was accordingly investigated by the same magistrate. Mr. Chrystie was attacked by a large body of the police, numbering some ten or fifteen, sent in pursuit of him by the tahsildar. The police were armed with spears and clubs. They surrounded Mr. Chrystie and seized him, and while one man pinioned his arms behind him, another belaboured him on the head with the butt-end of a spear. One of the blows all but proved fatal. Will it be credited that of these ten or fifteen policemen only two turned up before Mr. Cadell as having been concerned in the assault? They were, however, the principals, and the only

parties whom the complainant was able to identify. With respect to the rest, it was difficult to distinguish one man from another, and as no one else of the many policemen who did not take part in the row, but were passive spectators, would come to his aid, the investigation was entered into as against the principals only. The tahsildar himself—the *fons et origo* of the savage attack—was screened by the interposition of the magistrate. Mr. Chrystie complained that the policemen acted under orders from their head. "That is a mistake," said Mr. Cadell, "the tahsildar gave no orders to seize you: he only said *baddingal panne*, which means bring back the leopard, and he cannot be made responsible for anything they may have done contrary to his orders." We are not deep enough in the mysteries of the vernaculars to be able to pronounce on the accuracy or otherwise of the interpretation given to the words by the magistrate. We have been told that *baddingal panne* may mean "settle" or "prevent," or anything else you like; but as the matter may be fairly said to be open to doubt, we shall abstain from all further reference to the tahsildar. The case against the policeman was fully established. Mr. Saville, the apothecary, proved that Mr. Chrystie escaped instantaneous death by half an inch. Mr. Cadell harangued the prisoners on the highly serious character of the offence they had committed, and fined the first man Rs. 30, in default imprisonment for fifteen days, and the second prisoner Rs. 15, or ten days' imprisonment! Contrast these sentences with the penalty inflicted on Mr. Chrystie. The two ruffians will not pay the fines, and so after a couple of weeks' duration will resume their occupations as limbs of the police, all the better for the temporary respite permitted them. The outraged dignity of a native chief of police is set down at Rs. 50, while the life of a European gentleman is not valued at half the figure. We cannot take leave of the subject without mentioning that the Ameen has just had his pay raised from Rs. 60 to Rs. 175 per mensem, and that the tahsildar, under the new talook arrangements, will in a couple of weeks be promoted to a post worth Rs. 250 a month.—*Englishman*.

**AN UGLY AFFAIR.**—A singular case affecting the character of a Captain Griffin, of the 3rd Madras Europeans, has been attracting attention in the North West, and given rise—as it well might—to considerable speculation concerning that officer's character. Captain Griffin was charged some time since with forging an endorsement to a hoondee made payable to a Lieutenant Griffin of the Bengal force. Captain Griffin affirmed that the hoondee had been made over to him by a Lieutenant Turner, R.A., in payment for a gold watch that he had sold him. It turned out, however, that there was no such man as Lieut. Turner in Bengal, and Captain Griffin suddenly identified a Mr. Callaghan (formerly in the army, and now in the employ of Messrs. Palmer & Co., of Allahabad) as the person who had bought the watch of him under the name of Turner. Mr. Callaghan is held to have established a satisfactory *alibi* before the magistrate and is acquitted, while very strong opinions are expressed for and against Captain Griffin in this strange business in the North West journals. By one party he is held to be the undoubted forger of the endorsement, while the charge is scouted by the other. The case can hardly rest where it now is, but must lead to further investigation.

**THE "PEARL."**—A little after noon on the 7th February the town was startled by the exhibition of signals from the flagstaff, that a fire had broken out on board the British barque *Pearl*, of 346 tons, Captain Bowery, bound for London with a cargo of oil, and was to have sailed the same night. The moment the danger was known on shore, the commander of the vessel and the master attendant pushed off to render assistance, but before they could reach her, and bring the benefit of their joint experience to bear upon the danger, the vessel was seen from shore under canvas, free from her anchorage, and standing towards shore northward of the entrance of the harbour. We understand that ere anyone could

board her, the vessel had been scuttled, and already touched the ground. From that time every assistance was rendered in men and boats, and every effort made to subdue the fire, which defied all exertions, and soon broke out in flames high above the deck. To prevent the fire from communicating to the newly-tarred rigging, two lower masts were cut away. A portion of the upper deck in midship, and several beams were destroyed, but at the flow of tide, the water having reached within a few inches of the upper deck, it subdued the fire without further exertions of those on board; only a portion of the decks continued smouldering till the next morning. The vessel is now lying about a mile to the north of the port, in about 10 feet of water, and we hear some hopes are entertained of getting her afloat. Nearly the whole of the cargo will be saved. No clue has yet been obtained as to the origin of the disaster. It is lamentable to think that this is the third case of the kind which has occurred at this port during the last four years, and on every occasion on the very eve of the vessel's departure.—*Cochin Courier*.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 13. H.M.'s str. Oriental, King, Suez, with Defiance, Daily, in tow, from Cocanada.—14. Bellona, Miller, Negapatam; Trossachs, Toehach, Newcastle.—15. Str. Governor Higginson, McMillan, Calcutta; H.M.'s str. Coromandel, Hurlock, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per H.M.'s str. Oriental—Capt. and Mrs. Bundall, Miss Freese, Maj. Preston, Lieut. Heane, Mr. Martin, Mr. Copeland and child, Capt. Hill, Lieut. Felgate, Maj. Horsley, Mrs. Bird, Capt. Smith, Lieuts. Ford, Campbell, and Bloomfield, Dr. Scott, Mr. Majoribank.  
Per str. Governor Higginson.—Col. Coak, Capt. F. Fuench, Capt. Cholmely, Capt. Pierce, Lieut. Shaw, Lieut. Robertson, Dr. Fehach, Messrs. Bhisat, Brown, Mayes, and Leville, Capt. Mason, Mrs. Mayes and two children, Lady Grant, Mrs. McDougall and child, Mrs. McCallan and three children.  
Per H.M.'s str. Coromandel.—Maj. gen. Sir G. Whitlock, K.C.B., Capt. and Mrs. Bates, 16th M.N.I., Capt. Whish, 43rd M.N.I., Lieuts. Marshall, McCausland, and Yaldwyn, Mrs. Yaldwyn and child.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 14. P. and O. Co.'s str. Colombo, Hick, Suez.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Feb. 23, 1860.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ... 6 per ct.  
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 6 per ct.  
Discount on Government Bills ... 6 per ct.  
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 8 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 2 1½  
Credit, to 6 months' ... 2 1½  
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months' ... 2 0½  
" " " 3 do. ... 2 0  
" " " 1 do. ... 2 0  
" " " Sight ... 2 0  
H.M. Treasury Bills ... none  
Bank of England Post Bills ... 2 1  
Mauritius Government Bills ... nominal  
Ceylon do. ... do.  
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ... None  
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ... 2 pm.  
Do. on Bombay ... 4 pm.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan ... 1859 ... 4 pm.  
5 per cent. ditto ... 1856-57 ... 2 dis.  
4 per cent. ... 1852-53 ... 15 dis.  
" ... 1853-54 ... 15 dis.  
" ... 1854-55 ... 15 dis.  
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ... No transacts.  
Tanjore Bonds ... ½ to 2 dis.  
Bank of Madras Shares ... 6 pm.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-9

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes ... 95 per ct.  
Do. 4½ do. ... 80 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts ... 75 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sierra ... 75 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's ... 75 per ct.  
Do. 3½ do. do. ... 65 per ct.  
On Tanjore do. do. do. ... 95 per ct.

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £2 to £2. 10s.

## BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**H. M.'s 81st Foot.**—The following officers and details of H. M.'s 31st Foot have proceeded by the following vessels to China:—Per H. M.'s steamer *Assaye*: Capt. Mitchell, Capt. McGregor, Lieut. G. Gardiner, and Assistant-surgeon C. Giraud, in medical charge, and 260 men, under the command of Major C. Swaffield. Per transport ship *Earl of Clare*: Captain S. Christian, Captain J. Harcourt, Lieut. G. Hamilton, Lieut. A. Jebb, Ensign A. Dangell, Ensign J. Wood, and Assistant-surgeon W. Grant, in medical charge, and 340 men, under the command of Major Eager. Per H. M.'s steamer *Victoria*: Captain T. E. Sweetenham, Lieut. C. McIntyre, Ensign R. Huxham, Ensign F. Buller, Ensign A. Gow, and Assistant-surgeon B. Giraud, in medical charge, and 226 men, under the command of Captain W. F. Macbean. Per transport ship *Athlete*: Captain G. Baldwin, Lieut. F. Cassidy, Lieut. R. F. Gould, Ensign W. Tibbitts, Ensign A. Mayward, Lieut. and Adjutant W. H. James, Quarter Master C. Kettles, Surgeon Watkinson, in medical charge, and 350 men, under the command of Lieut.-colonel and Brevet-Colonel F. Spence.

**TROOPS FOR ADEN.**—The details of H. M.'s 4th European Regiment, consisting of Ensigns W. Freeman, R. Bayly, and G. Sweny, and Assistant surgeon P. Kearny, in medical charge, and 207 rank and file, under the command of Captain T. P. B. Forster, were to proceed to Vaux Tomb, at the mouth of the Taptee, in the P. and O. steamer *Norna*, on the 25th Feb. The right wing, consisting of Captains F. Sheppard, C. P. Stokes, J. Howley, and J. Constable; Lieutenants C. E. Breton, F. Burrige, C. R. Hammond, C. E. Billing, and C. R. Durrant; and Assistant-surgeon J. Aikin, in medical charge; and 350 rank and file, under the command of Major F. Martin, were to embark from thence on board the *Norna*, and proceed to Aden. The steamer *Pleiad* left on the 24th for the mouth of the Taptee, to embark the wing on board the *Norna*.

**H. M.'s 14th DRAGOONS.**—The Commander-in-Chief has issued the following farewell address to H. M.'s 14th Dragoons, on leaving India for England:—Her Majesty's 14th (the King's own) Light Dragoons will embark for England by detachments on the 11th and 18th February, and the Commander-in-Chief while congratulating the regiment on its return home, after a long tour of duty in India, desires to record the highly honourable and gallant service rendered by this distinguished corps since its return to this Presidency from Bengal. The breaking out of the war with Persia altered the destination of the regiment from England to that country; on its return from that campaign, the regiment landed in Bombay, and was hastily despatched on field service to aid in the suppression of mutiny and rebellion in Central India. The distinguished and gallant conduct of the regiment in that brilliant but arduous campaign are matters of history, and won for it the frequent and well-deserved praise and applause of their distinguished Commanders, Colonel Sir Charles Stuart, and Major-general Sir Hugh Rose. Her Majesty has been pleased to acknowledge the brilliant service of this regiment by the distinction and promotions bestowed upon the officers whose noble leading has been so frequently noticed in the public despatches. In saying farewell to all, the Commander-in-Chief wishes the regiment a speedy and prosperous voyage home, and a happy meeting with long absent friends.

**MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MICHEL, K.C.B.**, who is appointed to the command of a division of the British army in China, arrived in Bombay on the 24th February, from Mhow, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Elkington, A.B.C.

**LIEUTENANT T. H. OUCHTERLONY**, of the Regiment of Artillery, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of his excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 1st of February.

**THE 3RD REGIMENT N. I.** have sailed for China, as follows:—Per H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, Commander Hopkins, Lieutenants W. Bannerman, H. Mason, Chapman, J. R. Strut, and Ensign Hunter, and 370 men under the command of Brevet-Major H. Richards, having in tow the ship *Jumsetjee Seejeebhoy*, Commander Cottier, Captain W. Neale, Lieutenants J. P. Forbes, H. Sandwith, Ensign G. Kennedy, Assistant-surgeon F. Joyant, in medical charge, and 370 men under the command of Captain C. F. Grant. Per H. M.'s steamer *Prince Arthur*, Lieutenant Twynam, Commander, Captain Grant, Lieutenant A. Bell, Ensign W. Yates, under the command of Captain R. Richards. The remainder, five European officers and 342 men, will arrive by this morning's train, and embark immediately in H. M.'s steamer *Prince Arthur*, which will proceed to Vingorla, to take on board a detail of the 5th N.L.I., consisting of Lieutenant J. R. Ramsay, Ensign R. G. Stratton, and 194 men of the 5th Regiment N. L. I., under the command of Lieutenant M. R. Haig.

**HOMEWARD BOUND.**—The second division of the 14th Light Dragoons, and a detail of time-expired men of H. M.'s British regiments, as follows, embarked in the ship *Speedy*, for England, on the 13th, and sailed on the 15th February:—2nd division 14th Light Dragoons, Major Thompson, Lieut. Jackson, Cornet Pritchard, 96 men, 2 women, and 2 children; 3rd Dragoon Guards, 5 men; 6th Inniskillings, 1 man; 7th Dragoon Guards, 4 men; 7th Hussars, 3 men; Royal Artillery, 10 men; 4th Regiment of Foot, 20 men, 4 women, and 6 children; 7th Regiment of Foot, Lieut. Lloyd, and 6 men; 18th Regiment of Foot, 10 men; 24th Regiment of Foot, 7 men; 31st Regiment of Foot, 5 men; 33rd Regiment of Foot, 1 man; 40th Regiment of Foot, 1 man; 51st Regiment of Foot, 4 men; 52nd Regiment of Foot, 12 men; 56th Regiment of Foot, 31 men; 57th Regiment of Foot, Lieut. Tragett, and 6 men; 70th Regiment of Foot, 33 men; 72nd Regiment of Foot, 15 men; 79th Regiment of Foot, 6 men; 81st Regiment of Foot, 14 men; 83rd Regiment of Foot, 10 men; 93rd Regiment of Foot, 10 men, 1 woman, and 3 children; 95th Regiment of Foot, Lieut. Cubitt, 13 men, 3 women, and 4 children; 98th Regiment of Foot, 6 men: total, 320 men, 10 women, and 15 children.

**LORD ELPHINSTONE ON OATHS.**—In a Minute on oaths and affirmations Lord Elphinstone considers "that to recur to superstitious oaths would be a retrograde movement, and he would prefer a fair trial of the experiment of whether by more summary and severe punishment the administration of justice cannot vindicate itself rather than the handing about of phials of Gangetic fluid in a British court of justice." He ascribes the frequency of perjury in our courts to our complicated system of law, which is not suited to Asiatics, and to the liability of judges, being foreigners, to be imposed on by false evidence. The Minute concludes thus:—"We tell a man who knows that he is guilty, to plead not guilty, and we teach him that by telling a lie he is likely to escape punishment."

**GROSS MISMANAGEMENT SOMEWHERE.**—The *Dudbrook*, whose arrival in Bombay harbour is reported, had on board 255 souls. The number embarked at Southampton was 296, and there have been two births on board. The number of deaths, therefore, has been 43—one adult female, 36 children between one and twelve years of age, being 25 per cent. of the whole number, and six infants, all the infants, in fact, under one year who were on board. Included in the above 255 are 134 married women, and 106 children. The causes of this dreadful mortality ought to receive the most searching investigation. The *Eurine* arrived at Madras the other day reporting some 76 deaths of women and children in the same day. We are sure the Government will institute a proper inquiry into this most lamentable story. It is incredible that were proper arrangements made for the transport of these families a mortality so terrible should have occurred.

**ANCESTORS WANTED.**—Any officer who cannot boast a long pedigree had better not either join or quit his regiment or get promoted in Bombay, as the journals of that Presidency are most industrious in hunting up all about the ancestry of people in the service. Thus Captain Fairfax, of one of H. M.'s Corps, arrives at that Presidency, and the public are forthwith informed that he is descended from Lord Fairfax of Commonwealth fame! Nor is this confined to the cases of military officers. Dr. Macdougall, the Bishop of Labuan, arrived at Bombay the other day, a passenger by one of the P. and O. Company's steamers, and a day or two afterwards his lordship's whole history from his school days down appeared in print. These notices are very pleasant reading, but we should feel obliged if our contemporaries would state how they come by the information on which they are based.—*Phanix*.

**H. M.'s 64th REGT.**—We have much pleasure in congratulating Quarter-master Serjeant Alexander Ross on his promotion to be quarter master of the corps to which he has for many years belonged, H. M.'s 64th regiment. This appointment could not have been conferred on a more deserving soldier in the corps, and we cordially wish Mr. Ross many years' happiness to enjoy the situation bestowed upon him by her Majesty.—*Sind Kossid*.

**MAJOR HUTCHINSON**, political agent at Sehere, is about to proceed to England. Major Mc Mullin is to act for him in his absence, and Major Ashbourne will act for Captain Shakespear until the return of the latter to India.

**REDUCTION OF ABKAREE TAX.**—In answer to a memorial from owners of toddy tree plantations against the recent increase of the abkaree tax in Bombay, the Government has resolved to lower the duty from Rs. 9 to Rs. 6 a year on cocoanut trees, being still an increase of 100 per cent. on the former rate, and the duty on other trees in similar proportion.

**MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.**—The Rev. Jos. Taylor, formerly of the London Society's Mission in Guzerat, now in connection with the Irish Presbyterian Mission, has arrived in Bombay on his way to Borsad. The Rev. Mr. Corbold, after having transferred the Mission property and the care of churches to the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, has come to Bombay on his way to England. If permitted to return to this country, he will probably go to some other part of India, occupied by the London Society. The Rev. R. Stothert, missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, has arrived from England. He proceeds to Nagpore.—*Guardian*.

**MR. CRAWFORD**, the senior magistrate of police, having been granted three months' privilege leave of absence, takes his departure for England by the present mail steamer. This is well understood to be merely a preliminary step to his final retirement from the bench. Speculation is already rife as to the name of his successor; and we are not without hope that the choice of the Government may fall on Mr. J. F. Hore, the excellent judge of the Small Cause Court, whose accurate and impartial decisions give general satisfaction. It is especially desirable at present that Mr. Hore should be appointed to this post, because he is willing to carry out the scheme of the director of public instruction for admitting native students of law to practise in our courts.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**GUN-BOATS FOR CHINA.**—It has been resolved to despatch the four gun-boats that were recently put together at Keeamaree for service on the Indus to China, where they will be found most useful in carrying on operations against the enemy in the many shallow creeks that are inaccessible to vessels of a large draft of water. It is said that each of them will be commanded by an acting master of H. M.'s Indian navy who has been employed for a certain length of time in the navigation of the river.

**ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.**—Mr. F. J. Candy, who lately arrived here from England, assumed charge of his duties as professor of applied science in the Elphinstone college on the 9th Feb.





Ameer replied that he wished to send Shere Ally Khan to take charge of the gold mine at Kandahar. The Sirdars stated that Shere Ally Khan had just returned from Kandahar, and it was unjust to send him there again. The four Sirdars and the Ameer consulted for some time, and resolved to send Nasir Naem Khan and Mahomed Rufeek Khan to Kandahar, in place of Shere Ally Khan. Rumour has it that the mine produces 1 maund (Tubraze), equal to 4 seers English weight of gold daily. The Ameer ordered Naem Khan and Mahomed Rufeek Khan to go and inquire at Kandahar whether this was a fact.—*Dec. 22.*—Some silk merchants having arrived from Bokhara, I asked them to give me some news regarding the doings at that place. They replied that the King had entertained some Russians in the disguise of silk merchants, who had come on pretence of purchasing silks from Bokhara. He had represented to them that he had sent several embassies to Mahomed Afzul Khan (son of Dost Mahomed Khan) to surrender Koondooz to him, but that Mahomed Afzul Khan (Governor of Koondooz) had refused to do so. It is reported that the Dost treats the people of Koondooz with great severity. It is also in contemplation by the Dost to invade Badhakshan (a territory belonging to the King of Bokhara). The King of Bokhara told the Russian spies that it is his intention to guard against this invasion, and to make arrangements for keeping the Cabbules off from coming near Badhakshan. The Russian spies observed that the King of Bokhara had neglected to inform the Czar of Russia at the time that Dost Mahomed had invaded Koondooz; and that if the Czar of Russia had been made acquainted with the Dost's designs, he would not have permitted the Ameer or any other nation (meaning the English) to take Koondooz. And that if he wished it, they would inform the Czar of Russia, and he would, even now, make arrangements for the recovery of Koondooz from the Dost. The agents from Russia accordingly wrote to the Czar regarding the King of Bokhara's wishes.—*Dec. 23.*—Nazir Mahomed Naem Khan, and Mahomed Rufeek Khan came to the Dost to pay their respects, as they were proceeding to Kandahar, to assume charge of that station. The Dost took them into a separate tent, and advised them not to listen to what Ameen Khan would tell them, but to exercise their own influence and efforts in keeping the country in good order and tranquillity. He also admonished them to find out the precise quantity of gold the mine yielded; and to guard against the evil advices of Ameen Khan, ex-governor of Kandahar. They then left the Dost, and having bid good-bye to some of their friends, started for Kandahar.—*Dec. 24.*—Mahommed Hussan Khan, Hakim of Cabul, wrote to the Dost, stating that he had received a letter from Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan, from Kandahar (the bearer being a slave boy). The Dost having perused Mahomed Ameen Khan's letter, was much displeased, and kept silent for some time. The Dost took the boy aside, and asked him to state what he knew of occurrences in Kandahar. The boy replied that it is rumoured in Kandahar that a force of 10,000 men had arrived in Mashudda-Mookuddas, and having left it, had marched to Herat; and that it is their intention to come to Kandahar, and take possession of it, on account of its gold mine. It is also asserted that three spies, who have arrived at Kandahar, are Russians, come from Herat in the disguise of merchants. This circumstance was reported to Mahomed Ameen Khan, who arrested them and confiscated all their property and merchandise, and informed the Ameer of the transaction. This news was communicated to the Dost by the slave-boy. The Dost having finished his conversation with the boy, started for Numlah, and arrived there about 12 o'clock, where Mahomed Oosman Khan had pitched a tent for the Ameer in a garden.—*Dec. 25.*—The Dost ordered the architect attached to the garden in which he was encamped to erect two handsome buildings, one on the north, and the other on the south side of the garden.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Jan. 1.—No. 270.*—Mr. M. Wylie to be clerk of the legislative council.

*Feb. 2.—No. 271.*—The pres. in council has perm. Mr. W. P. Palmer to resign the civil service from May 1, 1860.

Mr. R. C. Raikes returned to duty Dec. 30, and is re-attached to the Bengal division.

*Feb. 8.*—Mr. O. J. Powlett is reported qual. for pub. serv., and attached to the Bengal div.

Mr. D. M. Gardner is reported qual. for pub. serv., and attached to N. W. prov. the Punjab and Oude.

*Fort William, Jan. 31.—No. 388.*—Asst.-surg. T. M. Lownds has 6 mos. leave to Europe from April.

*Feb. 3.*—Lieut. W. H. Edcombe has 8 weeks leave to Madras, from Dec. 16, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.

Lieut. F. FitzRoy, 1st asst., is to offic. as suptd. of the survey in Pegu, v. Edcombe.

*Public Works Dept., Head Quarters, Camp Khanna, Jan. 26.*—Lieut. H. T. Murray is to be a probationary assist. engr., and posted to Oude.

The appt. by the lieut. gov. of the Punjab of Mr. A. S. Ormsby, 4th class exec. engr., to the exec. ch. of the Umritsar drainage works, is confirmed.

*Fort William, Feb. 1.*—The transfer of Mr. J. P. Dunlop, sub engr., 3rd class, from the Thayet Myo div. to Moulmein is confirmed.

*Feb. 2.*—Mr. J. Tiernan is app. a prob. asst. overseer in dep. of pub. works, and posted to Bengal from Jan. 17.

Assist. overseer F. E. O'Donoghue, attached to the Berhampore div. of pub. works, is transf. from Bengal to N. W. Prov.

Brev. maj. J. R. Beecher, engr., has 15 months' leave to Europe on m.c., new rega.

Capt. W. S. Pierson, 54th N.I., has 18 months' leave to Europe on m.c., old rega.

Brev. maj. E. J. Lake, engr., has 15 months' leave to Europe on m.c., new rega.

Lieut. T. W. Rutherford, 33rd N.I., has 18 months' leave to Europe on m.c., old rega.

Asst. surg. E. McKellar has leave for 2 years to New Zealand on m.c., old rega.

Lieut. M. Carthew, 26th Madras N.I., has leave to Europe for 15 months on m.c., new rega.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

*Judicial Dept., Camp Deobund, Jan. 24.—No. 173a.*

—Mr. H. M. Chas., jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, at Furruckabad, is posted to Mynpoorie.

Mr. F. F. Hogg, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade, at Mynpoorie, is posted to Furruckabad.

*Camp Saharunpore, Jan. 26.—No. 188a.*—Leave is granted to Mr. F. Macnaghten, asst. mag. and coll. of Mirzapore, from Dec. 12, the date on which he rep. his return to India, to 22nd idem, in order to enable him to join his appointment.

*Jan. 28.—No. 203a.*—Notification No. 100a, dated Jan. 14, by which commandants of mil. pol. batts., in the dists. of the Meerut div., were vested with full mag. powers, described in Act 28 of 1857, is sanc.

*No. 207a.*—Dr. A. H. Cheek, offic. suptd. of the Benares prison, is vested with powers of a jt. mag. within the precincts of the Benares gaol.

*No. 212a.*—Leave of absence, for 2 mos., is granted to Asst. surg. E. McKellar, civ. asst. surg. of Meerut, for purpose of visiting presidency, m.c.

Asst. surg. H. C. Outliffe, 1st brig. horse art., is app. temp. to perform the civ. med. duties of station of Meerut.

*No. 218a.*—The servs. of Asst. surg. G. F. Trimnell, civ. asst. surg. of Soonee, have, at his own request, been replaced at disp. of mil. dept. of Govt. of India.

*No. 221a.*—Leave of absence granted to Mr. J. Lean, civ. and sess. judge of Mirzapore, for 1 mo.

*Jan. 30.—No. 236a.*—Privilege leave of absence for 3 mo. is granted to Mr. E. J. Boldero, mag. and coll. of Mynpoorie, to commence from 6th prox., or from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. G. E. Lance, joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mynpoorie, during abs. on leave of Mr. E. J. Boldero.

*Separate Rev. Dept., Camp Saharunpore, Jan. 30.*—*No. 52a.*—The services of Mr. H. E. Wrottesley, of customs department, in Jhansi div., are placed at disposal of the Government of India, foreign dep., with a view to his employment as an extra asst. commissioner at Nagpore.

*General Dept., Camp Saharunpore, Jan. 26.—No. 69a.*—Rev. E. Godfrey is app. to be chaplain of Jubulpore.

*Public Works Dept., Camp Deobund, Jan. 24.—No. 116a.*—Maj. W. H. Greathed, sec. to Government, N. W. Prov., in the railway department, and consulting engineer, made over charge of both offices to Capt. G. Sim, on 17th inst.

#### TRANSFERS—PUBLIC WORKS.

*Camp Saharunpore, Jan. 27.—No. 185a.*—The hon. the Lieut. governor, at the instance of the chief engineer, has been pleased to sanction the following changes in the charges of the superintending engineers of the 1st and 2nd circles of these provinces:—

The Rohilund and Fettehghur divisions of public works to be transferred from the 1st to the 2nd circle, and the Jhansi and Orai divisions from the 2nd to the 1st circle.

*Military Dept., Camp Saharunpore, Jan. 27.—No. 97a.*—The servs. of Lieut. A. S. Heathcote, 2nd batt., H.M.'s 60th regt. royal rifles, commdt., Moorshferruggur district military police, are temp. placed at disposal of the Govt. of India, military dep., for du. with his regt. on foreign serv.

Lieut. R. B. Graham, adj., will take charge of the batt., as a temp. arrangement.

*No. 99a.*—The servs. of Capt. E. Bowles, 2nd batt., H.M.'s 60th royal rifles, and 2nd in com., Rohilund div., military police, are temp. placed at disposal of the Govt. of India, military dep., for du. with his regt. on foreign serv.

*Camp Roorkie, Feb. 3.—No. 118a.*—The priv. leave, for 60 days, granted to Lieut. A. B. E. Thomas, by notification No. 556, dated 29th Aug., 1859, is hereby cancelled.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Bara, Jan. 24.*

17th Irreg. cav.—Lieut. C. W. Alexander, 93rd Highlanders, do. du. with the Rohilund horse, to be adjt.

Agra levy.—Capt. J. A. Vanrenen, of the late 54th N.I., to be 2nd in commd., with retrosp. effect from date of joining, v. Stafford.

Fane's horse.—Lieut. H. C. Catley, of the late 62nd N.I., adjt., 4th Sikh irreg. cav., to be adjt.

Lieut. R. Beaton, 4th Eur. lt. cav., has passed colloq. exam. in Hindoostani.

Lieut. W. E. M. B. Ramsay, late 17th N.I., has passed colloq. exam. in Hindoostani.

Lieut. F. H. Conolly, late 49th N.I., has passed colloq. exam. in Hindoostani.

*Jan. 25.*—The following orders are confirmed:—

By Capt. C. H. Brownlow, commd. 8th Punjab inf., dated Nov. 29, appg. Lieut. and adjt. H. W. Gordon to offic. as 2nd in commd. in add. to his other duties.

Rawul Pindee station order, dated 2nd inst., directing Ena. H. E. Ryves, general list (inf.), at present attached to H.M.'s 70th, to do du. with H.M.'s 81st regt.

By Brev. col. E. Darvall, commg. 8rd Eur. regt., dated 2nd inst., appg. Lieut. H. G. Saunders to offic. as adjt., v. Lieut. E. B. Wimberly.

Muttra station order dated 8th inst., appg. Lieut. A. W. J. Montgomerie, adjt. 2nd Eur. L.G., to act as station staff, v. Weatherly.

Cawnpore div. order dated 18th inst., directg. Assist. surg. W. H. Adley to med. ch. of 8rd co. 5th batt. Bengal Art. in progress to Saugor, and rejoin his regt. on arrival of the said compy. at its destination, and also appg. Civ. surg. J. N. Tresidder to affd. med. aid to Roberts's Horse dur. abs. of Adley.

The following orders are confirmed:—Peshawur div. orders dated 11th and 14th ult., directing the undermentioned officers to proceed to Kohat and report themselves to Brig. general N. B. Chamberlain, C.B., for duty with the expeditionary force:—

Cpts. D. J. F. Newall, Bengal Art., and G. H. Gordon, 2nd in command 10th Punjab Inf.

Brev. Lieut. col. W. Olpherts, C.B., 3rd troop 2nd Brigade Horse Art.

Cawnpore div. order dated 10th inst., appg. Surg. P. J. Clarke, H.M.'s 90th regt., to med. ch. of the div. and brigade staff, in add. to his other duties, v. Assist. surg. R. W. Saunders, 8th foot, proceeding with his corps to Calcutta.

Leave of absence:—

6th Eur. regt.—Capt. R. F. Grindall, from 25th Jan. to 25th March, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur. on m.c. under new rules.

Late 10th N.I.—Capt. J. E. L. Willows (doing du. with 23rd P.I.) from 11th Jan. to 11th March, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur. on the same account.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Douraha-ke-Serai, Jan. 27.*—Lieut. A. A. Bruce, act. adjt. of the loyal Poorbeah regt., is confirmed in his app.

Lieut. A. G. Handcock, 43rd N.L.I., passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 16th inst.

Lieut. W. F. Bartleman, late 39th N.I., recently returned from furl., is app. to do du. with 58rd foot at Barrackpore, to complete the period of service with a Eur. regt.

Lieut. A. Vallings, late 41st N.I., do. du. with H.M.'s 6th foot, is app. to do du. with 18th Punjab inf. The leave to Pres. granted to Lieut. G. C. Rowcroft, late 41st N.I., 2nd in com. of Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt., is to be held to have had effect fr. Dec. 14 last, the date of the G.O. granting leave, instead of from the date therein published.

The pres. div. ord. dated 7th ult., directing Lieut. D. Ross, late 10th N.I., to proc. to Debrooghurh and offic. as adjt. to 1st Assam L.I., as a temp. arrangement, is confirmed.

The foll. Lahore brigade ords. are confirmed:—

Dated 10th idem.—Appg. Asst. surg. G. C. Ches-naye, do. du. with 2nd brig. horse art., to med. ch. of 4th tr. 3rd brig. horse art., proc. to Umballah, and directing him to return thence to Meeran Meer.

By Major J. E. Verner, comp. at Attock, dated 18th ult., appg. Lieut. O. Butler, H.M.'s 94th regt., to offic. as fort adjt., in room of Capt. E. S. Mercer, of the same regt., proceeded to Rawul Pindee on account of sickness.

Jhansi station ord., dated 20th ult., appg. Asst. surg. J. C. Annesley, 12th Punjab inf., to med. ch. of the staff and details at the station, in add. to his other duties.

Raneegunge station ord., dated 31st ult., appg. Lieut. C. H. Griffin, H.M.'s 98th foot, station staff, in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. H. Phillips.

Benares station ord., dated 3rd inst., directing Surg. J. Naismith to receive med. ch. of 20th Punjab inf. fr. Asst. surg. J. McL. Pemberton, posted to 3rd irreg. cav.

Umballah station ords., dated 4th and 6th inst., directing, respectively, Capt. W. C. Green, late 60th, and J. J. O'Brien, late 16th N.I., to join and do du. with 1st Eur. Bengal fus., en route to Mooltan, and to return to Umballah on the arrival of that corps at its destination.

Meerut div. ord., dated 10th inst., appg. Asst. surg. W. E. Allen, Meerut art. div., to med. ch. of Meerut levy, under orders for Cawnpore, and Ens. D. Dar-roch, of the late 27th N.I., at present attached to 35th foot, to do du. with that levy.

Peshawur brig. ord., dated 11th inst., directing un-attached Ens. J. Milrick to do gen. du. at the station, fr. 10th ult., the date on which he made over charge of the barrack master's office to Ens. S. Murray.

By Lieut. R. C. Low, comdg. 4th Sikh irreg. cav., dated 13th inst., appg. Lieut. G. F. Smith, do. du. officer, to offic. as adjt., v. Lieut. H. C. Cattley, proc. to China on serv., with effect fr. 11th idem.

Mooltan garrison and station order, dated 13th inst., app. Capt. H. F. Sandwith, H.M.'s 46th regt., to comd. the detach. of time-expired men (arrived in progress to Kurrahee) under comd. of Lieut. Blath-wait, and directing the latter officer to return to Meeran Meer.

Meerut div. order, dated 14th inst., directg. Asst. surg. H. O. Outcliffe, 1st brig. horse art., to afford med. aid, in addition to his other duties, to the military police and civil station of Meerut, as a temp. arrange-ment, in room of Civil asst. surg. E. McKellar, on m.c.

Cawnpore div. order, dated 17th inst., app. Lieut. R. I. Cochrane, of H.M.'s 34th ft., to offic. as A. de C. to Maj. gen. Sir J. E. W. Inglis, as a temp. measure, with effect from 17th ult.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Loodianah, Jan. 28.—Orders con-firmed:—

By Capt. E. Close, com. 32nd N.I., dated Nov. 15 last, app. Capt. C. Reay to offic. as interp. and qmr., there being no qualified subaltern present.

By Brig. M. Smith, com. in Fort William, dated 23rd ult., directing Ens. A. P. Broome, general list (inf) to do du. with 1st Eur. Bengal fus.

By Lieut. col. J. E. Robertson, com. at Azimghurh, dated 28th ult., directg. Asst. surg. H. Maclean, H.M.'s 6th regt., to afford med. aid to commiss. and engr. departs. at the station, in add. to his other du-ties.

Allahabad brig. order, dated 2nd inst., app. Ens. W. S. Brooke, late 2nd N.I., do. du. with H.M.'s 5th fus., to act as adjt. to convalescent depot, v. Lieut. J. Hopkins.

Leave of absence:—  
18th P.I.—Lieut. J. Vallings, adjt., from Jan. 13 to Mar. 12, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur. on m.c. Shekhawatee batt.—Col. H. Forster, C.B., comdt., from Feb. 2 to Mar. 2, to remain at the pres.

Head Quarters, Camp Atree Tuckia, Jan. 30.—By Lieut. col. J. E. Robertson, comdg. at Azim-gurh, dated 11th inst., apptg. Lieut. J. G. Cockburn, H.M.'s 6th regt., station staff, in room of Capt. H. J. Lawrell.

Leave of absence:—  
1st Sikh Inf.—Brev. lieut. col. G. Gordon, from Jan. 24 to April 24, to Calcutta, m.c., prep. to Europe.

63rd N.I.—Capt. W. H. Hawes, for 2 mos., from date of availing himself of the same, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe.

Shekhawatee Batt.—Lieut. A. W. Hearsey, adjt., from Oct. 3, 1859, to April 2, to Calcutta, for the purpose of passing an examination in Hindoo-stanee.

Capt. H. L. Campbell, offic. 2nd in comm. of 9th irreg. cav., is confirmed in his appointment.

14th Punjab Infantry.—Brev. capt. W. J. Ward, of the late 51st N.I., to be 2nd in command.

Capt. G. E. Ford, late 72nd N.I., is app. to do duty at Landour depot, during ensuing hot season.

Lieut. A. Tulloch, of the late 20th N.I., passed pre-scribed examination in Punjaabee language, on 10th inst.

Lieut. S. D. White, 8rd Eur. regt., is app. to act as interp. to H.M.'s 6th Foot, to join.

Ens. H. W. Fielden, 42nd Royal Highlanders, doing duty with 1st regt. Gwalior inf., is, at his own re-quest, app. to do duty with 8th Punjab inf.

Ens. G. A. Owen, 8rd Eur. regt., is app. to offic. as adjt. of the corps.

The following Lahore div. ord. is confirmed:—

Dated 7th idem.—Appg. Asst. surg. H. W. Robinson to med. ch. of 2nd Belooch regt., to join on arr. of Asst. surg. W. Delpratt to resume ch. of the 3rd Pun-jab cav.

Orders confirmed:—

Pres. div. ord., dated 11th inst., placing the servs. of Asst. surgs. J. J. McDermott, A. Fitzgerald, and M. H. Lackersteen, the last do. du. with the recruit depot at Barrackpore, at the disposal of the superint. surg. Cawnpore circle.

By Lieut. col. T. Moore, comdg. at Campbellpore, dated April 18, appg. Lieut. and adjt. G. A. Prender-gast, 5th Eur. L.C., to act as station staff.

By Lieut. col. J. Whistler, comdg. a field detach., dated 29th ult., appg. Lieut. H. M. Repton, Alex-ander's horse, to act as detach. staff, v. Capt. W. P. S. Smyth, 27th Madras N.I.

By Brev. col. C. S. Reid, comdg. the 2nd batt. art., dated 9th inst., appg. Lieut. A. H. Murray to offic. as adjt. of the batt. and Ferozepore art. div., in room of Lieut. C. Hunter, proc. on leave.

By Col. G. A. Swinley, comdg. Lahore art. div., dated 9th inst., appg. 2nd Capt. J. A. R. Mead, 3rd co. 4th batt., to act as adjt. of 4th batt., on the depa-rture of 2nd Capt. De V. F. Carey, with 4th trp. 3rd brig.

By Capt. F. H. Smith, comdg. 2nd Mahratta horse, dated 9th inst., appg. Lieut. and adjt. O. Barnes to offic. as 2nd in comm., and Lieut. H. C. A. Szcze-panski, do. du., as adjt., during the time Lieut. H. H. Gough may remain in comm. of 16th irreg. cav.

Artillery regtl. order, dated 11th inst., directing 2nd Capt. A. Darling, 2nd comp. 4th batt., to do du. with 4th tr. 1st brig., under organisation on a Eu-ropean footing, and rep. himself to the officer com. the brig. in view to receiving charge of the men se-lected for the troop.

By Lieut. col. T. Moore, com. 5th Eur. L.C., dated 12th inst., directing Capt. G. A. Prendergast to offic. as adjt., there being no qualified subaltern present.

By Brig. M. Smith, com. in Fort William, dated 14th inst., directing the undermentioned officers on the general list to do duty with the corps specified opposite their names:—

Corn. G. D. A. Jackson, 4th Eur. L.C.; Ensigns A. F. Taylor, 4th Eur. inf. regt.; A. F. Jones, 4th Eur. inf. regt.; F. Tweddell, H.M.'s 2nd batt. 60th rifles; H. H. Rankin, H.M.'s 88th regt.; T. J. C. Plowden, H.M.'s 37th regt.

Lahore brigade order, dated 17th inst., directing Capt. J. B. Mainwaring, late 16th, to Sealokote, and assu. com. of 2 companies of 59th N.I., about to be located there.

Leave of absence:—

4th Eur. L.C.—Maj. T. F. B. Beatson, fr. Jan. 25 to date of embarkation, in ext., to rem. at Calcutta.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adjutant General's Office, Calcutta, Feb. 2, 1860, Head Quarters, Camp Umballa, Jan. 17, 1860.—No. 12.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appts., until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

6th Dragoons.—Surg. G. A. Turnbull, from 12th L. Drags., to be surg., v. Baxter, who exchanges, 14th Jan., 1860.

12th Lt. Dragoons.—Surg. F. H. Baxter, from 6th drags., to be surg., v. Turnbull, who exchanges, 14th Jan., 1860.

87th Foot.—Lieut. S. Hawkes to be adjt., v. Bunn, who resigns that appt. Jan. 14, 1860.

2. The C. in C. has been pleased to app. Asst. surg. W. Sinclair, 93rd Highlanders, to be surg. on H. E. personal staff, and to med. charge of head quarter's estab., v. Asst. surg. Mackinnon.

3. Corporal Peacock, 2nd batt. 60th rifles, is app. to act as 3rd class serg. instructor of musketry to the batt., v. Serg. instructor Kinder, dec.

The leave to Capt. and paymr. J. A. Bazalgette, 42nd Highlanders, to England, for 18 mo., is can-c.

Orders confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—

In accordance with instructions received from the Horse Guards, directing Lieut. F. S. Stoney, roy. art., to proc. to England and report himself to the go-vernment and comdt. of roy. mil. coll.

Granting leave of abs. to the foll. officers to Eng-land, under new rules, m.c.:—

Royal Art.—Asst. surg. F. H. Forshall.

79th Foot.—Lieut. H. De Carteret.

81st Foot.—Asst. surg. J. W. Mullan.

98th Foot.—Lieuts. S. H. Heywood and G. W. Smith.

By the officer comg. 17th lancers:—

Nominating Riding mr. G. Pumfrett to act as adjt. to the corps fr. Jan. 1.

Leaves of absence:—

81st Foot.—Lieut. R. Swift, to Bombay, fr. Jan. 25 to March 25, m.c.

93rd Foot.—Capt. C. H. Levinge, to Dayrah, fr. Jan. 14 to Oct. 14, m.c.

## MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Feb. 14.—The Hon. D. Arbuth-nott, coll. and mag. of Karnul, delivered over ch. of the district to Mr. G. Thornhill on 7th inst.

Mr. J. W. Hayes, 3rd class dep. coll. in the Madras dist., is prom. to 2nd class.

Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, Feb. 13.—The undermentioned gentlemen have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Lieut. col. W. I. Birdwood, dep. chief engr., south. circle, priv. leave for 3 mos., from March 1 next, to visit Bangalore and the Nigiris.

Capt. T. E. Gahagan, dist. engr., Salim, priv. leave for 2 mos., from 16th prox.

Military Dept., Feb. 14.—No. 69.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promo-tions:—

Infantry.—Sen. Lieut. col. (maj. gen.) H. Prior to be col., v. King, dec., from Dec. 30, 1859.

41st N.I.—Sen. Ens. W. G. Sharpe to be lieut., v. Oakes, cashiered, from Jan. 12, 1860.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank:—

Maj. gen. E. Armstrong, inf., arrived at Madras Feb. 8, 1860.

Surg. J. K. Ogilvie, M.D., arrived at Madras Feb. 8, 1860.

The services of Capt. J. R. Magrath, Madras art., who has resigned his app. in the telegraph dep., having been placed by the Govt. of India at the disposal of the Govt., they are accordingly placed at the disposal of H. E. the C. in C.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of capt. by brev., from the dates specified against their names.

Lieut. J. R. G. Magrath, 1st N.I., Feb. 3, 1860.

Lieut. W. Barclay, 25th N.I., Feb. 11, 1860.

Lieut. W. F. Read, 3rd L.I., Feb. 11, 1860.

Lieut. J. J. Eagar, 52nd N.I., Feb. 11, 1860.

Lieut. W. Lord, 20th N.I., Feb. 11, 1860.

Mr. W. S. Arbuthnot, having satisfied the Govt. on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, is admitted upon the estab. as a cadet for the inf. from Feb. 9, 1860, and promoted to the rank of ensign.

Feb. 14.—No. 71.—The following notifications from the Calcutta Gazette are republished in General Orders:—

Foreign Department, Fort William, Jan. 31, 1860.

No. 353.—Lieut. M. Carthew, dep. com., Tenasse-rim and Martaban provinces, has obtained leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Calcutta, prep. to applying for further leave to Europe on m.c. Lieut. Menzies, offic. assist. commis. Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, has been app. to relieve Lieut. Carthew, as a temp. arrangt.

No. 355.—Lieut. C. H. Grace, offic. assist. commis. at Nagpore, has ob. leave of absence for one month, from the 14th inst.

No. 356.—Maj. Taylor, asst. to the chief of police in Oude, has been app. to offic. as chief of police, from the date on which Lieut. col. Bruce, c. b., made over charge of the duties to that officer.

Feb. 3.—No. 387.—Lieut. W. H. Edgcome, superin. Pegu Survey, has ob. leave of absence, on m.c., for eight weeks, from Dec. 16 last, to proceed to Madras, prep. to applying for further leave to Europe.

Lieut. F. Fitzroy, 1st asst., is app. to offic. as superint. of the survey, in the room of Lieut. Edg-come.

Feb. 7.—No. 405.—Capt. J. Stubbs, asst. commissnr., Hyderabad assigned districts, has priv. leave for 1 mo., from the 20th ult.

No. 406.—Capt. D. S. Barrow, dist. superint., Oude military police, has leave for 1 mo., to visit Calcutta.

No. 408.—Lieut. col. Barrow, c. b., is app. to offic. as chief of police, in add. to his other duties, from the date on which he received charge of the office from Maj. Taylor.

Lieut. Dodd is app. to offic. as asst. to the chief of police from the date on which Lieut. col. Bruce, c. b., made over charge of his duties to Maj. Taylor.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Hd. Qrs., Choultry Plain, Feb. 10.—With reference to G.O.C.C., No. 48, dated 11th May, 1859, the under-

mentioned officers are app. to do du. until further orders with the regts. specified against their names.

Corn. H. A. Colville, 1st drag. guards.—To join.  
Ens. E. S. Skinner, with 66th regt., Ens. J. Nicholson, with 66th regt., Ens. J. F. Pinhey, with 66th regt., Ens. F. Hole, with 66th regt.—To join under orders from adj. gen.

Ens. J. Blair, with 1st Madras fus., Ens. F. R. B. Byrch, with 1st Madras fus.—To join.

The following removals are ordered in the art.—  
2nd Capt. S. R. Smith from horse brig. non-effective, to 8rd batt. B co.—To join.

2nd Capt. E. M. Playfair from 8rd batt. B co. to horse brig. non-effective.

Ens. J. McD. Smith, 12th N.I., is to do du. with 38th N.I., until further orders.

Feb. 13.—The following removal is ordered in the art.:

Capt. R. C. B. Highmoor from D co., 8rd batt., to A co. 4th batt.—To join forthwith.

Ens. J. A. Richmond, 9th N.I., is app. qrmr. and interp. of that regt.

With reference to G. O. C. Dec. 17, 1859, Corn. A. Curteis will do du. with 5th L.C. until the arr. at Secunderabad of 17th lancers, when he will join and do duty with the latter regt. until further orders.

Asst. surg. J. Bilderbeck, do. du. superint. surg.'s dept., Pegu division (now en route to join his department), is directed to afford med. aid to the companies of Golunduze batt. art., under orders for China as far as Singapore, where he will join and do duty with the art. at that station.

The G. O. C. Jan. 11, directing Asst. surg. W. Fry, do. du. superint. surg.'s dept., Pegu div., to proc. to Cannanore, and do du. with 11th N.I., is cancelled.

Feb. 14.—The undermentioned officer has furnished a certificate of qualification in surveying:—

Lieut. W. G. M. Strickland, 49th N.I.

With reference to G. O. C. Jan. 7, 1860, the undermentioned officers are relieved from do. du. with 25th N.I.:—

Lieut. H. E. Mottet, 28th N.I.

Ens. W. J. Pickance, 33rd N.I.

Ens. H. Porteous, 44th N.I.

Ens. C. C. G. Murray, } Unposted.

Ens. J. S. Blaxland, }

Ens. A. C. Mottet, }

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their corps and stations:—

Brig. E. Pole, com. Mysore div., from date of departure till March 1, 1860; Madras priv. leave.

Maj. J. Hamilton, dep. comy. of ordnance, Vizagapatam, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 5, 1860; to enable him to join.

Capt. W. E. Remington, 5th L.C., fr. Feb. 4, 1860, to Feb. 28, 1861; Bangalore and Nilgiris, s.c.

Lieut. W. G. Grove, 32nd N.I., fr. Jan. 27, 1860, for 6 mos.; Nagpore division.

Lieut. G. C. Marsh, 28th N.I., in cont. till Jan. 17, 1860; to enable him to join.

Ens. W. O. Foord, 47th N.I., from Jan. 31 to Nov. 1, 1860; Cuddalore and Eastern Coast, s.c.

Surg. W. Johnston, m.d., do. du. 30th N.I., Presidency, s.c., to enable him to obtain a final med. cert. to proc. to Europe.

Sub-conductor W. Farmer, commissariat dept., fr. date of depart. till Jan. 31, 1861; Madras, Eastern Coast, and Bangalore, s.c.

## BOMBAY. CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 16.)

Lieut. G. A. Atkinson, Adj. Guzerat Bheel corps, has priv. leave for 1 mo. from 30th Jan. last.

Lieut. R. Johnstone, Adj. Guzerat Provincial batt., is vested with powers of an asst. mag. in Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Broach zillahs.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature has been pleased to extend, until 1st March, the leave granted to J. A. McKenzie, Esq., clerk of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, and has allowed E. Yardley, Esq., to continue to act for Mr. McKenzie dur. his abs.

Mr. R. Phillips to act as 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapore.

Mr. C. B. Pritchard to act as 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgam.

Mr. H. Burra to be supern. dep. coll. and mag. in Scinde.

Mr. A. R. Grant, 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Candesh, has leave for 1 mo.

Mr. E. P. Robertson to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

Mr. A. E. D. Grey to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat, Mr. Borraçalle continuing to act in that appointment till further orders.

Mr. E. H. Percival to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira.

Mr. T. M. Mason to act as 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

Capt. W. C. Parr, 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sattara, has leave for 2 mo. from 1st prox.

Mr. Arnold, principal of Poona College, is granted leave for 1 mo., commencing from 1st Feb., 1860.

Mr. F. J. Candy arrived in Bombay, and assumed charge of his duties as professor of Applied Science in Elphinstone College, on 9th Feb.

Asst. surg. T. Hewett, act. civ. surg. at Rajkote, assu. charge of his du. on 3rd instant.

Capt. S. C. Law acted as pol. agent in Mahee Kanta, from 7th Dec. 1859, to the 26th Jan. last.

Lieut. J. S. D. Bolton, 11th N.I., 3rd in com. Sawunt Warree local corps, has leave on m.c., for 1 mo., from 1st April, to proceed to Pres.

The leave to Mr. H. B. Lockett, act. pol. agent in Southern Maratha country, under date 25th October last, is cancelled at his own req.

Mr. G. Gonne, act. asst. judge and agent, Poona, has 1 month's leave.

Capt. H. B. Sandford, first asst. to coll. of Sattara, received charge of revenue duties of that province, from Mr. J. N. Rose, on 11th inst.

Mr. J. N. Rose, act. rev. commissioner southern div., assu. charge of his du. on 11th inst.

Mr. H. Bulkev, asst. to superint. of rev. survey and assessment, Guzerat, has leave on m.c. for 1 mo., to Gogo.

Mr. A. Cumming, asst. superint. rev. survey and assessment, Khandeish, has leave on m.c., for 1 mo., from 30th Dec. last, and an ext. on the same account for a period of 1 mo.

The order by Brig. Parke, dated 2nd Nov., 1858, app. Capt. Webster, of 72nd Highlanders, to perform the du. of post master, 2nd brigade Rajpootana field force, v. Capt. Stewart relieved, is confirmed.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle*, Feb. 10.—No. 86.—The following officers, cadets of the season 1845, are promoted to brev. rank of capt.

Lieuts. J. Miles, 3rd Eur. regt., E. H. Ord, 3rd N.I., and W. Creagh, 19th N.I.

Feb. 15.—No. 96.—The following orders, by the C. in C., dated Feb. 1, are confirmed:—

Surg. maj. J. G. Inglis, 64th regt., will assume superintendence of the med. dep. of H.M.'s service, from the date of Dep. insp. gen. C. Whyte's embarkation for England, and repair to head-quarters for that purpose.

Dr. Inglis, on leaving Kurrachee, will transfer the med. charge of 64th regt. to Dr. Jones, staff surg. temp., in addition to that of the Kurrachee depot.

Dr. Fraser, staff surg., Bombay depot, will, in addition to his other duties, take charge of the office and conduct the correspondence of the dep. insp. gen. until Dr. Inglis's arrival.

Feb. 18.—No. 99.—Mr. A. Taylor has been app. actg. director of the transport train, and assumed charge of the train on Jan. 30 last.

Feb. 20.—No. 101.—With reference to G.O. No. 775, dated Sept. 10 last, Maj. A. Thomas to retire on pension of a col.

No. 102.—Capt. F. Roome, 10th N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, under old furl. regs.

No. 103.—Admitted to the serv. as cadets of inf. on this estab., date of arr. at Bombay, Feb. 9:—

No. 368, Mr. E. S. Williamson; No. 371, Mr. G. de S. Ogilvie; No. 385, Mr. W. W. Haywood; No. 386, Mr. W. T. Prideaux, Mr. C. S. Lechmere; Mr. W. E. Vibart, and Mr. H. Lee Hall.

Feb. 21.—No. 104.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 23, 1860, by Brig. St. John, appg. Serg. Vanov, Asst. overseer public works' dept., in add. to his other duties, to act as barrack serg. at Mount Abo, with effect from 1st idem, v. Elliott.

No. 106.—The serv. of Lieut. J. Havelock, of the 6th N.I., are placed at disposal of the Government of India, for employment as an Asst. commr. in the Punjab.

No. 107.—Maj. C. G. G. Munro, 16th N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under new regs.

Feb. 22.—No. 109.—Brig. Hale is app. to div. staff of the army, with the rank of brig. gen., during abs. of Maj. gen. Sir J. Michel.

Feb. 23.—No. 112.—Admitted to the serv. as Asst. surg. on this estab., date of arr. at Bombay, Feb. 16:—

Med. estab.—No. 64.—Mr. A. Nickson Hazel.

No. 113.—Capt. W. Ashburner, 3rd lt. cav., ret. to du. on 9th inst.

No. 118.—Asst. surg. C. F. Ogilvie has furl. to Eur. for 12 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

Feb. 24.—No. 119.—Lieut. C. Hunter, Adj. 2nd batt. Bengal art., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c. under new regs.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Bombay*, Feb. 11.—Maj. and brev. lieut. col. Stockley, 3rd Eur. regt., is app. to 28th N.I., under the operation of G.O. No. 711, of Aug. 17, 1859.

Lieut. col. Stockley will proc. to Sholapore, and ass. comm. of 28th N.I.

Leave of absence:—

Regt. of Art.—Lieut. W. H. Sandham, fr. Feb. 1 to 29, to proc. to Rutnagerry, on m.c.

5th N.I.—Capt. C. W. Walker, fr. Jan. 29 till the departure of the regt. to China, to remain in Bombay.

Poona Irreg. Horse.—Col. T. Tapp, fr. Jan. 23 to

Feb. 5, to Bombay, on m.c., under new regs., prep. to m.c. to Eur.

Med. Estab.—2nd class Asst. surg. H. Cotes, staff surg. and dep. med. storekeeper Neamuch, fr. Feb. 1 to 29, in ext., to remain at Kurrachee, on m.c.

Feb. 13.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have acquired the colloquial proficiency contemplated by G.O. of June 27, 1844:—

Lieut. H. L. Walter, 9th N.I., Feb. 8.

Lieut. S. J. Wandley, 19th N.I., ditto.

Feb. 14.—No. 92.—The following promotion is made:—

29th N.I.—Ens. W. T. Eden to be lieut., from May 26, v. Johnson, trans. to invalid pension list, from 25th idem.

No. 93.—Lieut. H. L. Robinson, 20th N.I., is granted 60 days' privilege leave, from date of quitting the regt.

No. 94.—Lieut. J. Bennett, adj. N. Vet. Batt., has privilege leave from March 10 to May 8 next, inclusive, to proceed to Neilgherries, under new furl. regs.

Capt. C. A. Moye, 30th N.I., is app. to offic. as fort adj. at Asseerghur, and directed to join.

Feb. 15.—The serv. of Lieut. G. S. Stevens, 20th N.I., are placed at the disposal of the comdnt. of the frontier of Upper Scinde for employ. with the regt. of Jacob's Rifles. Ens. H. Martin, 25th N.I., is also attached to do du. with frontier field force, and these officers will proceed and report themselves to Major Merewether without delay.

Feb. 16.—Lieut. Billamore, 2nd Eur. L.I., to resign his app. of qrmr. to 3rd extra batt. G.O. No. 8 of Aug. 17 is cancelled.

Asst. surg. F. Miller, general duty, Malwa div., is att. to 2nd Eur. L.I.; to join.

Feb. 17.—The undermt. inf. cadets, recently arrived from England, are att. for 6 mo. to the corps stated opposite their names:—Cadets W. W. Hayward, H.M.'s 28th foot; W. F. Priddleaux, H.M.'s 57th foot; G. De S. Ogilvie, H.M.'s 64th foot; C. S. Lechmere, E. S. Williamson, W. E. Vibart, H.M.'s 83rd foot; H. L. Hall, 1st Eur. fus.

Asst. surges. E. Langley and H. I. Blane are attached, the former to the 5th N.I., and the latter to the 3rd N.I., and directed to join as early as possible.

Feb. 18.—Lieut. Sanders, 7th N.I., is placed at disposal of the comdnt. of the frontier of Upper Scinde for duty with the f. f. at Jacobabad, and will proc. and report himself to Maj. Merewether at his earliest convenience.

Leave of absence:—

Staff.—Capt. J. Poggson, staff officer Katiawar f. f., fr. Jan. 1 to Feb. 29, to Gogo and the sea coast, on m.c., under old regs.

2nd L.C.—Lieut. R. C. Kennedy, fr. Feb. 15 to March 15, to remain in Bombay, on privilege leave.

3rd Eur. Regt.—Col. Sir C. Stuart, k.c.b., fr. Feb. 13 till departure of the first steamer to Kurrachee after the arrival of the next overland mail, to remain in Bombay; Capt. J. Daun, fr. the date of the arrival of his regt. in Bombay till the departure of the first steamer to Kurrachee after the arrival of the next overland mail, to remain in Bombay, on privilege leave.

1st Gren. N.I.—Lieut. C. M. Lewis, fr. Jan. 24 to Feb. 29, to Bombay, on m.c.

3rd N.I.—Lieut. brev. capt. E. H. Ord, fr. Feb. 13 to 29, to remain at Bombay, on m.c.

10th N.I.—Lieut. C. E. Blowers, fr. Feb. 2 to 29, to Bombay, on m.c.

18th N.I.—Ens. J. Wright, fr. Feb. 18 to March 30, on privilege leave.

28th N.I.—1st class Asst. surg. R. Millar, fr. Feb. 17 to April 16, to Belgam, on privilege leave.

1st Regt. Jacob's Rifles.—2nd class Asst. surg. C. F. Ogilvie, fr. Feb. 1 to 29, in ext., to remain at Kurrachee, on m.c.

Feb. 21.—Capt. A. Crombie, H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders, is app. to act temp. as dep. judge advocate gen. Malwa division.

Capt. C. Thompson, staff officer, Kolapore, performed the duties of 2nd class barrack master at that station from July 23 to Dec. 16, 1859.

Lieut. J. S. Carr, 6th N.I., being reported fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his appointment.

Feb. 22.—Lieut. E. M. Marsh, 18th N.I., is app. adjt. to 2nd extra batt., v. Stevens, nominated to another situation.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have acquired colloquial proficiency contemplated:—

Ens. A. Poole, 14th N.I., Feb. 16, 1860.

The undermentioned ensigns, attached at present to H.M.'s 28th Foot, are disposed of as follows:—

Ens. Peat and Girardot will join and do duty with 19th N.I., on arrival at Mhow.

Ens. Greig and Hayward will join, and complete their six months with H.M.'s 56th Foot, and till the arrival of that corps at Poona, are attached to the 57th Foot.

2nd class Asst. surg. W. A. Shepherd, app. to med. charge of Sanatorium at Poorundhur, v. Plumtre.

2nd class Asst. surg. T. H. Plumtre is attached to 9th N.I., v. Shepherd.

Feb. 21.—Leave of absence:—

8th Hussars.—Paymaster H. Duberly, from 15th March to 15th July, 1860, to Mount Abou. Capt. Webster will perform the duties during Paymaster Duberly's abs.

83rd Foot.—Paymaster Swinburne, from 17th Feb. to 6th April, to Bombay. Capt. Ellis will perform the duties during Paymaster Swinburne's abs.

Feb. 23.—With reference to G.O. No. 1008, of the 24th Dec., 1859, abolishing the brig. com. in Khandeish, the C. in C. directs that the officers commdg. at Malligaum, Doolia, and Adjuntah, report direct to the hd. qrs. of the Poona div. of the army.

Asst. surg. A. N. Hojel, recently arr. from England, is att. to 2nd Eur. L.I.

Conductor, sub engr. of the 3rd class, G. Roberts, of the town maj.'s non-effective list, att. to the Public Works Department, is perm. to retire from the serv. on pension of £60 per annum in Eur.

Leave of absence:—

23rd N.L.I.—Lieut. G. Birdwood, from 1st to 29th Feb., to remain in Bombay on m.c.

Feb. 24.—Capt. C. S. Jessop, 2nd Eur. L.I., is directed to pro. to Surat, on court-martial duty, reporting himself on arr. to the officer commdg. northern div.

#### MEDALS TO NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officer and soldier, selected from those recommended between the 1st July and 31st Dec., 1859, have been admitted by the C. in C. to the gratuity and medal "for long service and good conduct," under the provs. of G.G.O. No. 953, dated 12th Dec., 1855:—

Regt. of Art.—Battery staff serg. John McCreery.—A silver medal immediately, and a gratuity equivalent to £15 on discharge, in addition to ordinary pension.

Gunner John Tyson.—A silver medal immediately, and a gratuity equivalent to £5 on discharge, in addition to ordinary pension.

Fourth class schoolmr. J. W. Lewis is transf. to the town maj.'s non-effective list, in the rank of serg., and placed at the disposal of the gr. mr. gen. of the army for employment as a clerk.

#### NAVAL.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, Feb. 3.

Mr. J. F. Price, midshipman of the *Assaye*, is permitted to reside on shore at the Sanatorium, m.c.

Act. Lieut. B. C. S. Clarke and Mr. Chippendall, midshipman of the *Semiramis*, having arrived by the *Falkland*, are to be transf. to *Ajdaha* as supernumeraries. The former officer as mate.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, Feb. 15.

Mr. Barrett, captain's clerk of the *Assaye*, is to be transferred to the *Ajdaha* as supernumerary.

Mr. Ellis, captain's clerk supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to the *Assaye* to fill a vacancy.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 10.—No. 23.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 49, dated April 6, 1859, Lieut., N. P. Mason is granted an ext. of leave from March 1 to Aug. 31, 1860, on m.c.

No. 24.—Mr. A. D. Williams, midshipman, is permitted to resign the service from this date.

No. 25.—Lieut. F. Handley has been permitted to proc. to Eur. via Bagdad, on m.c., with leave for 3 years fr. Sept. 26, 1859, under old furl. regs. Lieut. Handley was permitted to reside on shore, on m.c., fr. Aug. 8, 1859, to the date of his depart. for Eur.

No. 26.—The foll. temp. arrangements and apps. are confirmed:—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C. in C. of I.N.:—

The asst. surg. of the *Ajdaha* to afford med. aid to the officers and crew of the *Prince Arthur* fr. Jan. 1, 1860, v. Asst. surg. Sexton, transf. to *Zenobia*.

Mr. J. P. Antram, purser of the *Dalhousie*, to perform the duties of captain's clerk of that vessel in add., fr. Feb. 1, there being no other officer available.

#### CALCUTTA SQUADRON ORDERS.

Lieut. D. L. Duval, of the pendant-vessel *Calcutta*, to proc. to Ceylon for 2 mo. fr. Jan. 16, m.c.

Superintendent's Office, Feb. 16.—The following changes to take place from this day:—

Commander Cruttenden from *Ajdaha* to command the *Falkland*; Commander Grounds, gunnery officer of the *Ajdaha*, to command that vessel in addition.

The following changes are to take place immediately:—

Mr. Baker, 1st class engineer of the *Assaye*, is to be transferred to the *Ajdaha* as supernumerary.

Mr. Matthew, 1st class engineer, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to the *Assaye*, and the purser of that vessel is directed to pay him up and advance him two months' pay.

Feb. 17.—Assist. surg. Johnson, of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to the *Prince Arthur* to complete estab.

The port surgeon will afford medical aid to the *Ajdaha* and the *Falkland*.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 18.—No. 28.—Mr. H. E. Mato has leave to Syria and Turkish Arabia, on m.c., for 18 mo., under old furl. regs.

#### COURT-MARTIAL ALLOWANCES.

Commodore's Office, Bombay, Feb. 18.—The C. in C. desires to intimate that H.E. the G. in C. has been pleased to determine that the allowance to officers or others offic. as judge advocates at courts-martial in I.N. shall be placed on the same footing as the Royal Navy, as shown in the following scale:—

If the court sit for one day, only £4 or Rs. 40.  
When the court sits for more than one day, then £8 or Rs. 80 for each day the court may sit.

Superintendent's Office, Feb. 20.—Lieut. F. W. Skottowe, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supern.

Feb. 21.—The undermen. officers, supernumeraries att. to the *Ajdaha*, were permitted to reside on shore at the Sanatorium, m.c., from the dates stated opposite to their names:—

Mr. B. C. S. Clarke, mate, Feb. 7.

Mr. H. L. Chippendall, midshipman, Feb. 7.

Mr. F. N. Foster, midshipman, Feb. 8.

#### Return Home of the 14th Light Dragoons.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

H.M.'s 14th (the King's Own) Light Drags. will embark for England by detachments on the 11th and 13th inst., and the C. in C., while congratulating the regt. on its return home, after a long tour of duty in India, desires to record the highly honourable and gallant service rendered by this distinguished corps since its return to this presy. from Bengal.

The breaking out of the war with Persia altered the destination of the regt. from England to that country. On its return from that campaign, the regt. landed in Bombay, and was hastily despatched on field service to aid in the suppression of mutiny and rebellion in Central India. The distinguished and gallant conduct of the regt. in that brilliant but arduous campaign are matters of history, and won for it the frequent and well-deserved praise and applause of their distinguished commanders, Col. Sir Charles Stewart, and Maj. general Sir Hugh Rose.

Her Majesty has been pleased to acknowledge the brilliant service of this regt. by the distinctions and promotions bestowed upon the officers, whose whole leading has been so frequently noticed in the public despatches.

In saying farewell to all, the C. in C. wishes the regt. a speedy and prosperous voyage home, and a happy meeting with long-absent friends.

#### Naval Etiquette.

Commodore's Office, Bombay, Jan. 17.

The following rules for the guidance of officers com. vessels of the I.N. in company with those of the R.N. are to be strictly carried out:—

Whenever an officer commanding a vessel of H.M.'s I.N. falls in with a vessel of the Royal Navy commanded by an officer superior in rank to himself, he is invariably to wait upon such superior officer without loss of time and pay his respects to him, communicating generally on what service he is employed.

Whenever any vessel or vessels of H.M.'s I.N. may be in company with vessels of the Royal Navy, the senior officer of which is superior in rank to the senior officer of H.M.'s I.N. present, the time of such superior officer is to be kept, and his routine with regard to hoisting colours and firing the morning and evening gun is to be invariably observed and followed.

#### BIRTHS.

BRISTOW, wife of Capt. T. W., daughter, at Jhelum, Feb. 10.

COLVIN, wife of B. W., daughter, at Almora, Feb. 7.

DIAS, wife of J. A., son, at Kurrachee, Feb. 10.

DUPUIS, wife of G. H., daughter, at Mean Meer, Jan. 25.

EDUARD, wife of T. B., son, at Bombay, Feb. 15.

FOWLER, wife of A., daughter, at Nassick, Feb. 14.

GOAD, wife of Maj. S. P., daughter, at Umballa, Feb. 14.

GOUGH, wife of T., son, at Agra, Feb. 12.

GRAY, wife of Capt. W., daughter, at Bombay, Feb. 19.

HERBERT, wife of H., son, at Lahore, Feb. 8.

HEWETT, Mrs. P. W., daughter, at Kurrachee, Feb. 7.

HIND, wife of C. G., son, at Allypore, Feb. 8.

LAWRENCE, wife of J. T., son, still-born, at Malabar Hill, Feb. 14.

RITCHIE, wife of J., son, at Malabar Hill, Feb. 17.

ROZARE, wife of H., daughter, at Kurrachee, Feb. 25.

SMITH, Mrs. W. P., son, at Kurrachee, Feb. 10.

TOOP, wife of J., son, at Keamaree, Feb. 10.

WALLACE, Mrs. H. E., daughter, at Umballa, Feb. 8.

WALSH, wife of D., son, at Lahore, Feb. 6.

WATSON, wife of Rev. T., son, at Kolapoor, Feb. 18.

WATTS, wife of P., son, at Kamptee, Feb. 9.

WELLS, wife of W., daughter, at Kurrachee, Feb. 7.

WHITLEY, wife of G., daughter, at Bandora, Feb. 12.

VAN WULLEN, wife of T., son, at Bombay, Feb. 20.

#### MARRIAGES.

BELL, N. W., to Adelaide C., daughter of J. B. Fanthorne, at Blurtore, Feb. 2.

ELLIOTT, G. W., Bombay, c.s., to Fanny A., daughter of C. S. Cahill, at Poona, Feb. 20.

HOLIWELL, G. E. to Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, at Poona, Feb. 20.

MUSPRATT, J. A. L., to Miss Maria T. Romanini, at Poona, Feb. 17.

OAKES, Lieut. A. R., 25th Madras N.I., to Lizzie, daughter of Capt. G. Proudfoot, at Madras, Feb. 14.

PARLBY, Lieut. B. S. B., H. M.'s 6th Bengal Eur. Inf., to Margaret M., daughter of the late Major M. A. Bunbury, at Barrackpore, Feb. 8.

PICARD, J., to Miss Anne Baiher, at Bombay, Feb. 21.

ROSIE, Rev. T., to Margaret, daughter of J. Leech, at Chowpatty, Feb. 16.

SANGER, J., to Miss Phoebe V. Kyte, at Poona, Feb. 9.

SIMEON, Capt. E., H. M.'s Bengal Artillery, to Lavinia, daughter of the late Maj. Willows, at Delhi, Feb. 7.

STRANGE, T. P., to Miss Harriet E. Brown, at Madras, Feb. 1.

#### DEATHS.

BURRETT, Louisa, at Bombay, aged 40, Feb. 3.

BURKE, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Poodoepelt, aged 58, Feb. 11.

CONNORS, Emily L. J., inf. daughter of C., at Seetapore, Feb. 1.

DAVIES, Jane E., wife of R. H., at Lahore, Feb. 14.

DHOYLE, Major William, late 2nd Madras L.C., at Trichinopoly, aged 63, Feb. 9.

DUN, Kate B., wife of Capt. P., at Dingnapulley, Feb. 12.

EVANS, Capt. H. Bengal Horse Artillery, at Meerut, Feb. 8.

FREEMAN, Elizabeth M., inf. daughter of J., at Bombay, Feb. 21.

GOMPERTZ, Lieut. W. U. E., 16th N. I., of fever.

MAXWELL, Lieut. Stuart J. M., Royal Horse Artillery, at Umballa, Jan. 23.

THOMAS, Charles, at Huldwannee, aged 24, Jan. 28.

YOUNG, Ens. T. H. attached to 23rd N. L. I., at Nassick, Feb. 14.

#### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
March 16.

6th Drag. Gds.—W. E. Dakin, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Gair, prom.; A. Jones, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Blackett, ret.

6th Drags.—Lieut. F. B. Chapman to be capt., by purch., v. Dawson, ret.; Cornet J. Baskerville to be lieut., by purch., v. Chapman.

13th Foot.—Asst. surg. T. M. O'Brien, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Kirwan, who exch.

34th Foot.—J. O. Gage, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Jordan, prom.

37th Foot.—Lieut. S. Hawkes to be adj., v. Bunn, who resigns the adjutancy only.

46th Foot.—Ens. S. J. Carlow to be lieut., without purch., v. Hammond, prom.; Ens. C. B. C. Speake to be lieut., without purch., v. Couchor, dec.

52nd Foot.—Lieut. and Capt. A. W. Adair, from Coldstream Guards, to be capt., v. Hon. G. H. W. Windsor-Clive, who exch.

73rd Foot.—A. J. Ashmore, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Galway, prom.

75th Foot.—J. O. M. Vandeleur, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Tarby, ret. The resignation of Asst. surg. R. Woods, as stated in the *Gazette* of Feb. 21, has been cancelled.

79th Foot.—Lieut. col. R. Grove, fr. h.p. unatt., to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Sir J. Douglas; Brev. lieut. col. T. B. Butt to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Grove, ret.; Brev. maj. K. R. Maitland to be maj., by purch., v. Butt; Lieut. J. E. Allen to be capt., by purch., v. Maitland; Ensign W. H. McCausland to be lieut., by purch., v. Allen.

87th Foot.—Asst. surg. W. Armstrong, fr. staff, to be asst. surg., v. Collius, who exch.

#### BREVET.

Capt. T. R. Snow, 4th Bengal European L.C., to be maj. in the army.

Capt. and Brev. maj. J. Maycock, 53rd foot, to be lieut. col. in the army.

#### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. China, March 20, 1860.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria .....	£2,000	—
Madras .....	1,853	£11,503
Calcutta .....	9,100	110,100
Singapore .....	—	24,150
Hong Kong .....	—	60,303*
Foo Chow .....	—	2,300
Shanghai .....	—	37,857
	£12,953	£246,311

\* £26,093 shipped by H.M.'s Government.



\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1860.

### MOFUSSIL JUSTICE.

THE old feud between the official and non-official English residents in Bengal, which appears to have lain dormant during the all-absorbing excitement of the late military revolt, has again broken out in Calcutta. In the absence of the official correspondence on the subject, it is in our power to give only a one-sided statement of the case, but so strongly corroborated by circumstantial evidence that it may be regarded as substantially correct. There is, certainly, more than sufficient proof of the unhappy jealousy that divides the two classes, and which can have no other effect than to weaken the hands of the Government, and that in a country inhabited by a hostile race, ever on the watch to profit by the errors of its rulers. There where, of all places in the world, common interests should most closely bind together all members of the great Anglo-Saxon family, do we find the most bitter jealousy and heart-burnings, and the widest severance of opinions and sentiments. The time may have been when it was not unnatural that the responsible servants of the East India Company, often sore beset in maintaining the authority of their princely masters, should have viewed with no friendly eye the somewhat reckless proceedings of the adventurers who, moved by the indomitable energy of their race, successfully strove to establish themselves in a still unsettled country, and among a people entirely alien to them in laws, language, religion, and social usages. But such a feeling has long since become an anachronism. Both men and circumstances have undergone a complete change during the last quarter of a century. Now-a-days the planters are gentlemen by character and education, and, excepting in official position, in every way the equals of the covenanted servants of the Government. In some respects, indeed, they are superior to the latter. For instance, they possess a more thorough and intimate knowledge of native habits, manners, and modes of thought, and are consequently more able to form a correct judgment of the actual position of Europeans in the country. Owing to this more perfect acquaintance with the people among whom they live, they have all along been sensible of the thinness of the ice which conceals the fatal whirlpool destined sooner or later to engulf the heedless officials who now, ever and anon, perform such fantastic evolutions on the shining but slippery surface. It is the conviction of the innate corruption of the natives, their total want of principle, and deep-seated hatred towards their rulers, which has filled the mercantile and industrial European community with such horror and dismay whenever it has been proposed to invest native magistrates with jurisdiction over themselves in criminal cases. They have suffered enough from their gross partiality in civil actions not to dread being placed under the power of their irreconcilable enemies in matters affecting the

liberty of their persons as well as the contents of their purse. More than once the attempt has been made to introduce what the non-official residents with bitter scorn designate as "The Black Acts;" but hitherto the determined attitude assumed by them has deterred the Government from driving them to desperation. There can be little doubt that, if such a criminal folly be ever perpetrated, the most respectable European residents in the Mofussil will dispose of their property at any sacrifice, and withdraw from a country where personal security is denied to them. And yet, in face of all this, and notwithstanding a long experience of the native character, Mr. Sconce, the member for Bengal, has chosen the present moment for a revival of this insane agitation. The remonstrances of Sir Bartle Frere, indeed, prevailed upon him to withdraw his motion for the present; but there appears to be much reason to apprehend that he will return to the attack at no very distant period. The ostensible motives which have actuated Mr. Sconce to insult his countrymen are traced by himself to a curious affair that occurred near Ranee-gunge about eight months ago, and which is sufficiently suggestive to be described at some length.

It came to light in August last that the dewan of the Bengal Coal Company had illegally confined three defaulting ryots in a godown or warehouse. On being made acquainted with this circumstance Mr. Alexander, the acting magistrate at Ranee-gunge, summoned to his court—not Beharee Lall, the dewan, who alone was accused, but—Mr. Lord, the company's superintendent. The magistrate himself admits that no charge had been instituted against that gentleman. "It is true," he says, "that neither the plaintiff nor his witness asserts that he was seized or confined by Mr. Lord's order, or that he was taken before Mr. Lord previous to his being shut up, but nevertheless I consider I am bound to act by what I heard and saw in the matter." The only apparent ground that existed for the conclusion at which Mr. Alexander so hastily arrived was the fact that the key of the godown was kept in Mr. Lord's house—as if the dewan could not have invented a dozen plausible excuses for obtaining it. However, Mr. Lord's complicity being held to be thus established, he was summarily fined 300 rupees in each case, or 900 in all, of which 50 rupees were given to each sufferer. The fine was, of course, immediately paid, and notice duly given of an appeal to a higher court. It will scarcely be credited, but there is no doubt of the circumstance, that upon this Mr. Alexander employed the public-crier to "tom-tom" through the district that any one who would come forward to give further evidence against Mr. Lord should be protected from all annoyance; but, to their credit be it said, not a single native responded to this insidious invitation. Mr. Lord's appeal was naturally successful, and an order was issued that the amount of his fines should be returned to him; but it does not appear that any reprimand was administered to the officious and indiscreet magistrate, so eager to strain the law against his own fellow-countryman. Foiled in this instance, Mr. Alexander proceeded with all the more zeal against those who were really accused. According to the *Englishman*, "these were Beharee Lall, the dewan

of the Coal Company, the Chuprassie who was found standing at the door of the godown, and four of the company's servants employed in collecting the rents and other management of Kejarah, one of the company's villages." Now, it should be premised, had the defaulting ryots been detained in July no offence would have been committed, but a new Act came in force in the beginning of August which rendered any such detention illegal. Under such circumstances it might have been thought by most persons that a nominal punishment for the first offence under the new order of things would amply have satisfied the ends of justice. But Mr. Alexander was of a different opinion, and moved by a fervent philanthropy he determined to vindicate the majesty of the law with a high hand. The evidence, indeed, was not very clear, but that is a matter of very secondary importance where a conviction is a foregone conclusion. So far as the case is before us it seems that a ryot repaid in person to Mr. Alexander, and complained that he had been confined against his will in one of the Coal Company's godowns. At the preliminary inquiry he stated that the four collectors had asked him to accompany them to Ranee-gunge, that he assented to their request, and on the road met a friend whom he engaged to transact some business for him during his absence from home, and that at a certain point on the road the defendants left him, after which he proceeded in company with some other persons to the Company's premises. No charge whatever was made against the latter parties, but the collectors, who had used no manner of restraint whatever towards the plaintiff, were actually prejudged in their absence and committed for trial.

The case then passed into other hands, but Mr. Alexander's successor was worthy to walk in his footsteps, and short work was made of the defendants. The dewan was condemned without a hearing, and without any attempt at identification, to six months' imprisonment, and a similar sentence was passed on the four collectors, though the charge of illegal detention was in no way brought home to them. This strange decision was also appealed against, when Mr. Russell, the Sessions Judge at Buncoorah, commuted the sentence on the rent-collectors from six to three months' imprisonment, and declared that the dewan had been illegally convicted. "Ah! then justice, after all, was fairly administered." Your pardon, gentle reader. The dewan having been condemned illegally was not therefore acquitted. On the contrary, he was sent back to be tried a second time for the same offence; and on again appearing before the magistrate the latter asked the plaintiffs if this were Beharee Lall; and when they answered in the affirmative, the unfortunate dewan was ordered into confinement. Subsequently, bail was accepted in the sum of Rs. 4,000 hard cash, deposited in Court; but Beharee Lall was nevertheless compelled to be in attendance at Cutcherry every day from ten A.M. till five P.M. Such is Mofussil justice; and when on the appeal the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Doyne, insisted that the conviction was against the express forms of law, the Government prosecutor—that is, the magistrate who had committed him—is said to have replied that that was of no consequence, because, "if such a principle

of adherence to forms of law were allowed to prevail, the public business would never be got through." In one respect, indeed, this case may be thought to prove too much. Is it possible that native magistrates could commit greater blunders, or be guilty of greater oppression, than these European mal-administrators of the law? The only true remedy for such an intolerable state of things is the requirement of a judicial training on the part of all civilians who aspire to magisterial functions. We are not unaware of the importance of the local knowledge acquired in the revenue department, but there can be no reason why a certain period of time should not be so employed before judicial, or even magisterial, functions are placed in the hands of those who prefer that department to the other. As things now are, the European community is inflamed by hatred and contempt of men who know nothing of law, and who care still less for equal justice, and these feelings are participated in by the natives, though in a higher degree. But arms will never long avail where the "toga" is despised.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 16.

#### THE NAWAB OF THE CARNATIC.

Mr. SMOLLETT rose to ask the Secretary of State for India, if he would consent to lay upon the table of the House a copy of a despatch from the Governor-general of India, dated the 14th day of November, 1855, and copies of letters from the Government of Madras, respectively dated the 12th day of October, the 20th day of November, and the 4th day of December, 1855, reporting the death of his Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic on the 7th day of October, 1855; and copy of a despatch from the Court of Directors of the East India Company replying to these communications, announcing that the dignity of the nabobs of the Carnatic had expired, and that the treaties which secured the rights and title of the family of the nabob were at an end. The hon. gentleman stated the circumstances, that the late Nawab died in 1855, leaving no issue, that his uncle, who was his nearest heir, applied to succeed him, but that, after some correspondence, the Court of Directors, acting on the report of the Governor-general, decreed that the title was extinct. Lord Dalhousie, in his minute of his seven years' administration, took credit to himself for this extinction of the dignity, contending that the treaty which invested the grandfather of the late Nawab was one made personally with himself, and that his successors were invested with the title only by the grace and favour of the company. He (Mr. Smollett) contended, on the other hand, that the treaty was not made a personal one, but was made with the family, and made the title hereditary. He quoted extracts from the treaty to prove this, and concluded by asking the question.

Sir J. FERGUSSON said he believed there was no treaty in existence which established the hereditary right of the uncle of the late Nawab of the Carnatic to the dignity which had been held by his nephew; and he could not help expressing his regret that his hon. friend should have taken that opportunity of directing an attack against the Indian administration of Lord Dalhousie.

Sir C. WOOD stated, in reply, that he was prepared to lay before the House not only those despatches, but all the papers connected with the subject. He thought he had a right to complain of the extraordinary and, he hoped the hon. gentleman would forgive him for adding, the unfair course which the hon. gentleman had pursued upon that occasion. The hon. gentleman had merely given notice that he would ask whether there would be any objection on the part of the Government to produce certain documents, and

upon that notice he had founded an attack on the Government of Madras and on the Government of India, but more especially on the administration of Lord Dalhousie. The natural result was that he (Sir C. Wood) was not prepared at that moment to answer the charges put forward by the hon. gentleman. He could then only express his belief that Lord Dalhousie could not have been guilty of such conduct as the hon. gentleman had imputed to him; and upon due notice he would be ready to enter into a detailed consideration of that subject.

#### THE INDIAN NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION.

Colonel SYKES asked the Secretary of State for India whether the natural history portion of the Indian Museum had been offered to the British Museum. He could state that he had himself contributed a portion of the Indian collection, and that he had given it not to the Imperial Government but to his former masters, the East India Company. He had also to ask the right hon. baronet whether it was true that a telegraphic communication had been received by him from Calcutta in six days?

Sir C. WOOD said he had to inform his hon. and gallant friend and the House that he understood the natural history portion of the British Museum was about to be removed from its present site; and as it was desirable that that great collection should now be made as complete as possible, he had thought it right to offer its managers such portions of the Indian Museum—which after all was but an imperfect one—as they might require for the attainment of that object. In reply to the second question of his honourable and gallant friend, he had to state that he believed the telegraphic communication was complete between Calcutta and Alexandria; but that there seemed to be a break in the line at some point in Europe, and probably either at this side of Alexandria or at Malta. He had not himself received a telegraphic communication from Calcutta within the space of six days; but a communication from Calcutta had that day been received in the City dated the 10th of March, and which had not, therefore, occupied more than that time in the transmission.

#### THE TRADE OF CENTRAL ASIA.

Mr. W. EWART said he wished to inquire of the Secretary of State for India whether the Indian Government were adopting any means for the extension of our trade with Central Asia. He believed it was very desirable that a trade should be opened with that portion of the world through Thibet. Russia was greatly extending her commerce in that quarter, and he had no doubt that on fair terms we should be able to compete successfully with her in that market.

Mr. W. EGERTON had to put a question to the Secretary of State for India relative to the trade with Central Asia. He wished to ask the right hon. gentleman whether the road which was begun by Lord Dalhousie, from India to Central Asia, through Simla, was yet completed.

Sir C. WOOD stated in reply that the question put by his hon. friend the member for Dumfries (Mr. Ewart), with respect to our trade with Central Asia, was a matter, no doubt, of great importance, and had not escaped the attention of the authorities either in India or in this country. He had that morning had a conversation with Sir John Lawrence, who had lately filled the position of one of our Indian administrators with such distinguished ability, not only in war but also in peace, and he had been informed by him that every possible effort had been made of late to open a communication between India and Central Asia, from which such large quantities of wool were to be obtained. He found that the value of the wool exported from the port of Kurrachee, which had amounted in the year 1853-54 to £180,000, had risen to £303,000 in the year 1857-58. Some years ago a Chinese commissioner had been sent into Thibet, and an English commissioner had been sent from India, in order that they might meet and take joint measures for facilitating the trade of that region; but the proposed meeting of the two commissioners had never taken place; one of them had been mur-

dered; and no further steps had been taken in the matter. He was happy, however, to be able to state that instructions had been given to Lord Elgin to enter into negotiations with the Chinese government for the friendly settlement of that subject. In answer to the question which had been put to him in reference to the progress made in the construction of the road to Central Asia through Simla, he had to state that he was not then prepared to afford any precise information upon that point.

#### THE INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. A. MILLS wished to ask the Secretary of State for India whether there was any objection on the part of the Government to lay upon the table of the House the minutes in council in Calcutta of the 2nd and 7th of January last, by Lieutenant-general Sir James Outram and Sir Bartle Frere, on the question of the amalgamation of her Majesty's Indian forces with the British army. In the year 1859 the Indian army commission had presented a report in which no step appeared to have as yet been taken. But he did not blame the Government for the delay which had taken place in the matter, because the principal question with which they had to deal was one of considerable difficulty, and one which had given rise to a remarkable conflict of opinion among the witnesses who had been examined by the commissioners. He should add, however, that it was extremely desirable the Government should decide as speedily as possible one way or the other, in favour either of a local army, or of an enlargement of the line in India.

Sir C. WOOD wished to observe that before any question connected with the organisation of the Indian army was brought before the House it would be his duty to produce not only the papers to which the hon. gentleman referred, but also a variety of other documents bearing upon the subject.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).—The prospectus of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company (Limited) is issued. This company is formed with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, for the purpose of working certain mines of coal and iron at Mopani and Tendukera, in the Nerbudda Valley, and near the line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It is mentioned that "the company receive from the Government a concession of the mines upon most favourable terms, a nominal rental of £10 or 100 rupees per annum being paid for the first five years, to be increased to 1,000 rupees per annum after that period, and to merge in the royalties payable after the fifth year, and afterwards a very moderate royalty of 4 annas or 6d. per ton on coal sold, and 1 rupee or 2s. per ton on all iron manufactured." Reference is made to the favourable character of these terms in comparison with those arranged in the case of the Bengal Colliery Companies, whose operations, nevertheless, have been very successful. The names connected with the present undertaking are very respectable. The capital is fixed at 120,000 in £20 shares, with a deposit of £5 per share.

RED SEA AND INDIA TELEGRAPH.—The first ordinary general meeting of the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company was held on the 19th inst. The chairman, Mr. J. C. Marshman, expressed satisfaction at the completion of the company's cable from Alexandria to Kurrachee, and stated that although there is at present no telegraphic communication between Candia and Alexandria, it is expected that the entire line will be opened from London to Calcutta in the course of two months. The financial position of the company he showed to be exceedingly good. In October the receipts from messages between Suez and Aden amounted to £377, and in January to £815. It was estimated that the two sections of the line would yield £22,000 per annum. The system will in a few years be extended to Australia. The amount of capital guaranteed is £800,000, and the company

have power to increase it to one million if necessary. Meanwhile, of the original £800,000 there is still a balance unexpended. The directors' report was adopted.

**SALARIES TO EAST INDIAN OFFICIALS.**—A return has been made to the House of Commons, showing the annual salaries and emoluments of all Indian employes. The salary of the Governor-general is £25,000 a year, in addition to which there is an outfit allowance of £5,000, and other allowances, which in 1858 amounted to £12,863. The four ordinary members of the Supreme Council receive £8,000, and an outfit allowance of £1,200, and they are appointed at home. The four ordinary members of the Legislative Council receive £5,000, and the clerk to the council £3,000. The secretariat is composed of five secretaries to the Government, three of whom have £5,000, one £3,600, and one £3,000; four under-secretaries, two at £2,400 and two at £960; and four assistant under-secretaries, one at £720 and three at £600. The list of officials is so long that we can only notice a few of the more important items it contains. The chief commissioner of Oude receives £6,600 a year, and there are 37 assistant and deputy-assistant commissioners with salaries ranging from £4,200 to £480. The lieutenant governor of Bengal has £10,000, and allowances which amounted in 1858 to £1,738, and the lieutenant governor of the North-West Provinces and of the Punjab receives the same salary, with allowances varying slightly in amount. The governor of Madras receives £12,800 a year, with £2,500 for his outfit; and the members of council £6,400, with an outfit allowance of £1,000. The governor and members of council at Bombay receive the same sums. Among the low salaries of subordinate officials we notice a few of £120, but these are rare; £240 is the lowest in most departments of the Government.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 16. Alfred the Great, Wilson, Foo-chow; Evening Star, Ewen, Shanghai; Wave of Life, Sangster, Ceylon; Jubilent, Fielder, Hondeklip Bay; James Paton, Allison, Penang; Bolden Lawn, Milbank, Manila; Lady Cecelia, Lindsay, Mauritius.—17. Malvern, Mowbray, Penang; Sarah Newman, Gibson, Calcutta; Shannon, Skelton, Mauritius; Helen Douglas, Welch, Manila; Inogen, Ferguson, St. Helena; Queen of Ava, Williamson, Mauritius; Northern Crown, Hallett, Calcutta; Ran, Zellinger, Maulmain; Edwin Flye, Weaver, Bombay; Dunmail, Bowman, Calcutta; William, Milton, Shanghai.—19. Flying Spray, Pole, Shanghai; Southern Bell, Patten, Foo-chow-foo; Cleveland, Wawn, Foo-chow-foo; Sydney, Grant, Macao; Aden, Bell, Whampoa; Queen of India, Gray, Ceylon; Royal Charles, Castle, Mauritius; Mont-eagle, Lorby, Bombay; Amelie Marie, Svendsen, Algoa Bay; Samarang, Kelly, Calcutta; Henrietta, Cumming, and Mary Catherine, Morrison, Mauritius; Black Prince, Greenhough, Madras; Elizabeth, Owen, Manila; Harrington, Haddock, Algoa Bay; Witch of the Seas, Hammond; Euphrosyne, Pearce; Carl Ronneberg, Lund; and British Barner, Taylor, Mauritius; Gortscherie, Henderson, Kurrachee; Anne Armstrong, —, Aden.—20. William Prowse, Williams, Madras; Kirkland, Colledge, Whampoa; Lahore, Tesseyman, Mauritius; Nile, Owen, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. China, from SOUTHAMPTON, March 20, to proceed per str. Nemesis, from SUEZ, For MALTA.—Pavmaster Deighton, Capt. and Mrs. Hill. For MADRAS.—Mr. W. Turnbull, Mr. C. H. Carr, Lieut. J. J. Barclay, Maj. gen. and Mrs. McCleverty, governess, and three children, Mrs. Sullivan and infant, Ens. A. B. Onslow, Mr. A. R. McMahon, Mr. Cherry. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. J. W. McMullen, Capt. R. Murray, Mrs. H. Johnson and infant, Mr. W. Morr, Mr. Outram, Mr. L. Jackson, Lieut. C. Grant, J. H. Alexander, A. Waterfield, J. A. M. Patton, T. B. Bouleau, Ens. H. Murray, Capt. Sir J. Hill, Lieut. W. C. Brown, Mr. T. A. Davis, Capt. E. A. McGregor, Lieut. J. H. Rochford. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Lambert and infant. For SINGAPORE. Mr. J. Fry. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Cowdery, Mr. G. Gray. For HONG KONG.—Mr. J. P. Watson, Dr. Arnot, R.A.

Per str. Vectis, from MARSEILLES, March 28, to proceed per str. Nemesis, from SUEZ. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Bevan and infant, Lady Jackson and two children, Mr. H. A. Eglington, Mr. G. N. Wyatt, Mr. A. Murray, Lieut. H. H. Chapman, Lieut. K. W. Cameron. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Geddes, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Brett, Miss Phillips, Mr. Mollivo, Mr. Paton, Lieut. T. P. F. Tytler. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Man, Mr. Burssonnet, Mr. Nuchtriel, Mr. Strichen. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Walkinshaw. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. Campbell, Mr. J. De Fieunes.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

IMPET, the lady of Capt. H. B., H.M.'s Bengal army, of a daughter, at 12, Camden-place, Bath, March 16.

PINKEY, the wife of Robert H., Bombay Civil Service, of a son, at Bury St. Edmund's, March 16.  
SAVILLE, the wife of Capt. J. Walter, Retired List, H.M.'s Indian forces, of a son, at Torquay, Devon, March 14.

### MARRIAGES.

CHALDECOTT, Thomas A., M.D., of Victoria, Hong Kong, to Ellen L., daughter of Edmund Lucas, Esq., at All Saints' Church, Wandsworth, March 17.  
GRAHAM, Col. John, of Barnstaple, late of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, to Jane, daughter of Vice-Admiral Thomas Dick, at Dawlish, March 17.

### DEATH.

DALZIEL, Lieut. col. John, formerly of the Madras army, at 5, Crescent, Ardrossan, March 16.

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## BENGAL.

## JUSTICE IN THE MOFUSSIL COURTS.

The case of the Queen v. Oomeschunder Mookerjee, the commencement of which we reported in our issue of Saturday, and the result, terminating in the acquittal of the accused, in Monday's paper, is one which ought not to pass without comment, as indicating some of the dangers to which all doing business in the interior or subject to Mofussil courts may be liable.

The story is shortly this. About fourteen months ago a large native banking firm in Calcutta was robbed of money, chiefly consisting of Bank of Bengal notes, to the extent of 21,000 rupees. Notice was promptly given to the banks and to the police, and in spite of many efforts the notes have not yet been successfully put into circulation.

It appears from the evidence in the case, that in October and November last eight of the bank notes for Rs. 1,000 each made their appearance in Calcutta, and were at once traced, —6,000 to Kylaschunder Pal, commonly called Chowdry, and 2,000 to Kisto Bullub Paramanick, both residents at Santipore. On being questioned as to how they had obtained these notes, they both declared that they had received them and paid cash for them to the accused in the present case, Oomeschunder Mookerjee, who was head of the Native Establishment of Mr. John White, the proprietor of the large Bansbariah indigo concern in the district of Kishnaghur, and they produced letters from the Baboo of different dates, requesting that the notes might be exchanged for cash, and which they brought forward evidence to prove was done.

Upon this evidence there was nothing for it but to commit Oomeschunder Mookerjee for trial, for having issued notes knowing them to have been stolen; but fortunately for him, the robbery having been committed in Calcutta, it was considered that he must be tried in the Supreme Court, and the accused was thus enabled to employ English solicitors and counsel to defend him, and was tried by an experienced and trained lawyer and a jury.

On the trial it appeared that the plot had been got up with wonderful skill and ingenuity. It was quite in accordance with his practice, and the ordinary course of business, that Mr. White should receive bank-notes from his agent for the disbursements of his concern, that he should hand the notes to his head native to get cashed as he required the money, that the Baboo should send them to the nearest mart to be exchanged for rupees. The bankers produce the letters from the Baboo, making the request for the exchange of the notes, produce the coolies who carried the rupees, and who swear that they delivered them to the Baboo himself, in the station of Kishnaghur, and whom they identify as the man who received them. In short, the chain of evidence is complete and without apparent flaw, and if taken in a Mofussil Court, where, as Mr. Thoby, of Raneegunge notoriety, says, it is not usual or necessary to take evidence in presence of the accused, or to allow him to cross-examine, there can be no doubt that Oomeschunder Mookerjee would now be undergoing a felon's doom.

Fortunately the case was in other hands. The solicitors, aided by Mr. White and the accused, with infinite labour and trouble traced the antecedents of these coolie witnesses for many years. Only three were produced, but it had been ascertained, and counsel extracted from them the acknowledgment, that they were professional witnesses, that at the instigation of the Paul Chowdry they had appeared in a trial in the Kishnaghur Court some years ago, and that they had deposed in a charge of murder brought against Mr. Broderick, to the finding and identifying the body of a man as having been murdered, who subsequently was produced

alive. Other evidence was brought forward which satisfied the jury that the letters were forgeries, and that Oomeschunder was not in the station at the times sworn to, and he was acquitted, as the Judge said, with no stain on his character, but with heavy expenses to bear.

It may be that the Paul Chowdry and Paramanick were the dupes and tools of some cleverer villains, and that they were not aware of the plot which so nearly involved an innocent man in disgrace and ruin; but there can be no doubt that there was a deep laid scheme, the authors of which will perhaps never be discovered.

Had a European been charged with the crime it would have been almost impossible for him to have procured the evidence which in this instance has secured acquittal, and if arranged before a Mofussil court, he must in self-defence have had recourse to bribery and other objectionable means.

It is for this reason we contend so strongly against subjecting Europeans to Mofussil courts as at present constituted. We feel that they can afford no fair trial to a European, and that they would be used as a means of extortion, oppression, and fraud to an extent that can only be credited by those who have learnt what is possible from bitter experience.—*Englishman*.

## PASSING IN THE VERNACULAR.

With reference to the general order of the Commander-in-Chief, which appeared in our last issue, touching the nineteen officers whose examinations were vitiated, we cannot help thinking that the "declaration upon honour" on the part of candidates is not likely to effect much good. The youth who is determined to pass, by fair means or by foul, will have no more scruples about signing the "declaration" than had members of Parliament to avow that they possessed the necessary qualification for a seat. It is notorious that numbers of "honourable gentlemen" representing counties had not sixpence a year, much less £600—while others in scores sat for boroughs who never had the title of £300 a-year. In all such cases candidates make a compromise with their consciences, and regard these "declarations" as mere matters of form. We have known Dis-senters at the University subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles in order that they might take a degree. We have known Roman Catholics adjure the Pope in the halls of the inns of court, in order that there might be no obstacle to their call to the bar. When a man's prospects in life are at stake, a declaration on honour, or even on oath, is not very likely to stand in his way. We do not mean to say that every man would be guilty of telling a falsehood to promote his interests; but we fear the name of those who would may be accurately styled "Legion." At Oxford or Cambridge so much care is taken that it is extremely difficult for a student to take an undue advantage; nevertheless, some few instances have been known where the questions have "leaked out" before the day of examination in the Senate House. The son of an enormously rich Jew, a Christianized Jew, once bribed a compositor employed at the Pitt Press to give him a proof of the examination papers. £300 was the price paid; and had the nature of this ingenious Israelite been washed out of him at his baptism, he would have "passed" with ease. But providentially for the ends of justice, the Jew was in him still. Not satisfied with making a fraud the instrument for "chiselling himself into a degree," he must needs pant to make money by the transaction—and nothing short—usurious villain—of one hundred per cent. From twelve "men" who were certain of being "plucked" he received £50 each; and one of these "men," at a rather late period of the evening, communicated the secret to a very indiscreet friend, who communicated it to a friend of one of the Examiners. The consequence was that the

Jew, and those who shared in his fraud, were not only plucked, but expelled; for the Examiners, at the very last moment, changed the papers!

It is to the vigilance of the Examiners, and not to the "honour" of the candidates, that Lord Clyde must look for fairness. We all know how examinations were conducted some few years ago, when it was a *sham sine qua non* that no one could hold a staff appointment until he had passed in the vernacular. There ought to be in every district throughout India professional examiners on liberal salaries, and not gentlemen appointed without pay, and by chance, or standing in either service. We could recount many instances of gentlemen appointed to preside at examination committees who were far more ignorant of the languages than the youths whom they were called upon to question. The whole affair used to be a farce, and from all we have lately heard, irrespective of Lord Clyde's order, we sadly fear matters are not much improved.

Whilst dwelling on the subject of examination, we may be permitted to say a few words on what is known as "the competitive system." Anybody who can "pass," or obtain a certain number of marks, may become a Bengal civilian. The number of marks depends on the amount of classical, mathematical, scientific, or other knowledge of the candidate. The consequence is, that we are importing a great quantity of erudition packed up in very inferior cases; and before long it will happen that in wandering through the East, instead of now and then encountering a covenanted European "snob," the miracle will be to light upon a gentleman.

The natives of this country will mark the difference, quite as much as English people. We had lately the—not misfortune, but—amusement to be fellow-passenger with several of these "competitive" gentlemen. Albeit they were as learned as Jesuits, they gave us the idea of persons who had imbibed their manners and feelings in Kentucky. It was impossible to contemplate them on the quarter-deck of the *Simla* without being reminded of, and wishing to pin on their coat-collars, the Ace of Spades, upon which is printed, "For exportation only. £50 penalty if re-landed in Great Britain."—*Mofussilite*.

## MR. WILSON'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

This morning (Feb. 18) the very limited available space in the Council Chamber was closely packed with gentlemen of all classes, who had during the past week besieged the secretary with applications for seats which would have crowded the room ten times over. Of course the commercial and banking interests were fully represented; the clergy, the military, and the native landholders also attended in full proportions. All other business was of course set aside, and as soon as the council opened,

Mr. Wilson commenced his speech by remarking on the little probability there appeared this time last year that he would be induced to abandon his parliamentary career at home for this new field. He assured the council that the proposed measures, whether popular or unpopular, had the unanimous support of the Executive Council and the Governor-general, and were the result of earnest thought and sincerity of purpose. He thanked all parties, official or others, for the readiness with which information had been given, and though obliged to be severe in some of his remarks, begged to say that they applied to the discreditable system and not to the individuals.

The last authoritative Indian financial statement was that made by the Secretary of State in August, which showed a deficit of about ten millions. A statement sent from this Government in September exhibited a considerable discrepancy, and a more favourable view, which was not borne out by subsequent facts. The September account showed a deficit, including home charges, of £0,600,000, whilst according to the account he held in his hand the deficiency would amount to

£9,200,000. No fault was to be found with the parties who made up the September statement, and the mistakes were not to be wondered at when it was known that there was an error of £600,000 in the Bombay military estimates, and of £300,000 in those of Madras, on which it was founded. The interest on the railways, too, had not been taken into account, owing to the defectiveness of system, in which there must be a radical change. He proceeded to give a most lucid exposition of the actual financial position, declaring that it would be unworthy of him to attempt to varnish over weakness or to mislead by false hopes. For himself and his colleagues he declared that what he knew this day all should know. Referring in detail to the accounts for the last five years, Mr. Wilson showed that the mutiny had cost forty millions, involving an increased annual charge of two millions in interest, and pointed out in strong terms the value of peace, and the serious consequences of disturbance and rebellion, which should be known to and impressed on every one.

He alluded to former occasions when financial difficulties had been overcome without any recourse to taxation, but proved clearly that what Lord Amherst and Lord William Bentinck had to meet were but trifling in comparison to the present embarrassments. Referring to the war, he eulogized the principles on which it had been carried on, that every service had been paid for, and every claim met, and he said that the future historian would give credit to Lord Canning for the calmness and consistency with which he had pursued his course and policy.

The present position of India was worse than that of any British possession ever had been, and it was not to be endured that they should go on as hitherto with annual deficits to be met by open loans. He remarked in detail on the sources of revenue, commencing with land, the assessment on which, he pointed out, was in many cases too high, rendering reductions necessary; on opium, as a most dangerous and precarious source, dependent on a foreign country, where the cultivation might be induced from the very dearness of price and consequent present flourishing state of our revenue from it, and was, therefore, glad to understand that efforts were being made to increase the cultivation. To the Custom-house duties, which he went through in detail with a masterly exposition of the principles on which they should be imposed—proposing that transit duties for native States, especially of wool, should be abolished, that hides, hemp, and jute, should be free on export, and also tea, as well as books, prints, and works of art. On salt-petre he proposed a duty of Rs. 2 per maund, or £5. 10s. per ton, and on tobacco 8 annas per seer. He did not propose any increase in indigo, among other reasons, because chiefly produced by English capital and skill, and he had occasion emphatically to remark on the desirableness and even necessity of encouraging by all means European settlers.

He showed the failure in operation of the charge of 20 per cent. under the last imposed tariff, as having discouraged importation of the articles subjected to it, but included twists in the same category as piece goods, and would make it liable to the duty of ten per cent.; revisions of the valuations were to be made so as to be the same in all parts of India; the alteration in those duties to take effect from Monday next inclusive; but twists sold to arrive, and afloat on this day, to be admitted under the old duty. With reference to the objection that had been brought forward against taxing the Hindoos, Mr. Wilson proved by quotations from the "Institutes of Menu," that what he would propose was an absolute trifle to what that sacred book authorised; and then brought forward his large scheme for general taxation, which included a licence tax, in three classes, namely:—

One rupee per year for artificers.

Four rupees for retail dealers and small manufacturers.

Ten rupees for wholesale dealers, professional men, and merchants.

And an income-tax of 2 per cent. on all incomes of Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. On all incomes above Rs. 500, 3 per cent. for the imperial revenue, and 1 per cent. for local purposes—in all, 4 per cent. He adopted the schedules and principles of the English income-tax, and made no exception either of individuals or classes.

Mr. Wilson took occasion to remark on the monstrous claims put forward by the fortunate zemindars, under the permanent settlement, of exemption from taxation. He showed the utter untenableness of their position, and that it never was contemplated by Lord Cornwallis or acknowledged in any way. On the contrary, that Lord Cornwallis looked forward to the time when their increased prosperity and the general advance of the country would afford fuller sources of revenue. That Government had no hesitation in making the income-tax apply to zemindars as well as to fundholders, to all servants of the State, and, in fact, to every class. They felt that there would be difficulty in carrying out the tax with natives, but it was the business of statesmen to overcome difficulties, and they were not to be deterred from doing their duty. If there were risks they were prepared to run them. At the same time every consideration would be shown, the strictest secrecy would be observed, and if communities could agree with the commissioner to compound for the taxes and assess themselves, facilities would be afforded, under proper precaution, for their doing so. The only other tax he had to propose was that on tobacco. This was an article which was taxed in all countries; there were differences in opinions as to the mode in which it should be collected, Mr. J. P. Grant, among others, thinking it ought to be collected from the grower. He again scouted the idea that this would be any infringement of the permanent settlement.

With respect to the Imperial guarantee for the debt of India, he hoped that the people of India would never ask, nor the people of England ever grant it. He for one would never consent to such a measure. India must meet her own liabilities and must stand or fall by the consequences of her own proceedings.

He then summed up as to the probable result of these measures. Fortunately for India she had been so entirely free from all taxation that there were positively no data on which to make a calculation. No great diminution of the civil expenditure was to be looked for, but increased efficiency secured, perhaps, at greater cost. The country must hereafter be held by a European army, and large expenditure was necessary in building barracks and providing accommodation, but he hoped that the number of the forces would be gradually reduced, though this could not be done immediately.

He protested in strong terms against the suggestion that because the rebellion had taken place chiefly on the Bengal side of the country, Madras and Bombay should escape from the consequences. He pointed out that even at the present moment, notwithstanding that Bengal paid the whole of the interest of the debt, the deficiency in Bengal was less than that of Madras and Bombay. That now the great source of danger, the sepoy army, which statesmen had scarcely dared to speak of, had disappeared, and everything was peaceful and promising throughout the empire, attention might be immediately turned to administrative reforms, particularly in finance, in which he found the monstrous and discreditable anomaly to prevail of the financial department having only to look after the expenditure, with no knowledge or control of the income—that this had formerly been pointed out by that able statesman Lord Ellenborough, but without effect.

In conclusion he said that though the hoped-for improvements must be waited for, they were now in a position to wait; that the balances in the treasury were now better than they had been in any year since 1833; that in India they amounted to fifteen million and in England to four million six hundred thousand pounds, in all close upon twenty millions sterling; and though the reduction of expenditure would not

be immediate, and the new taxes cannot be expected to produce much for six months, still he expected to be able to go on without further borrowing, and certainly without having recourse to the discreditable system of open loans. He sketched the development of English trade under direct taxation, and the willingness of all classes to adopt that system more generally. He pointed out that he had proposed no novel method, that novelties in finance were dangerous; he adhered to modes followed by eminent statesmen, which events had tried and justified. He regretted that such classes as the clerks in the 'presidencies could not be more leniently dealt with, but there must be no exemptions, and he trusted to such a development of trade as should relieve them by improving their general position.

After an eloquent peroration he thanked the council for their patient hearing, and with a hope that a course of strict justice, pursued with neither fear nor favour, would find a general and generous support, he concluded a statement which, though occupying three hours and twenty minutes in delivery, was throughout masterly in conception and clear in detail.

Mr. Wilson gave notice that, either on Saturday, the 25th, or at latest on the Saturday following, he would introduce a Bill, the object of which would be to extend to the whole of India a system of well-secured convertible paper note currency. He afterwards gave notice of motion, that at the next sitting of the Council, or at latest in a fortnight, he would introduce a Bill, the object of which would be to extend to the whole of India a system of well-secured convertible paper currency.

The standing orders were suspended, and the Bill to alter the customs duties, in accordance with the scheme set forth in his speech, was read a first time. Consequently from this day the articles in the late tariff which were subject to 20 per cent. are now reduced to 10 per cent., excepting only tobacco. Cotton piece goods remain unaltered, but twists now pay the same rate, 10 per cent., but contracts to arrive, under which the goods were afloat on Saturday, are subject only to the former rate of 5 per cent. Transit duties are abolished, as are export duties on wool, hides, hemp, jute, oil, seeds, tea, and coffee. There are eight annas per seer on tobacco, and two rupees per maund on salt-petre exported.—*Englishman.*

#### COAL AND IRON IN THE PUNJAB.

An official correspondence regarding the existence of coal and iron in the Punjab has just been issued from the Public Works Department. It was originated by the Lieut.-governor of the Punjab, in August last, consequent upon the report of a committee, appointed by his order for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of coal and iron mines on the Murree Hills. Some specimens which the committee had "sat upon" were despatched to Professor Oldham, the head of the Geological Survey, and the report appeared so encouraging that the Governor-general resolved on "having the localities examined by a competent and scientific geologist, who would be able to furnish the Government with definite and reliable information, both on the scientific and economical conditions of the deposits." Mr. H. Medlicott, the Professor of Geology in the Thomason College, was the gentleman upon whom this duty devolved, and he proceeded at once to Murree. This gentleman had previously, while in charge of the Geological Survey Office, made an analysis of the specimens of coal forwarded by the Punjab committee, and obtained the following results:—

Of these specimens of coal, No. 1 contained 36 per cent. of volatile matter, 56 of carbon, and 8 of ash; No. 2, 30½ per cent. of volatile matter, 45½ of carbon, and 24 of ash; No. 3, 31 per cent. volatile, 37 carbon, 8 ash.

Referring to Mr. Medlicott's report, Professor Oldham, writing to the Government of India, D. P. W., in October last, observed that as far as the quality of the minerals forwarded was concerned, they represented good useful fuel, on the whole better than the average quality of Indian coal, but—and here came the dawning of discouragement—

Mr. Medlicott did not enter on any discussion on the probable amount of the supply, which would seem to be the most important question involved—but which, by the way, Mr. Medlicott does not seem to have been called upon to do, since it was only in reference to the specimens received that his report was required. However, the Committee in their statement had very plainly declared that in almost every instance in which coal was observed they had completely dug out the mass, such as it was; and this fact the professor naturally considered ominous of ill success. That his anticipations were not ill founded we now learn from the report of Mr. Medlicott, dated Camp Murree, 7th November, 1857, from which we take the most important portions:—

“For the first twelve days I engaged in visiting the localities examined by the committee appointed by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, as well as several other places reported by the natives since this committee ceased to act. All these localities are in the hills of the Rawul Pindee districts, between the meridian of Murree and the river Jhelum. My researches here proving altogether unpromising, I asked to be shown the report by Mr. Calvert, an assistant engineer on the Punjab railway, on a place in the Cashmere Territory not far from the Jhelum, in which report I was told Mr. Calvert asserted the existence of regular seams of good coal. From this report and the file of papers connected with it, I perceived at once that the coal in Jummo, and the rocks with which it is associated, are entirely different in character from what I had seen in the hills east of Murree. Had I seen this report in the first instance, I should have been satisfied by a much more cursory examination of the Murree rocks; but thinking the conditions of all were alike, I wished, in compliance with Mr. Oldham's instructions, to leave no place unseen. With the permission of government I therefore proceeded at once to examine the coal deposit near Kotlee, in Jummo. The discovery of coal, and the statements that have been published of its abundance in these hills, originated from Mr. Calvert's report.

“Before discussing the coal formation of Kotlee, I wish to explain the case of the Murree Hills, in the hope of satisfying those who are not familiar with such subjects, yet are unwilling to relinquish the hopes that have been raised. I would very briefly state the few simple facts upon which my opinion is founded. First, respecting the chemical or mineralogical question—the *quality*. The fossil substances used as fuel, and most of which are known by the generic name of ‘Coal,’ present every shade of composition, from that of wood to that of charcoal, which is approximately pure carbon: the process is one of carbonization, or more properly the escape and modification of the volatile elements of the vegetable substance; the varieties thus presented are known as ‘peat,’ ‘lignite,’ ‘common bituminous coal’ and ‘stone-coal’ or ‘anthracite;’ it is more or less arbitrary, at what points of the scale these names are severally applicable; for lignite and coal proper, it is usual to draw the line between the coals that do, and those that do not yield a hard cohesive coke, and it has been found that this property of coking does not exist, or but very imperfectly exists, when the volatile ingredients exceed about 25 per cent., or more generally the heating quality of coal is in proportion to the degree of carbonization. As an attendant fact, in lignite the vegetable structure is still more or less visible. Lignites, however, form a valuable fuel, when better coal cannot be procured. The geological facts affecting the quantity are equally simple. Vegetable substances become fossil (buried) in two ways, by accumulation in the place of their growth, and the covering over of such accumulations by sedimentary matter consequent upon the slow changes of level of the earth's surface; or else, vegetable substances become shifted and deposited with other sedimentary matter. The most regular and continual deposits of coal are proved to have been formed in the former manner.

“It is certainly not impossible that at some place in the group a sufficient accumulation of such materials may have been formed to make it worth working; but to exhaust this possibility would be the work of years; the specimens are not confined to any definite position in the formation, but scattered through a great thickness of strata, so that it would be almost a blind search through the whole.

“I now come to the Kotlee coal. Captain Babbage and I had some trouble in finding the localities mentioned in Mr. Calvert's report, owing to an unaccountable mistake made by that gentleman in his sketch map, in which the ravine of the hills with Dundela and Mohara is placed on the west instead of on the east of the Poonch, the main river flowing past Kotlee. Arrived at Dundela, however, we had no difficulty in recognising the main features expressed in the drawings. In examining this case, I wish, as far as possible, to accept Mr. Calvert's data; there are some few spots marked on his plan as

anthracite, and which I could not discover on the ground, but this hardly affects the general question. The rocks in the immediate vicinity of Dundela are thin carbonaceous shales and grits, with earthy ferruginous lime-stones; among them is ‘the bed or seam of coal or anthracite,’ varying in thickness from one inch to nearly two feet, undulating in chambers or bunches, more than in a continuous even seam. This is Mr. Calvert's description of the spot he selected from which to take his samples, and it may serve as a favourable type of all that is actually visible. Now, as I remarked above, ‘your *a priori* knowledge or direct observation (short of actually seeing good beds of coal) can be but very vague; the rocks enumerated are, no doubt, such as are frequently associated with coal, but it were contrary to all experience to establish a general rule to that effect. There is no kind of necessary connection between the phenomena; and numerous instances are recorded of such rocks being extensively carbonaceous, as in this case, without proving of any value. Upon these facts alone, therefore, I am convinced that no geologist could confirm Mr. Calvert's conclusion ‘that a further exploration must result in the discovery of good beds of coal.’

“In fine, it is my unhesitating opinion, that the rocks at Dundela give no prospect of a useful supply of coal.

“As regards iron, I did not see anything at Dundela that deserves to be called ore; that which the natives work very near at Moharee is very poor compared to most Indian ores. It is a concretionary hæmatite (red oxide), but very imperfectly separated from the clays, both locally and in the mass, which is irregular in size and direction; being apparently consequent upon the contortion and modification of the carbonaceous and ferruginous shales; its occurrence is very uncertain, much of what the natives work being found in isolated patches in hard lime-stone.”

Some further researches on the part of Mr. Medlicott led to no more promising result. Even with regard to the only remaining question—Whether the coal, such as it is, had not better be worked methodically, than left to the crooked devices of the natives, he says that the answer had better be indefinitely postponed. “The economy of systematic works,” he says, “would not be felt for a long time after commencing observations. Such a poor seam as this might never repay much outlay in working it; besides, it still remains to be seen if the stuff is workable at any price.”—*Hurkaru*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**SONTHAL PERGUNNAH.**—The following is an extract from a private letter from camp Edgi, of the Daman-i-Koh, twenty-five miles south of Rajmahal (Sonthal Pergunnah), dated 25th January:—“I am only skirting round these hills without entering them, but am glad once more to meet my old friends the Sonthals. The railway has been the making of them, and they flourish, and get drunk to their hearts' content. They are, however, good-tempered in their cups, and only a little noisy, but never quarrelsome. The railway has, however, made all provisions very dear, and I have a hard fight to get fowls at even three or four for the rupee, where they formerly were 16 and 20. Some of the sheltered bays outside these hills are very unhealthy, and one gentleman at Sitapahar lost no less than eight servants within a very short period, and my own camp has not escaped. Towards the close of the rains the mortality is something fearful, last year 3,000 out of 16,000 coolies dying off like rotten sheep, so that there was no means of disposing of so many bodies, and scores of their skeletons, still held together by the ligaments, are piled together in the nullah near this, the water from which I have been forced to drink. In a case like this I think even you would allow a dash of gin or wine to be both a palatable and wholesome addition. Another scourge in some places is the number of tigers, which carry off an incredible number of people from this district, upwards of 250 men in one district in six months; things got to such a pitch that Government have permitted the Sonthals the use of their arms again, of which they were deprived after the Sonthal rebellion; they, too, at that time suffered terribly from cholera. I very much doubt if 2,000 were shot and killed in battle, but I am credibly told that 20,000 at least died of disease

and privation when they were assembled in large numbers, and before they were dispersed. Mr. Cuthbert has been up here, with the design, I believe, of establishing a mission and schools among these tribes, but I know nothing of the details of the project.”—*Englishman*.

**Dacca, Feb. 4.**—An affair of a very serious nature has thrown the district of Tipperah into a state of alarm; a body of Kookies, reported to be some seven hundred strong, subjects of the Tipperah Rajah, invaded the plains at Kundul, a place about a day's journey from the station of Comillah, and by the last accounts they were plundering and burning the villages; some five hundred of the villagers are reported to have been killed. The authorities at Comillah rubbed their eyes, reported the matter to the commissioner, and called for information from the Rajah as to what his people meant. The Rajah, with an eye to business, replied, that he thought it must be the act of an enemy of his, “a relative.” This seems to have been satisfactory, and they appear to have gone to sleep again. The commissioner, however, was not so easily satisfied. The Chittagong police corps was marched against the Kookies without delay, and a telegram was sent to the commissioner of Dacca requesting him to send troops as speedily as possible for the protection of the station of Comillah. The requisition was met with a promptness that well deserves notice. At three p.m. on Thursday the message, stating what had occurred, and asking for troops, arrived in Dacca. The commissioner was absent on circuit, and the message was taken to the judge. The officer commanding the station was requested to furnish the required complement of men, boats were ordered to the ghaut without a moment's delay, there was no want of energy in any quarter, and within three hours after the arrival of the message Lieutenant Travers, commanding the Kamroop detachment, had marched his men down to the ghaut. They embarked and were despatched to the scene of action, and in about thirty-six hours after the message left Chittagong the Kamroops had reached Comillah, a distance of some seventy miles. This came of having “the right men in the right place” at a moment of difficulty. It is to be hoped that a thorough investigation into this affair will be ordered, and that some able active officer will be sent to make it. Some steps should be taken to control the subjects of this miserable ape of a Rajah, who is notoriously a mere tool in the hands of his Gooroo and his Amlah.—*Englishman*.

**GOWHATTEE, ASSAM, Jan. 30.**—There is a very serious question connected with these tea countries, which is causing considerable anxiety among planters, and which must soon come under the notice of Government. One of the conditions of the grants of land to tea planters is that one-eighth of the whole grant shall be cleared and rendered fit for cultivation within five years of the date of the grant, one-fourth in ten years, and so on. Should the grantee fail in any of the conditions the entire grant will be resumed,—all that may have been brought into cultivation and all remaining uncultivated. If the condition is strictly carried out by the Government, some of the leading planters and companies will lose their properties. The Government, however, should have very great consideration for the planters, for it ought to be remembered that tea planting is a new business to them all, and that nothing but the experience of years could have shown how difficult it is to bring into cultivation more than five or six hundred acres of tea land in any single situation. The Government itself has shown how completely unacquainted it is with tea planting, for in framing the rules for Assam, Sylhet, and Cachar, it has placed no limitation to the amount of land to be given to applicants. Thus it is that private parties and companies have got grants of ten thousand, twenty thousand, and even twenty-five thousand acres. It is beyond the bounds of possibility that one eighth of such grants can be brought into cultivation in five years, and it is to be hoped the Go-

vernment will revise the rules and limit the grants as they are limited in Kumaon, to two thousand acres. Or, better still, if it would sell in fee simple the waste lands, which would at once place the planter in a secure position, prevent him from taking more land than he could manage, and enable him to prosecute his business without the uncertainty and its attendant anxiety, of not being able to fulfil all the conditions of the grant, and losing at one swoop the fruits of years of labour and outlay. This is a subject involving large and important interests, and worthy, therefore, of your editorial advocacy. The Lieutenant-governor has ordered the Khas Mehals of Bengal to be sold. Let him sell the waste lands of Assam, Sylhet, and Cachar, and he will develop a trade that will make these provinces the most important in the Indian Empire, and in process of time will contribute in a great degree to render England independent of China for its supplies of tea. Wherever I travel I observe that the forest and waste lands have the soil suitable for tea cultivation, a rich, dark, vegetable mould on the surface, with a sub-soil of yellow, porous, friable, silicious earth, the whole so fertile that it supports a dense forest vegetation and the most gigantic grasses. Every kind of tree, and shrub, and grass not only love, but struggle for the soil; and these again are covered with innumerable creepers and parasites of every kind, among which the most beautiful and the most conspicuous are orchids, which cling to the trunks, or perch themselves upright on the horizontal branches of almost every tree of the forest. Unlike other vegetable and human parasites the orchids do not strangle or destroy their supporters. The oak, the saul, the peepul, the caoutchouc, the banyan or Indian fig-tree, which Milton said was the same as grew in Paradise, and which had leaves "as broad as Amazonian target," and a hundred others suitable for "tall ammirals," grow in great vigour, and are the monarchs of the forest; but at their base and around them, and pressing their way through their lower branches, are millions of bamboo trees, and palms and dates, and clusters of the graceful betel-nut tree. At their base again are net-works of creepers, and shrubs, and grasses, rendering the forest almost impenetrable, and showing how rich the soil must be which can support such a vast accumulation of vegetable life. Macaulay's beautiful description of the south-western part of Kerry occurred to me as I looked at the hills of Assam, and the words he uses, "freshness of landscape, warmth of colouring, brightness of foliage," &c., may apply to them with equal truth. Before leaving the valley of the Berhampooter to cross the range of hills which divides it from the valley of the Soorma (which I intend to do in a day or two), I wish to say a few words more on the all-important subject of tea planting. In a previous letter I said that the soil of the waste lands generally was most suitable for the growth of the tea shrub, but very few sites can be made available for this purpose for want of labour and roads to the rivers; chiefly, however, for want of labour. I have already spoken of the opium consuming habits of the Assamese, and the policy of prohibiting the free growth of the poppy, and such a measure would, no doubt, add considerably to the amount of labour now procurable. But it is not enough, and labour must be introduced from Bengal before the tea-producing powers of this province can be largely developed. I have heard that an agency for this purpose has been, or is about to be, established in Calcutta by parties interested in tea cultivation, but it should be recognised and encouraged by Government in the same way as the coolie agency for the colonies beyond sea. A free passage in Government steamers to the coolies and their families, protection to their rights, and proper treatment at the plantations, would assist most materially in inducing them to emigrate from Bengal—if emigration it may be called—to this province. It is not creditable to the Government that the planters of the West Indies and the Mauritius can obtain labourers from Bengal,

while they cannot be procured from one of its own most promising provinces. Let the labourer know that he will receive a fair remuneration for his labour, and above all, that his rights will be protected by a recognised agency, and there is no reason to suppose that he will not come here, as well as cross the sea to Trinidad or Demerara. As regards roads, the cost of making and keeping in repair such roads as would suffice for the transit of produce to the rivers, I have been informed by very competent persons, would not be very great. A Government hint also to executive officers that they were expected to attend to their duties, as well as to draw their salaries, would do a very great deal of good.—*Englishman*.

THE ALLAHABAD MELA.—For the first time since 1850 the great Allahabad mela at the junction of the Jumna and Ganges was held last January. The number of people present at one time is estimated at about 50,000. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was paid to Government by the owners of the various booths for stands. It is said the barbers alone were assessed at Rs. 2,000. In many spots of their enclosure the hair was ankle deep, shaving being a necessary preliminary to bathing. They believe that the Sirkar makes use of the hair. Probably the Kotwal makes a small revenue out of it. The Hindue proverb well expresses the different forms of worship at the three great seats of superstition—at Prayag, shave; at Kasee, walk; at Gya, pay.

CHEROOTS.—With a tax on tobacco in prospect it may be worth while to examine the mode in which the Spanish Government of the Philippines raises its tobacco revenue. The cultivation is in theory a strict monopoly, the cultivators being compelled to sell the leaf to the agents of the Government at the price of five dollars a quintal. The leaf thus collected is forwarded to Manila, where it is manufactured in the State factory, an establishment on a gigantic scale, employing some 20,000 hands. The cost of the cigars when made up is as nearly as possible Rs. two per thousand, a price which may make the Indian consumer sigh with envy. The Government tax, however, is more than six hundred per cent., and the selling price of cigars may be taken at Rs. thirteen per thousand. That, however, is an average, the "number two Cortados" chiefly consumed in India, costing Rs. 16 a thousand, a price the merchant quietly doubles for the benefit of the purchaser. Of the tobacco manufactured one-half is consumed in the islands, besides an indefinite amount of smuggled leaf; one-fourth is exported in the form of che roots, and the remainder is sent to Spain as a tribute in kind. The total produce of the monopoly is £1,200,000 a year, but the expenses are enormous, and the net outturn does not exceed half a million sterling. According to Sir John Bowring, a tax on the tobacco land, accompanied by an export duty, would admit of a reduction in price, while increasing the revenue. In any Indian tax the Government would probably leave the manufacture entirely in private hands, and tax the weed as it taxes spirits, in transit from the factory to the retail dealer. The consumption of these cigars in India is curiously small. To judge by appearances, this country must be one of the best customers of the *estanco real*. Almost every Anglo-Indian smokes. Few in Bengal smoke anything but Manila cheroots. There is scarcely a merchant in Calcutta who does not deal more or less in cigars. Yet the total importation of 1858 was only about 1,500 boxes of 500 each, valued at Rs. 20,000. That European luxury at all events does not afford much scope to the financier.—*Friend of India*.

THE SHAJAHANPORE MASSACRE.—Three of the Sepoys of the 28th N.I. who took a leading part in the Shajahanpore massacre have been sentenced to be hanged at Lucknow. They were clearly proved to have been the murderers of Mr. Ricketts, the collector, as he tried to escape from the church, and of Dr. Bowling while escaping with his family in his carriage. From the evidence it appears that Dr. Balfour and Mr. Lemaistre were killed inside the church, the Rev. Mr. McCallum, and Messrs. Ricketts and Smith out-

side. One of the scoundrels had enlisted in the loyal Lucknow regiment under a false name. When the spies made their appearance to search for him, he was found hid under some bales of clothing.

Mrs. MULLEN'S BENGALI STORY for native women, "Phulmani and Karuna," has been translated into Marathi, and extensively circulated in Bombay. A Gujarati version is nearly ready. A writer in a native journal compares it to "the classic narratives of humble life by Leitch Ritchie and Hannah More."

MEDICAL INVALID ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—The total loss of the Indian Branch of the Medical Invalid and General Life Assurance Society from the mutinies is from £70,000 to £80,000. The business transacted in 1858-9 was only 10 per cent. less than that in 1857.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2.—Sea Horse, Banks, Liverpool.—5. Cid, Carnetz, Havre and Trincomalee.—6. Gosforth, Porteus, Madras; str. Fiery Cross, White, Hong Kong.—3. Queen of England, Nolan, Point de Galle.—10. Lightning, Taylor, Hong Kong; Latona, Cammell, Nagapatam; Mayaram Dayaram, Brady, Mauritius.—11. Queen of the East, Bilton, Demerara; Aphrodita, Stewart, Liverpool; Polar Star, Pearson, Liverpool; Princess Royal, Howe, Liverpool; Lady Harriet, Havard, Pondicherry; Nimrod, Pearse, Melbourne.—12. Ocean Home, McDonald, Point de Galle; str. Nemesis, Weston, Suez; Kurragong, Shearer, Rangoon; Fatty Shaw Allum, Profum, Mauritius.—13. City of Edinburgh, Sodea, Glasgow.—14. Ann Bidden, Moss, Moulmein; New York, Agna, Hamburg; str. Viscount Canning, Blackmore, China; John Haven, Salter, Boston and Madras.—15. John Temperly, Beharell, London.—20. Rajasthan, Atkinson, Mauritius; Day Dream, Tulloch, Rangoon; Colonel Burney, Farlor, Rangoon; Huntress, Owen, Melbourne.—21. City of Madras, Conwell, Glasgow; Theresa, Wallace, San Francisco; Daniel Rankin, Rankin, London; Dartmouth, Davies, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Nimrod.—Mrs. and two Masters Smith, and Mrs. Whittan.  
Per Polar Star.—Miss Williams.  
Per Kurragong.—Messrs. I. H. Wheeler and J. L. Mumford.  
Per Fatty Shaw Allum.—Mrs. Beale and family.  
Per Nemesis.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. and Miss Chambers and infant, Col. Fordyce, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Dr. B. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Bran, Messrs. Shaw, Smith, Wilkinson, Winter, Mackinnon, Hornby, O'Garman, Ellis, Williams, Curran, Marraw, Drake, Hodge, Elliott, Webster, Lantour, Larkins, Hume, W. Murray, W. Spright, W. Sappett, R. Loveday, A. Morley, Schneider, G. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Wylly and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Muir, Rev. Mr. Fuschs, Mr. and Mrs. Probyn and infant, Mr. and Miss Delamaine, Miss Dawson, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Orr and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. Santry, Capt. Chichester, Col. Whritley, Miss Tisseudie, Miss Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. Goodall, Mrs. M. Garstone, Mrs. E. Jones, From MARSILLERS.—Mr. and Mrs. Mendes and four children, Mr. S. Karr, Mr. and Mrs. Lautour, Lieuts. Delafosse and Sewell, Maj. and Mrs. Groman, Capt. and Mr. Battve, Major Borroughs, Capt. and Mrs. Briggs, Major Hon. A. Anson, Messrs. Matthews, Macaulay, and Guelin, From MALTA.—Captain Wood, From SUEZ.—Col. Stisted, Angela Frizzoni, From GALLE.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Maude, Lieut. Duval, Dr. Hulse, From BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. Brown, Mr. Walton, From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, Mr. Lagarrine, Mrs. Hungerford and infant, Lieut. Braden, Messrs. Bancroft, Short, and Maclean, Sergt. Clark and wife.  
Per str. Viscount Canning.—Mr. and Miss Edmonds, Mr. Blackmore and child.  
Per John Haven.—Mr. and Mrs. Z. Demetrie.  
Per New York.—Messrs. Herlon, Reiche, and F. Brog.  
Per John Temperley.—Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, and child; Mr. and Mrs. Murray; Mr. Neal; Mrs. Beharell, and 2 children.  
Per Theresa.—Mrs. Wallace and child.  
Per City of Madras.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Miss Rough, and Mr. Lakersteen.  
Per Dartmouth.—Capt. H. E. Craigie, B.C.E.; Lieut. H. Click, 8th M.N.I.; Lieut. Bander, Lieut. 37th B.N.I.; Lieut. Farquhar, 2nd B.E.C.; Surg. I. McLellan, B. Army; Capt. and Mrs. Toogood and two children; Mrs. Craigie; Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Miss Decohunt, Mr. Richardson.  
Per Daniel Rankin.—Maj. and Mrs. Hardinge, Mrs. Rawlins and child, Capt. Moseley, H.M.'s 42nd regt.; Dr. Oldham, Mrs. Wilk and child, Lieut. Murphy, H.M.'s 16th regt., Mr. Jennings, Dr. and Mrs. Brown, Messrs. Onsecrea and Larsan, Mrs. Deacon, two Miss Deacons, and Mrs. Leary.  
Per Day Dream.—Mrs. Tulloch and two children.  
Per Col. Burney.—Mr. T. Harris.  
Per Lightning.—From HONG KONG.—Golam Hossein Meggie, Mr. E. M. Moses, Mr. J. De Silva, Mr. Vicente, and De Portaria, Esq. From SINGAPORE.—Ed. S. Fullan, Esq., Mr. D. E. Benjamin, and Mrs. E. Benjamin.  
Per str. Burniah.—Mr. Davies, Mrs. Agabeg, Mr. and Miss Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohen, Master Agabeg, Capt. and Mrs. Steel and family, Mrs. Wickham and two children.  
Per Gosforth.—Mrs. Lushington and Mrs. Portins.  
Per str. Fiery Cross.—Mr. Routh and Mr. Channey.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 3. Str. Fire Queen, Baker, Rangoon and Port Blair.—4. Startled Fawn, Tundell, London; Franklin Haven, Sears, London; Belgravia, Wharton, London; Thomas Lowry, Dempester, Trinidad; City of Tanjore, Tepping, London.—5. Str. Baltic, Melville, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein; L'Imperatrice Eugenie, Rotaree, Bordeaux.—6. Hindostan, Stewart, Suez; Napoleon, Carrier, Mauritius; Octavia, Dale, China; Walmer Castle, Daniell, China; Orissa, Bond, Balasore.—7. Emma, Caillot, Bourbon; Mars, Anderson, China; General Godwin,



Marshall, Muscat; Janet Willis, Stubbs, Bombay.—8. Anne Royden, Afflick, Liverpool; Jessamine, Mahony, Hong Kong.—9. Rowenna Wilson, Hong Kong.—10. Str. Governor Higginson, McMillan, Madras and the Coast; Sonora, Briard, Sydney or Melbourne; str. Colombo, Hicks, Suez; H.M.'s I.N. str. Comandante, Hurlock, I.N. Uncertain.—11. Louis Napoleon, Valency, Madras.—12. Blenheim, Atkinson, London; Holmsdale, Ferris, London; Perigney, Sardin, Bourbon, via Mauritius; Riezic, Barret, Muscat.—13. City of Manchester, Watson, London; Queen of India, Alexander, London.—14. Thos. Hamlin, Cowans, Demerara.—15. Shelomith, Adams, Judda; Beverley, Chase, Muscat.—22. P. and O. Co.'s str. Nubia, Farquhar, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nubia.—For MADRAS.—Capt. Gibb, Asst. surg. Johnson, Capt. G. Emmerison, Mr. J. Lyall, Mr. DeLeyris, Rev. and Mrs. Gritton and infant, Sir John and Lady Inglis and infant, Capt. Cochrane, Mrs. and Miss E. Stanley, Miss Smith, Mrs. Wheaton, Mr. Black, Col. Babington. For GALLE.—Capt. J. L. Nation. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Wickham and family, Lieut. LeMesurier and Mr. D. MacKinlay. For HONG KONG.—Lieut. G. Poole. For SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Lindsay and family, Mr. J. Parratt. For MALTA.—Mr. W. Stalkart, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ward. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Allen, Mr. H. Swinhoe, Mr. C. W. Gale, Dr. and Mrs. Irvine and child, Capt. McLeod, Mr. J. Boudet, Mr. H. H. Poe, Mr. Strachan, Mr. C. Harland, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and child, Mr. John Ogle, Mr. George Bryant, Mr. Self, Mr. Dalzell, Col. North, Mr. R. T. Callan. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Ainslie and children, Mrs. Ransom, Mr. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Apear and family, Mr. H. R. Wilson, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Perry and infant, Mrs. Sage, Mr. DeVayne, Mrs. Fitzgerald and children, Maj. Sale, Lieut. Phillips, Col. Hon. W. L. Pakenham, Mrs. Tyler and child, Mrs. Norman and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. Anderson, Lieut. Perryn, Mr. N. McNicol, Maj. and Mrs. Jarvis, Capt. Lang, Mr. Heywood, Mr. Bishop.

Per Agamemnon, for LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Francis and three children, Maj. Tennant's four children, Mr. and Mrs. Check, Mrs. Cave Brown and four children, Capt. and Mrs. Webster and four children, Col. Haldane, Mr. Thompson and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. Read and four children, Mr. McDermott and three children, Miss Lacroix, Mrs. R. W. Glasse and child, Mr. H. I. Lee, Rev. Messrs. Wenner and Sykes with eleven children, Mrs. H. Dixon and four children, Rev. W. and Mrs. Brooks and four children, Mr. W. J. Longmore, Master Dixon, Mr. Reed's four children, Rev. T. and Mrs. Supper and four children, Mr. Pierce Taylor's two children, Mr. Brae's two children, Mr. Blunhardt and three children, Mrs. Christopher and four children, Miss Mackinnon, Lieut. Hunter, Lieut. Troup, Miss King, Mrs. J. Stalkart and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Brandt and four children.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Feb. 25, 1860.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	44 to 45	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	18 0 to 19 0	
Do. 5 do.	8 4 to 8 0	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	18 0 to 19 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal	
New 5 do.	0 4 to 0 8	

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	8 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	10 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	9 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	9 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	10 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1½ to 2 1½
Do. with documents, do.	2 1½ to 2 1½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 0½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0½ to 2 0½
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0½ to 2 0½

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	" 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 84
5½ ditto ditto	" 100	" 92
New Treasury Bills	" 100	" 95

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	At Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	6000
Agria Bank	500	650 to 600
North-Western Bank (winding up)	400	"
Delhi Bank	500	650 to 600
India General Steam	1000	1700 to 1800
Ganges Company	1500	600 to 610
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1780 to 1800
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	500 to 510
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	75	10 to 15 dis.
Bonded Warehouse Association	410	350 to 360
Calcutta Docking Company	700	830 to 850
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	200	8 as. dis.
Assam Company	200	340 to 345
East-India Railway Company	220	Rs. 8 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	60	45 to 50

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	8 to 10 4
Doubloons	"	82 8 to 32 14
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	22 6
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	14 8 to 15 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	101 12
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 212	4
Mexican do.	"	221 0 to 223

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 10s. to £4.  
To Liverpool, £2. 5s. to £3. 10s.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Feb. 22).—*Piece Goods*.—A general steadiness has prevailed, and gradually prices of almost all descriptions of goods have improved more or less in value, as well as in demand. The transactions in Piece Goods have been again very limited, although the buyers show more inclination to buy largely at current rates, which sellers do not feel inclined to accept. *Grey Shirtings*.—Their demand and value have lately improved, and are about 2 annas per piece higher, with good prospects. *White Shirtings*.—In fair demand at firm prices. *White Figured Shirtings and Brocades*.—In good request, particularly 36 inches by 40 by 54 yards. Brocades also are very much wanted. *White Jaconets* are selling freely at one anna per piece advance for low and middling qualities. 38 inches at Co.'s Rs. 1-12 to 5-0; 45 ditto at 3-2 to 6-0. *Grey Madapollams*.—Improving, and prices are one anna higher. 32 inches 42 reeds at Co.'s Rs. 2-3; do. 50 do. at 2-5 to 2-6; do. 56 do. at 2-8. *Cambries*.—Rather quiet and little doing. 60 inches 24 yards at Co.'s Rs. 4-0; 60 do. at 5-0 to 5-1. *White Twills*.—In moderate demand, at about 1 anna per piece higher. 36 inches 40 yards at Co.'s Rs. 5-7. *Full Mulls*.—Rather dull at previous rates. White are in better demand, and rather higher. *White Mule Twists*.—Owing to the increase of the import duty, prices are about 2 pie Morah higher, particularly for No. 40.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, Feb. 22).—*Indigo*.—Market continues firm, and better prices were obtained at the late public sales. *Saltpetre*.—Very little shipped for Great Britain, and the inquiry for other ports also continues limited. 5 to 6 per cent. refraction sales are reported at 10 to 10-4 per manded. *Raw Silk*.—Supplies are very small, and very little has been done since our last. *Silk Piece Goods*.—Business, even at a reduction, very limited. There is scarcely any good quality in the market. *Luc Dye*.—There is a fair demand for fine qualities. W.B.L.D. sold at Rs. 82-8, and S.L.D. at Rs. 70. *Hides*.—In good demand for Great Britain, and prices are fully maintained. *Jute and Hemp*.—Jute is taken freely for Great Britain. For Hemp there is no inquiry. *Oil Seeds*.—Landed: owing to supplies being abundant, prices have fallen. The Greek houses are operating largely at 2-10 to 2-13. Rapeseed in very little request. *Caster Oil*.—In some demand for Great Britain.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW POLICE.—A serious encounter between the Madras new police and the Hindoo inhabitants of Vellore took place on the 6th of February. A body of the police, said to be partially intoxicated, stopped an idol procession in the streets, arrested the tom-tom players, and carried the idol to the thannah. The shops were at once closed; the people rose, and besieged the station-house. An official asked them to remove the idol, but they refused. Government had defied it. Away with the new police!—The military were called out, but the commanding officer could not prevail on the leaders of the excited mob to remove the "swami." At last, under the protection of the troops, the shops were re-opened, the "swami" was marched back with all the honours, and the police looked on. There were not less than 8,000 people collected.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.—The report of the "Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund" for the past year shows continued progress. There are 556 subscribers. In the children's branch there are 154 subscribers for 481 children. The total receipts were Rs. 84,321 or Rs. 4,791 in excess of the preceding year. The disbursements were Rs. 77,757, of which 37,212 were for pensions, or Rs. 2,268 in excess of 1858. The funded property now amounts to Rs. 6,85,616. The Appropriation Fund exhibited a balance of Rs. 2,22,755-9-2 to the credit of the Widows' Branch, and of Rs. 71,646-11-8 to that of the Children's Branch, after deducting all the annuities paid during the year. The fund is in a healthy state. The number of subscribers is larger than that of the Calcutta Uncovenanted Service Fund.

THE TRADE RETURNS OF Madras for the year 1858-9 show an increase of imports to the value of about forty-seven lakhs of rupees, but a decrease of exports to the extent of above sixty-four lakhs. The latter is attributed to the unfavourable season and deficiency of produce. The trade was altogether, with re-exports and treasure, about eight and a half millions sterling, or one-fourth of that of Calcutta and Bombay. This shows a total decrease of one and one-seventh millions sterling on the previous year.

THE SWINGING FESTIVAL.—The magistrate of Tinnevely reported to Government on the 25th January, that neither the swinging festival nor the ceremony of walking through fire had been per-

formed in that district during the year 1859. Government directed this fact to be brought to the notice of the Home authorities, with reference to a despatch from them, dated the 22nd October, 1856.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Feb. 10. Frank Flint, Robinson, Glasgow.—11. Edendale, Spence, Sunderland; York, Redpath, Negapatam.—16. Colbert, Bonnelair, Penticottah.—17. Fairie Queen, Thomson, Glasgow via Colombo.—18. Barham, Consett, Coconada.—20. Gen. Caulfield, Richard, London.—21. Str. Hindostan, Stewart, Rangoon.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Barham.—Col. Pinson, Mr. Suke, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. Leageant, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Tulloch and family and Mr. Black and family.  
Per General Caulfield.—From LONDON.—Dr. Griffith, Dr. Fergusson, R. G. Begg, Esq., T. S. McGus, Esq., Capt. and Mrs. Benwick, Master Benwick.  
Per str. Hindostan.—Capt. and Mrs. Philips and two children, Lieut. Hay, Capt. and Mrs. Davis and child, Lieut. Barnett, Lieut. and Mrs. Grant and infant, Asst. surg. Ogg, Lieuts. Easton, Court, Keith, and Wright, Brev. maj. West, lady, and three children, Ens. McGhee, Lieut. Yeoman, Mrs. Whelan and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Marsack, Miss Bardin.  
Per P. and O. str. Nubia.—From CALCUTTA.—Capt. Gibb, Asst. surg. Johnston, Capt. G. Emmerison, Mr. J. Lyall, Mr. DeLeyris, Rev. and Mrs. Gritton and infant, Mercia Mohideen, Lieut. Pooles, Sir John and Lady Inglis and infant, Capt. Cochrane, Mrs. and Miss E. Stanley, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Black, Mr. Wheaton, Col. Babington, Capt. Hicks, Maj. and Mrs. Dean and child, Mr. J. Moser.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 11. Enmonia, Gronow, London; Mersey, Mourilyan, London via Northern Ports.—12. Trajalgar, Taylor, Coconada.—17. Alert, Price, Calcutta; John Edward, Woods, London via Northern Ports; Selene, Jacobson, Akrah; str. Pottinger, Wright, Calcutta; Tubal Cain, Wells, Calcutta; Colbert, Bonnelair, Northern Ports; Bellona, Miller, Calcutta.—23. Defiance, Daly, Northern Ports; Fairlie, Cowan, Rangoon and Maulmein.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pottinger.—Col. A. M. McCally, wife, and four children, Capt. C. Wight, wife, and three children, Capt. E. N. Norton, wife, and two children, Lieut. J. V. Morris, Lieut. A. T. Laughton, Lieut. J. Ward, Lieut. J. Huddestone, Ens. N. Wylly, Surg. C. Barclay, wife, and four children.  
Per Tubal Cain.—Maj. J. F. Stevens, wife, and child, Capt. T. J. Barton, wife, and child, Capt. R. R. Ricketts, Lieut. J. H. Clubbly, Lieut. A. Christy, Ensign Gahan.  
Per Defiance.—For MASULIPATAM.—Capt. Versturm, Lieut. Wheeler.  
Per P. and O. str. Nubia, to SOUTHAMPTON.—Brig. E. Poole and child, Mrs. R. F. East and infant, Mrs. Higginbotham and infant, Mrs. J. B. Pharoah, Hon. D. Arbuthnot and three children of Mrs. Vicegerce, Col. H. L. Harris and child, G. P. Lake, Esq., J. Gooldeen, Esq., Mrs. Gooldeen, Miss Gooldeen, To MARSEILLES.—Three children and servant, R. H. Bell, Esq., Madam Ravise and two children, A. J. Arbuthnot, Esq. To MALTA.—J. Lyall, Esq. To SUEZ.—Col. F. C. C. Mrs., and Master Cotton. To BOMBAY.—Mrs. Capt. Rammell, Captain J. Stephenson. To GALLE.—J. Nicholas, Esq., J. W. Lberry, Esq.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Feb. 27, 1860.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities	8 per ct
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn	8 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills	7 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 8 months	10 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	9 1½
Credit, to 6 months'	9 1½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	9 0½
" " " 3 do.	9 0½
" " " 1 do.	9 0½
" " " Sight	9 0
H.M. Treasury Bills	none
Bank of England Post Bills	2 1
Mauritius Government Bills	nominal
Ceylon do.	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	4 pm.
Do. on Bombay	par.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859	31 pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	6½ to 6½
4 per cent.	1832-33	"
"	1835-36	22½ dis.
"	1842-43	"
"	1854-55	"
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt		No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds		½ to ½ dis.
Bank of Madras Shares		6½ pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....each Rs. 10-9



also a schedule showing the labour employed and the tax due on each estate in one district, the precursor of some thirty or forty others of a similar character. Of course the planters are dissatisfied at having to pay for a scheme from which as yet they have derived little or no benefit, and this feeling will not be allayed when it is generally known that there is now no chance of the steamers being at work this year.—*Ceylon Overland Observer.*

## BURMAH.

RANGOON.—Captain Grant's trial still continues. Commencing as it did on the 19th of January, it is rather a long one, but the witnesses are so numerous, that I fear the defence, which is now going on, will last some time longer. The Commissioners are patiently going through the unpleasant task. The general impression here now is, that Captain Grant will get over it—but I cannot but think that this affair will oust him out of civil employ. Those implicated in the concoction of these scandalous charges against him, I am however of opinion, will not escape. The evidence for the prosecution has been the most contradictory. Captain Grant, in his written defence, particularly dwelt on the fact of two professional lawyers being retained for the prosecution, when the Act under which he was tried only stated that "a competent person" was to conduct the prosecution. One of the prosecutors on the part of Government (or at least the one who assisted the prosecutor) was seen by a military officer in court (a spectator) nodding to a Burman witness for the prosecution, when he was deposing against the defendant. This same assistant is an officer in the Pegu commission, lately a pleader in these courts. The matter has been brought to the notice of the court and placed on record, as well as strongly dwelt on in the defence. The head clerk of the commissioner's office figures most prominently throughout the case. The defendant has got his defence printed, together with all the correspondence connected with these charges, as well as the former charges brought against him by the commissioner of Pegu, which latter he got over. If the two charges are not proved (the third was abandoned, as the witnesses had bolted), it will look very ugly indeed on the part of those who had a finger in the pie.—*Madras Athenæum.*

## JAVA.

The war on Boni has been brought to a close by the complete reduction of that country. On the 14th December General Van Swieten proceeded with a column from Palakka to Pampanua, accompanied by the Prince Aru Palakka and his followers. The march was accomplished in three days. Until they reached Timurong, a large campong some miles from Pampanua, the country was found very sparingly inhabited, and thus also little cultivated. It appeared to abound in deer, herds of ponies, and buffaloes. At Timurong a large population was met with, so numerous, indeed, that they seemed to have collected from all the scattered campoungs and houses of the neighbouring country. It was, therefore, found impossible to procure any houses in which the soldiers could be billeted, and they bivouacked in an open plain near a river. The people then brought fruit and poultry for sale, and offered a present of ten buffaloes, besides paddy for the horses.

While the troops proceeded by land, a marine division, consisting of three gunboats and four armed boats, containing 100 sailors and marines, besides twenty prahus with provisions, entered the river Chenrana, in order to try and reach Pampanua. No opposition was encountered, but owing to the strong current of the river they reached Pampanua a day later than the land division. The river was found generally to have a depth of two, three, to four fathoms, only one

place being noticed where there were only nine feet. Captain Kroeff, who commanded this division, and the commanders of the steam ships *Bali* and *Admiraal van Kinsbergen*, who accompanied him, were of opinion that the last-named steamer could steam up the river as far as Pampanua. Lieutenant van Gennep accordingly returned to the entrance of the river, and on the 22nd brought his steamer to anchor off Pampanua. The ascent was not accomplished without considerable trouble, as the draught and length of the steamer rendered it difficult to pass the many and sometimes sharp turns and bends of the river.

On the 26th December the troops returned to Palakka, which they reached in two days.

On the 20th the governor of Celebes and the dependencies arrived at the head-quarters at Palakka, to take a part in the political arrangements.

The blockade of the coast of Boni was raised on the 1st January last, and the commander-in-chief felt himself in a position to order the return of the 14th battalion to Sourabaya, and of the infantry, cavalry, and artillery serving in Celebes to Makassar. Up to the 5th January, besides a number of minor chiefs and nobles, eight of the principal chiefs of Boni, Sopping, and other neighbouring States had arrived at head-quarters, one of them announcing that Aru Ujung was on his way with the crown jewels.

At Sinjaai all was progressing most favourably. The fortification at Balangnipa was being rapidly proceeded with, about a hundred workmen being engaged upon it and the necessary materials readily furnished. The health of the troops was excellent, and supplies of all kinds, fowls, ducks, fruit, fish, vegetables, &c., were abundantly supplied at low prices. The inhabitants of the neighbouring campoungs had mostly returned to their houses with their buffaloes and ponies, and followed their usual occupations as if no change had taken place.

The measures taken by the Governor of Celebes to open up direct communication between Makassar and Balangnipa had been completely successful. Letters had been received by way of Maros and Chamba in three days.

The Queen of Boni, by giving up the regalia, has virtually ceded her rights to the throne of Boni, and her successor has acknowledged himself to be a vassal of Holland. The kingdom of Goa thus remains the only independent country in Celebes in alliance with Holland. The States of Soping, Wajo, and Guwu have declared themselves ready to enter into contracts of peace and friendship with the Government, and to recognise it as their suzerain. Major Kroesen died on the 15th Dec., in consequence of his wounds. The whole loss of the expedition by death, since it left Java, only amounts to forty-three, Major Kroesen being the only officer.

There is very little news from Banjermassing. Two servants of officers on board the *Onrust* appear to have escaped the general slaughter, and had arrived at Banjermassing. An expedition was to leave on the 20th January for the place where the *Onrust* was captured. The report of an attack on Banjermassing turns out to have been incorrect. It arose from a non-commissioned officer having mistaken the prahu of the Resident, when making its usual nightly round, for a fleet of hostile prahus. There is said to be treachery amongst the pangerans who surround the Resident, and it is suspected that they communicate intelligence to the rebels of all intended movements.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

Dec. 26.—The Ameer was still at Numlah. Allyjah Shah Murd Khan came from Jelalabad to receive the Dost, and brought some presents. The Dost asked the people of Gundluk and Jugdillah why they did not make some arrangements to render the road from Cabul to Jelalabad safe for travellers and merchants, as he had always received complaints from travellers and others that they were robbed on that road.

Surbulend Khan, one of the clan, replied that three months have elapsed since he had made arrangements to render the roadway from Kotal to Kurchukcha safe, by metalling the road and posting three thanahs; and that he had also assured travellers, that if any of them were plundered, he would make good their losses. The Dost then enjoined the other notables to use their endeavours and resources in making a metalled road between Cabul and Jelalabad, and to adopt some measures for checking the plunderers and robbers from committing depredations and outrages on the road. The Ameer left Numla about midnight, and arrived the following morning in Bala Baugh, in Mahomed Oosman Khan's fort. 27th Dec.—The Dost remained with Oosman Khan this day, and received many of the Sirdars and chiefs of the neighbouring villages. —Dec. 28.—The Dost started for Jelalabad on horseback, and ordered the troops to march also for that place. The night having come on, the Ameer, Shere Ally Khan, Golan Mahomed Khan, and the son of Shere Ally Khan, with fifty sowars, encamped at a place called Charbagh, where a Faqueer named Shahi Khan resided.—Dec. 29.—The Ameer arrived at Jelalabad, under a salute of three guns. The chiefs and Sirdars came to pay their respects to him, after which the Ameer visited Sirdar Golan Hyder Khan's garden, and expressed his regret that the garden was not completed before the founder's death. He also requested the gardeners to make the garden as beautiful as possible, and to spare no expense in making it showy and superb. The Ameer then went to Mahomed Ukbar Khan's Garden.—Dec. 30.—The Dost held a durbar this morning, and summoned all the chiefs and notables of Jelalabad, who all presented themselves to pay their respects to the Ameer. The durbar having broken up, the Dost retired, and had private intercourse with Mahomed Oosman Khan, Shere Ally Khan, and Golan Mahomed, till midnight. The subject of this private interview has not been disclosed yet.—Dec. 31.—The Dost held a durbar this morning, at which all the chiefs, &c., attended to pay their respects. Some Ghiljaes also came to pay their respects, and brought some presents for the Ameer. The Ameer ordered Allyjah Shah Murd Khan to erect a bath of Sung murmur (or white marble) at Jelalabad.

Jan. 1.—As usual, the Dost held a durbar, and the usual offerings and nuzzurs were made to him by the chiefs and sirdars of Jelalabad. The Dost told one sirdar, Saadut Khan, not to tax cattle so high as he has already done, and for which the Dost had already reproved him once; but that as a scale of the taxes 'was already sanctioned it should not be exceeded.—Jan. 2.—Peer Mahomed started from Cabul for Jelalabad and arrived there at midnight, to visit the Dost.—Jan. 3.—The Ameer held a durbar at Jelalabad, this morning, and summoned the chief and notables of the station, who presented themselves accordingly. After the durbar, the Ameer, with Peer Mahomed Khan, Gholam Mahomed Khan, Sirdar Oosman Khan, Abdool Gyas Khan, and Hafiz, held a private interview in the garden of Gholam Hyder Khan, after which the Ameer and others played some games of chess. About two in the afternoon the Dost took a ride to the river side, and commenced angling, and also ordered the fishermen to cast their nets into the river and catch fishes. At evening the Ameer returned to his camp. Rumour has it, that the Dost has despatched Shair Ally Khan to Peshawur, the truth of which I shall tell you in my next.—Jan. 4.—Nothing of interest transpired on this day.—Jan. 5.—The Dost held a durbar, at which all the sirdars were present. Shah Murd Khan also presented himself with some other chiefs. Some Khyberies under the employ of Shah Murd Khan represented to the Dost that they had not received their wages for the past year. The Dost asked Shah Murd Khan why he did not pay them, to which he replied that the khyberies had plundered all the merchants on the Khyber-pass, and that as he himself had suffered a severe loss he was unable to

pay them. The Dost informed the Khyberies that they were not entitled to any wages, on account of this illegal proceeding, but that they would be paid next year. Shah Murd Khan then took the complainants to his house to make some settlement with them.—*Jan. 6.*—The Ameer wrote a letter to Mahomed Hussun Khan, Hakim of Cabul, and requested him to send two Hindoo goldsmiths to Jelalabad immediately on receipt of the letter. The object of the Dost in sending for the goldsmiths was to despatch them to Kandahar, as spies to ascertain the exact quantity of gold which the mine yielded, and to inquire whether Sirdar Ameen Khan, Mahomed Naeem Khan, and Mahomed Rufeek Khan agreed with each other, and how the country was governed by them. The Dost also appointed three kossids to accompany the goldsmiths, and bring the intelligence from Kandahar.—*Jan. 7.*—At about noon an urzee was received from Sirdar Mahomed Shureef Khan, by the Dost, to the effect that he had left Cabul for Khelat-i-Ghilzie, by easy marches, confirming the people on his way in their loyalty to the Dost, and assuring them of the Ameer's endeavours to promote their interests. He was received at Khelat-i-Ghilzie by the chiefs and by the people with much pleasure, and remained there for two days. Some sirdars, sent by Mahomed Ameen Khan, arrived from Kandahar to receive him, and informed him that Mahomed Ameen Khan had sent them to request Mahomed Shureef Khan to come to Kandahar. The Ameer told Gholam Mahomed Khan that he was greatly pleased to observe that Mahomed Ameen Khan had some affection for his brother Mahomed Shureef Khan, which he manifested in inviting him to come to Kandahar whilst at Khelat-i-Ghilzie.—*Jan. 8.*—The Dost summoned Shah Murd Khan, and informed him that he was much pleased with the manner in which he governed Jelalabad, but that he was sorry to observe that some measures were not adopted to put down theft. The Ameer had received several complaints from the residents, stating that they were very frequently robbed, and that their property was insecure. The Ameer stated that some arrangements should be made to fine the Khelat-i-Ghilzies whenever any robbery was committed, as he suspected that they were the class of people who committed thefts generally. Shah Murd Khan agreed to devise some stringent measures to prevent this crime. The Dost then ordered Mahomed Ally Khan to caution the men of his regiment to be vigilant, and to prevent theft as much as they could.—*Jan. 9.*—The Ameer received an urzee from Koorum, from Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan, to the following effect:—"That the commissioner of Peshawur, with a British force, had reached the Wuzereeh hills, and arrested and punished the turbulent people, and imprisoned some and taken them to the snowy hills. The force then returned to Kohat. The Ameer remarked to Gholam Mahomed Khan, that the Wuzereeh Pathans, &c., are very wicked people, as they had the audacity to commit foul murders (which is an act of cowardice), but when they come in contact with a small British force, they make themselves scarce. If they have not the strength to fight why do they commit depredations? Gholam Mahomed Khan replied that the British Government is very merciful, but in the meantime it chastises those who rebel and prove ungrateful and turbulent. A traveller arrived from Kandahar, and stated that news had reached Kandahar from Herat that a force had marched from Mushhudd-Mukuddas for Herat.—*Jan. 10.*—Sirdar Shah Murv Khan received orders from the Ameer to arrest some thieves, who had committed robberies at Jelalabad. The Sirdar accordingly rode out towards Futtehabad, where he was joined by some of the chiefs of that place, and succeeded in arresting six thieves who belonged to the tribe of Sungoo Kheyls, of which two were blown away from a gun, and four were imprisoned for the time being, and the Ameer ordered that when the Sirdar should go to Sungoo Kheyl, these men should share the same fate in the presence of their brethren, who would also witness the punishment which

such misconduct deserved, and impress them with some fear.—*Jan. 11.*—A Loghurree came and represented to the Dost that he had murdered his wife and her paramour, as he had discovered them in the act of adultery; and also that in consequence of this the relatives of his wife were finding an opportunity to avenge her death; and that he had come to the Dost for protection. The Dost replied that he may go home and live peaceably, and not to fear; to which the Loghurree answered that the relatives of his wife were stronger than himself, and that he could not live in peace. The Dost then granted him a per wannah to the effect that if any one assaulted the Loghurree he would be severely punished, and his property confiscated.—*Jan. 12.*—The Ameer held a durbar this morning, as usual. The sepoy represented that wheat was very scarce at Jelalabad; and that it was not procurable some times. The Dost ordered them to bring it from Kutch, where it was sold at 4 seers (Cabulee) per Rupee. A detachment was accordingly sent to Kutch to purchase the grain.—*Jan. 13.*—The Dost received an urzee from the son of Sirdar Shere Ally Khan, by the hand of a kossid, dated Ghuznee—which contained the following intelligence:—"That agreeably to the orders of the Dost he had purchased blankets, &c., and was waiting for Naeem Khan and Mahomed Rufeek Khan to deliver the articles, but that up to the day of the despatch of the letter no one had arrived at Ghuznee to take the articles—owing probably to the large quantity of snow (1 yard deep) which had fallen in and about Ghuznee." The kossid also stated that about three feet snow had fallen in Ghuznee and two feet in Cabul. The Ameer was much surprised, and stated that if the snow continued to fall so heavily, it would be impossible for Naeem Khan and Mahomed Rufeek Khan to go to Ghuznee for the articles.—*Jan. 14.*—The Dost had a private interview with Gholam Mahomed Khan, Peer Mahomed Khan, and Sirdar Oosman Khan. This interview, I learned through the agency of one of the Dost's servants, was to the following effect:—"That a letter had been received from Mahomed Azim Khan from Turkistan; the contents of which were that he (Mahomed Azeem Khan) had met some men from Badhakshan, and that he showed every hospitality towards them. The Badhakshan people told Mahomed Azeem Khan that they were anxious that their country (Badhakshan) should be annexed to the Dost's possessions. On hearing this, Mahomed Azim Khan made preparations to march for Badhakshan, but the men who came from that place ran away on seeing the force intended for the occupation of Badhakshan being equipped. It is rumoured in Turkistan that a large force is marching from Bokhara (but for what destination it is not stated), and has crossed the river Hamoo. The Ameer has been written to come over to Turkistan. It is the intention of the Dost to start for Turkistan after eight or nine days.—*Jan. 15.*—The Dost, after the usual durbar had broken up, told Allyjah Shah Murv Khan to inform the sirdars, moonshees, and others, to have their accounts and other documents ready for his (the Dost's) signature within eight days. Shah Murv Khan accordingly requested the men to prepare the accounts. Some merchants arrived in Cabul from Bokhara, among whom was the agent of Meer Gholam Jan (merchant). I asked the agent of Meer Gholam Jan to give me some news of Turkistan. He stated that a large Russian force had come via Aga Musjid, and encamped three stages this side of Kokan.—*Jan. 16.*—The Dost received an urzee from Mahomed Afzul Khan, stating that the district of Moolk Khoos (which belongs to Turkistan) was formerly governed by Mahomed Shereef Khan, but latterly he had given it to Sirdar Ablool Roaz Khan. Some zemindars, who had absconded some time ago, had assembled together and intended an attack on Moolk Khoos. That Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan and he had both made preparations to resist the attack; and sent some troops and two guns from Tashkurgah, in company with Mahomed Azeem Khan's force. The Ameer replied that as soon as the turbulent

zemindars had assembled, he would also send a force under the command of one of his brothers.—*Jan. 17.*—Lalla Tootee Ram, accountant of Jelalabad, asked the Ameer if he would charge the pay of the Khyberies in the accounts. The Ameer replied, that the item may be charged in its proper place, but it should not be included in the total of the disbursements, and that this fact should not be revealed to the Khyberies. The Ameer received a letter from the Hakim of Cabul, stating that much snow had fallen at Cabul; and that the inhabitants were greatly distressed in consequence. Three sowars also arrived (in Cabul) from Ghuznee, who also stated that much snow (nearly three feet deep) had accumulated on the road from Ghuznee to Cabul.—*Jan. 18.*—Some merchants who were travelling from Jelalabad to Cabul were plundered on their way, at a place called Kurguch. The robbers wounded some of the traders (one severely) and took away all their merchandize. The merchants having left their wounded at Mama Khail, returned to Jelalabad and related all the circumstances of the disaster to the Dost. The Dost on hearing this was much displeased, and ordered 12 sowars to accompany the merchants, and to arrest Suabolund Khan, a ghilzie (the leader of the gang), and also the marauders.—*Jan. 19.*—Shere Ally Khan, with three regiments of infantry, some sowars and some guns, was in readiness to march for Sungoo Kheil against the tribe of Shunwarees, to arrest the robbers. Shere Ally Khan asked the Ameer how he was to deal with the insurgents when he caught them. The Ameer replied that some notorious thieves should be taken (from the gaol) and executed in the presence of the turbulent tribes, which circumstance would impress some fear in their minds, and induce them to give up the marauders. Shere Ally Khan and his force marched for Sungoo Kheil in the evening. Some time ago another serious complaint was presented to the Dost, in which some women (of Jelalabad) who had gone to Sungoo Kheil, to celebrate the marriage of one of their relatives, were plundered of their ornaments, and all that they had, on their way back from Sungoo Kheil. This circumstance, combined with the one above stated, greatly irritated the Dost, and orders were accordingly given to Shere Ally Khan to punish severely every refractory person among that tribe who would oppose and disobey his orders, and to arrest and execute as many highway robbers as he could trace.—*Jan. 20.*—The Dost held a durbar this morning, as usual, and at its conclusion invited Sirdars Gholam Mahomed, Oosman Khan, and Peer Mahomed Khan, to a private interview, and informed them that the Viceroy and Governor-general were shortly expected at Peshawur; and that it was requisite that he should prepare some handsome nuzzurs for presentation to his Excellency. The Sirdars replied that such was indispensably necessary. The Dost accordingly ordered the Sirdars to purchase some good horses (with their ornamental saddlery, &c.) a number of Turkey carpets from Persia; some large-sized mules from Persia; a number of camels; a lot of poshteens (sumbooree,) &c., and to get them ready. Sirdar Oosman Khan asked the Ameer whether he would go personally to pay a visit to the Governor-general. The Dost replied that it was not his intention to go in person, but that he intends sending Sirdar Shere Ally Khan with the nuzzurs, &c. The Sirdar reiterated and told the Ameer that it would be more suitable and customary for him to go in person. The Ameer said that he would see about it.—*Jan. 21.*—A letter was received by the Dost from Sirdar Shere Ally Khan, stating that on his arrival at Hissaruck (a district near Sungoo Kheil) he was received by the chiefs of that place with much kindness and cordiality, and was informed that the inhabitants of some of the neighbouring villages had deserted their homes, for fear of being arrested or capitally punished by Sirdar Shere Ally Khan; to which Shere Ally Khan replied that he had come to chastise only those people who would not obey the orders of the Dost, and such as would exhibit a rebellious



spirit.—*Jan. 22.*—At the conclusion of the durbar, the Dost invited Sirdars Mahomed Oosman Khan, Peer Mahomed Khan, and Golam Mahomed Khan, and asked them to propose some measures for sending some troops to Badhakshan and Koondooz, as he had received several letters from Mahomed Afzul Khan, complaining of the intended attacks of the rebellious tribes of Badhakshan and Koondooz, Oozbookes and other tribes on his frontiers. The Ameer also stated that as much snow had fallen on the road (from Cabul to Badhakshan), the path was impassable for troops, and that this was the difficulty he wished to overcome, and send some assistance to Mahomed Afzul Khan. Sirdar Oosman Khan replied that it would not be advisable to send any guns or cavalry, but only infantry, to the aid of Mahomed Afzul Khan; and that if any emergency presented itself, Mahomed Afzul Khan could send for some troops from Turkistan and manage affairs, for the space of eight or nine days, after which reinforcements would be sent to him; and then he could proceed against any tribe he wished, and punish them. An urzee was received from Sirdar Ameen Khan, dated Kandahar, stating that Mahomed Rufeek Khan and Nazir Naem Khan had arrived there; that previous to their arrival he had closed the gold mine, and set a guard over it, as the expenses over the mine far exceeded the income derived from the gold. The Nazir Naem Khan had proposed to lease the gold mine to a contractor who had accompanied him to Kandahar. The contractor consented to produce one maund thubrazee (equal to four seers English) of gold daily from the mine; and that he was anxious to know whether the Dost had any objection to the measure. The Dost smiled after reading the contents of the urzee, and remarked that Ameen Khan had not replied to his former letters regarding the gold mine; but since he had sent two other Sirdars after him he had now written and informed him (the Ameer) of the state of the gold mine. Sirdar Golam Mahomed Khan, Mooktear, ordered his subordinates to get the nuzzurs, &c., ready, as the Ameer is about to go to Peshawur in person, to meet the Viceroy and Governor-general of India.

—*Jan. 24.*—Information was received from Sirdar Mahomed Hussun Khan, Hakim of Cabul, that he had purchased 1,500 posteens, and despatched them to Turkisthan; and that much snow had fallen at Cabul; and the inhabitants were greatly distressed. Whilst the Dost was seated in the garden the sowars brought in Surbolund Khan, the robber, and the Ameer on seeing him was greatly irritated, and told him that during his (the Dost's) presence in Jellalabad all these robberies were being committed, and that if he did not trace the marauders he would be severely punished. Surbolund Khan replied that these robbers do not belong to his gang; because on the night of the robbery he had sent two of his brothers and some sowars after the thieves; but they belonged to the gang at a place called Suffaid Ko, or white hills. The Ameer insisted on his tracing the thieves, and informed him that if he failed to catch them he would fine him 4 Rs. on every 1 Rupee worth of property plundered. The Ameer gave him a few days' grace to discover the thieves.—*Jan. 25.*—At the conclusion of the durbar the Dost remarked to Sirdar Golam Mahomed Khan, that he had received news from Lahore, that the Governor-general of India had bestowed handsome khilluts, jagheers, and pensions, on Rajas, Chiefs, and Sirdars in Hindoostan, and to such as proved loyal during the mutinies. Golam Mahomed Khan stated that the Governor-general of India is possessed of much influence, and can bestow any grant he wishes on deserving and faithful subjects of the Queen; he also highly applauded the system of government which the British pursued. It is rumoured that the Dost had written to Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, stating that the Governor-general of India was expected at Peshawur on the 15th Feb., and that if he (Sooltan Mahomed Khan) was anxious to accompany him, he was welcome, and the Dost would introduce him to the Governor general, a thing which he long ago desired.—*Lahore Chronicle.*



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

##### ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS IN COMMAND OF BRIGADES.

*Camp Thugwarrah, Jan. 31.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to publish the following further rules regarding the allowances to be granted to officers succeeding to the temporary command of brigades:—

When a regimental officer not commanding his regiment succeeds by seniority to the temporary command of the brigade, he will be granted an allowance of rupees (400) four hundred per mensem as staff.

A military staff officer becoming senior officer at the station will exercise the command of the brigades without any extra allowance.

*Fort William, Feb. 10.*—No. 146.—The undermentioned officer has returned to his duty on this estab., without prejudice to his rank:—

Asst. surg. W. Delpratt, att. to 3rd Punjab cav.; date of arr. at Bombay, Nov. 12, 1859.

No. 147.—The following order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

*Dated Jan. 24.*—No. 57.—Granting leave of absence to Europe, on m.c., to Lieut. W. Jackson, 53rd N.I., asst. engr., Kohat div., for 2 years, under old regs.

No. 148.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on furl.:—

Capt. T. E. Webster, 63rd N.I., for 8 years, under old regs.

No. 149.—Mr. E. C. Ryall is prom. from the 2nd to 1st class sub-asst. great trigonometrical survey, fr. Jan. 1, 1860.

No. 150.—The commission of the undermentioned officer is antedated as specified, under the operation of G. G. O.:—

Brevet.—Col. G. S. Maling, 18th N.I.; June 20, 1857.

##### QUALITY OF RATIONS.

No. 152.—With reference to the rule by which the decision of a regimental committee is made final on occasions of the quality of articles tendered as rations being deemed objectionable, it is directed that when tea or any other article of ration supplied from Government stores is deemed objectionable, it shall, in every case, be submitted to a second, or station committee, and be dealt with according to the rules in paragraphs 8 to 19, section 18 of the military regulations.

2. Whenever a commissariat officer shall place before any committee a written opinion to the effect that any particular article condemned will improve by keeping, the article in question shall not be destroyed by the committee, but shall be returned to the commissariat officer.

*Public Works Dept.—Hd. Qrs., Camp Jullundhur, Feb. 1.*—No. 13.—Transfer:—Mr. T. Login, exec. engr. of the 2nd class, now employed in Bengal, is transf. to N.W.P., and will receive orders as to his employment from the gov. of the N.W.P.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Khurtarpore, Feb. 2.*—No. 14.—Appointment:—Mr. C. Anderson is app. permanently exec. engr. of Cawnpore terminal division, Ganges canal.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Plugwara, Jan. 31.*—No. 250.—Mr. C. Lindsay to be an asst. commr. of 1st class, in Oude.

No. 259.—The serv. of Asst. surg. A. Fitzgerald are placed at disposal of the chief commr. of Oude for employ. with Oude police.

No. 272.—Mr. J. H. Master, offic. dep. commr. of Chindwarrah, in Nagpore, is appointed a marriage registrar.

No. 273.—Lieut. col. C. T. E. Hinde, comdr. Nagode police, rejoined his appt. on Jan. 14.

No. 334.—Capt. A. R. E. Hutchinson, political agent at Bhopal, has leave for 2 mo., to Bombay, prep. to m.c.

No. 335.—Maj. A. L. McMullin, 23rd N.I., to offic. as political agent at Bhopal.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Feb. 10.*—No. 334.—Mr. R. Hampton has permission to res. c.s. from date on which the first mail str. in April next may be left by the pilot at sea.

*Fort William, Feb. 8.*—No. 31.—Appointments:—Probationary Asst. Engrs.—Lieuts. J. M. McNeile and J. P. Westmoreland are app. asst. engr. of 2nd class, with effect fr. Jan. 7.

*Feb. 9.*—Major G. E. Ashburner, 8th Bombay N.I., to offic. as 1st asst. to Gov. gen.'s agent for Central India.

No. 348.—Capt. F. A. V. Thurburn to be dep. commr. of the 3rd class, Oude.

No. 447.—Lieut. Ward, of the Oude frontier police, has privilege leave for 1 mo. fr. Jan. 8.

Lieut. E. Hill, comg. Oude frontier police, availed himself of the leave granted in G.O. dated Jan. 18 on 17th idem.

*Feb. 10.*—No. 448.—Leave of absence, on m.c., for 3 mo., is granted to Mr. A. Boulderson, late asst. commr. in Oude, in ext. Mr. Boulderson reported his return to India by the str. *Nubia* on 30th ult.

No. 449.—Capt. A. Brooking, superint. of the Irrawaddy flotilla, has 2 mo.'s privilege leave, to Madras, fr. Dec. 26.

Capt. H. Lewis, master attendant at Rangoon, will perform the duties of the flotilla office, in add. to his own, dur. abs. of Capt. Brooking.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Umritsur, Feb. 8.*—In consequence of reduction on the strength of the Rewah police, the Gov. gen. has dispensed with the servs. of Lieut. col. C. T. E. Hinde and of Lieut. B. Cracroft, and replaced them at disposal of military dept.

Appointments in the Rewah police:—

Lieuts. H. V. Mathias to be commandant, W. F. Ireland to be adjt.

The Gov. gen. is pleased to grant Mr. G. Campbell, judicial commr. Oude, leave to Eur., for 6 mo., from sailing of the 1st mail str. of April next.

*Fort William, Feb. 17.*—The leave to Mr. P. A. Walker, extra asst. commr. in Oude, in G.O. dated 27th ult., No. 287, is ext. to 2 mo.

Mr. G. Hough, Asst. commr. of Rangoon, rep. his departure for England on ship *Blenheim*, which was left by the pilot at sea on the 12th inst.

Lieut. Cumberlege ret. to his duty on 6th inst.

*Public Works Dept., Head Qrs., Camp Umritsur, Feb. 6.*—Promotion.—Lieut. C. H. Luard, engr., probationary asst. engr. and dep. superint., Western Jumna Canals, is prom. to grade of asst. engr. from 17th ult.

*Fort William, Feb. 16.*—Appointment.—Mr. C. Daly is app. a temp. Asst. overseer in Public Works Dept., and posted to Pegu.

*Camp Umritsur, Feb. 7.*—The serv. of Lieut. E. Y. Walcott, 57th N.I., are placed at disposal of foreign dept.

*Camp Daviepoora, Feb. 10.*—Mr. J. Leonard, head uncov. asst. in the ordnance branch of the audit depart., to offic. as 3rd asst. mil. aud. gen., in the room of Capt. F. D. Urquhart, on m.c.

#### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Feb. 16.*—The hon. the President in Council has been pleased to promote Asst. chapl. Rev. C. Sloggett to be chapl. fr. 9th inst., v. Rev. R. M. Price, ret.

*Military Dept., Fort William, Feb. 17.*—No. 179.—Lieut. col. G. Kirby, art., is perm. to ret. from the service, on pension of a lieut. col., fr. date of departure of the first mail steamer next month.

No. 181.—Returned to duty:—

Lieut. col. J. Fordyce, art.; Capt. R. C. Germon, 13th N.I.; Capt. J. P. Briggs, 40th N.I., on civ. employ.; Capt. G. M. Battye, 1st Eur. Ben. fus., on civil employ.; Lieut. W. Smith, 28th N.I., cant. jt. mag. and superint. of Abkaree Mehal, Allahabad; Lieut. H. G. Delafosse, 53rd N.I.; Lieut. R. M. Sewell, 71st N.I.; Lieut. H. B. Webster, 4th Eur. L.C.; Surg. R. W. Macaulay, med. dept.; Asst. surg. B. Simpson, med. dept.; and Asst. surg. R. Moir, med. dept.—Date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 12.

No. 182.—Admitted to the service, and prom. to rank of ens., leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

Infantry.—Messrs. A. R. Wilkinson, A. D. Ellis, H. E. Eliot, F. H. Williams, T. H. T. Drake, and G. C. de Lantour; date of arrival at Fort William, Feb. 12.

No. 183.—Superm. Capt. H. V. Timbell, art., is brought on estab. of captains, v. Capt. J. Abercrombie, dec.

No. 186.—The underment. officers are permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs., m.c.:—

Capt. W. C. Hamilton, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., dep. commr. of Dumoh, for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. G. A. Bishop, 2nd Eur. Bengal Fus., for 15 mo., under new reg.

Surg. H. Irwin, of med. dep., for 15 mos., under new reg.

No. 187.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proc. to Eur. on furl.:—

Capt. F. H. McLeod, regt. of artil., for 2 years, under old reg.

Capt. R. H. Sale, 9th N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 188.—Admitted to the service and prom. to rank of ens., leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment:—Infantry, Mr. W. F. Tucker, date of arrival at Fort William, Jan. 31.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Appointments:—

*Jan. 24.*—Mr. G. W. Battye to offic. as salt agent and superint. of salt chowkies in Tumlook.

**Feb. 4.**—Overseer D. Wren is trans. from the 2nd div. grand trunk road to the circular and eastern canal div.

**Feb. 9.**—Mr. G. G. Morris to be superint. of survey, 3rd or eastern div., and to exercise full powers of a coll. in districts of Dacca, Bullooh, Sylhet, Tipperah, Furreedpore, Backergunge, Mymensing, Bograh, Pubnah, Rangpore, and Rajshahye.

Mr. R. H. M. Warrant to offic. as superint. of survey, 4th or western div.

**Feb. 10.**—Mr. R. J. Richardson to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Sylhet.

**Feb. 14.**—Mr. W. H. Brownlow, sub. asst. to the commr. of Assam, is vested with powers of a principal asst. commr., while on ch. of the sub div. of Mungledye.

**Feb. 15.**—Capt. A. Francis to offic. as comdt. of 9th Bengal police batt.

Mr. A. G. Crewe to offic. as civ. asst. surg. at Puneah.

Leave of abs.:

**Jan. 24.**—Mr. R. Hampton, salt agent of Tumlook, for 4 weeks, prep. to retiring from the serv.

**Jan. 30.**—Mr. O. W. Malet, judge of Beerbhoom, for 1 month, under new rules.

**Feb. 3.**—Capt. J. L. Nation, comdt. of 9th Bengal police batt., for 1 month, under financial resolution of 6th ult.

**Feb. 9.**—Mr. W. Macpherson, in ch. of sub-div. of Bood-Bood, for 1 month, on m.c., under clause I. section VI. of the new rules, in ext.

Mr. S. M. Shircore, dep. mag. and dep. coll. and med. officer of Cachar, for 1 mo.

**Feb. 10.**—Mr. M. A. G. Shawe, judge of Sylhet, for 6 weeks m.c.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

**Judicial Dept., Camp Saharanpore, Jan. 30.**—No. 227a.—The servs. of Dr. A. G. Crewe, civil asst. surg. of Nursingpore, have this day been placed at disp. of the Govt. of India, in the mil. dept.

**Camp Roorkee, Feb. 4.**—No. 265a.—Mr. H. D. Willock, C.S., having reported his return to India from leave, is posted as an asst. to Rohilund div., where he will exercise the full powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll.

**No. 271a.**—Privilege leave of absence, for 2 mos., is granted to Capt. T. Pierce, 2nd asst. commr. of Ajmere, under rules applicable to military officers in staff employ, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Lieut. Phillips, adjt. of Mairwarrah local batt., will perform the duties of asst. commr.'s office, in add. to his own, as adjt. during leave of Capt. Pierce.

**Feb. 6.**—No. 279a.—The principal sudder ameen of Meerut will conduct the current duties of the judge's office at Meerut, dur. the absence, on priv. leave, of Mr. G. D. Turnbull.

**No. 281a.**—The servs. of Mr. R. H. Clifford, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Muttra, are temp. placed at disp. of Govt. of India, in the foreign dept.

**Feb. 7.**—No. 290a.—Mr. H. Lushington, having reported his return to India from furl., is posted to Azimgurh, to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade.

**Revenue Dept., Camp Roorkee, Feb. 2.**—No. 64a.—Capt. T. A. Corbett, asst. commr. of Jaloun, is vested with powers of a dep. coll., in order to enable him to adjudicate suits.

**Camp Roorkee, Feb. 6.**—No. 129a.—Lieut. A. B. E. Thomas, 4th Eur. regt., adjt. of Mirzapoor district batt. mil. police, is app. to be adjt. of the div., v. Lieut. H. N. Noble.

**No. 131a.**—Lieut. S. S. Sutherland, late 42nd Bengal N.I., adjt. of the Jubbulpore div. mil. police, N.W.P., is app. to offic. as comdt. of the Nursingpore district mil. police.

**No. 133a.**—Lieut. H. N. Noble, late 41th Bengal N.I., adjt. of the Agra div. mil. police, N.W.P., offic. comdt. of Saugor district batt., is app. to be comdt. of the Muttra district batt., but will continue to offic. at Saugor, dur. abs. of Lieut. Dickens.

**No. 140a.**—Maj. J. Hennessy, comdt. of Agra div. mil. police, temp. placed at the disposal of the govt. of India, mil. dept., by notification No. 782, dated Oct. 25, 1859, reass. commn. of Agra div. on 18th ult.

**Feb.**—No. 151a.—Leave of abs., for 8 weeks, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c., is granted fr. Jan. 25 to Capt. W. J. Hicks, comdt. Etah district mil. police.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

**Public Works Dept., Feb. 2.**—No. 221.—Transfer.—The transfer of Mr. dep. asst. comsy. W. Smallman from 8th div. grand trunk road to West Sirhind div., notified in the *Punjab Gazette* of Jan. 7, 1860, has been confirmed.

**General Dept., Feb. 3.**—No. 316.—Appointment.—Capt. T. W. Mercer, asst. commr., resn. ch. of the Jullunder dist. from Maj. Becher as offic. dep. commr. on Jan. 3.

**Feb. 4.**—No. 353.—Leave.—Major E. Lake, commr., Trans-Sutlej States, obtained usual leave prep. to furl. to Eur. fr. Jan. 1.

**Lahore, Feb. 4.**—No. 49.—The Kohat station order, dated Dec. 14, 1859, by Maj. F. W. Lambert, comg., directing Asst. surg. C. K. Webb to assu. ch. of civil

med. du. of the station during abs. of Asst. surg. J. R. Jackson, proc. on serv., is confirmed.

**No. 51.**—The Kohat station order, dated Jan. 14, by Maj. F. W. Lambert, comg., appg. Lieut. H. W. Pitcher, 1st Punjab inf., station staff officer, v. Lieut. G. W. Way, proc. to join his regt., is confirmed.

**No. 52.**—The Kohat station order, dated Jan. 25, by Maj. F. W. Lambert, comg., directing Asst. surg. A. Garden to afford med. aid to 1st Punjab inf. and No. 2 Punjab Lt. fd. batty., in add. to his other du., consequent on dep. on du. of Asst. surg. J. R. Jackson, is confirmed.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Hd. Qrs., Camp Ruyah, Feb. 4.**—Allahabad brigade order, dated 20th ult., directing Asst. surg. T. Mathew, 2nd tr. 2nd brig. horse art., to afford med. aid to hd. qrs. and five companies of the Cawnpore levy, in add. to his other du.; and Staff asst. surg. W. K. Stewart to afford med. aid to the convalescent depot, in room of Asst. surg. D. Wright, about to leave the station.

Cawnpore div. ord., dated 21st ult., directing Surg. F. M. Clifford, 43rd N.I., to continue to afford med. aid to the portion of the Cawnpore levy remaining at Cawnpore on departure of hd. qrs. for Allahabad.

**Hd. Qrs., Camp Jullundur, Feb. 1.**—3rd Sikh Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. W. F. Leicester, of the late 30th N.I., adjt. 3rd Sikh inf., to be adjt.

Meerut Levy.—Major T. Wheeler, comdt. 2nd regt. Gwalior inf., to be comdt., v. Capt. W. Hammer, app. to army staff on the China expedition.

The app. of Lieut. G. R. Miller, H.M.'s 90th foot, to act as 2nd class barrack master at Secotapore, announced in G.O. of June 9 last, will have effect fr. March 31, 1859, from which day he entered upon his duties.

Lieut. G. S. White, H.M.'s 27th foot, is app. offic. dep. asst. qmr. gen. at Allahabad, in succ. to Major Macdonald, directed to proceed to Calcutta to relieve Capt. Evans.

Ens. I. M. Urquhart, late 18th N.I., at present attached to H.M.'s 23rd fus., is removed to 4th Bengal Eur. inf., with which corps he is directed to do du.

Orders confirmed:—

Darjeeling station ord., dated Nov. 30 last, appg. Lieut. J. Roberts, late 40th N.I., to act as 2nd class barrack mr. at that station fr. Dec. 1.

Pres. div. ord., dated Dec. 24 last, appg. Brev. maj. H. L. Bird, late 48th N.I., to act as 2nd class barrack mr. at Berhampore and Dacca.

#### CROSSING THE NEPAUL FRONTIER.

**Hd. Qrs., Camp Kurtpore, Feb. 2.**—Under instructions from Govt., the C. in C. strictly prohibits recruiting parties from crossing the Nepal frontier, and from having recourse to any measures to which the Nepal Government can fairly object.

The voluntary enlistment of Goorkas within H.M.'s Indian territories need not be discontinued.

Capt. C. A. Thompson, H.M.'s 54th regt., will continue to do du. at Landour depot during ensuing hot season, with effect fr. 16th ult. inclusive.

Ens. H. W. Shoubridge, on general list (inf.), attached to H.M.'s 8th, is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 80th regt.

Sergt. A. Baker, who was app. a probationer for warrant rank in art. depot of instruction by G.O. of Oct. 23 last, is permitted to resign that app.

#### REWARDS FOR LONG SERVICE.

The following men are admitted to the reward for "long service and good conduct" sanctioned by art. 4 (revised) sec. 37 of the military regulations:—

Sergt. maj. J. Stroud, 9th batt. art.; Sergt. maj. D. Lynch, 2nd Assam L.I. batt. To each a silver medal immediately, and a gratuity of £15 on discharge, in addition to ordinary pension.

N.B.—The above gratuities are granted from the allowance sanctioned for 1859.

The following Cawnpore division orders are confirmed:—

**Dated 19th ult.**—Directing Lieut. B. E. Reade, late 67th N.I., and Ens. G. E. Reade, on the general list (inf.), to do du. with H.M.'s 48th regt.

**Dated 22nd idem.**—Directing the undermentioned officers, on the general list (inf.), to do du. with the corps specified:—

Ens. H. Grimes, H.M.'s 54th regt.; H. W. Williams, A. Harrison, R. Norton, and H. W. J. Senior, H.M.'s 75th regt.

Orders confirmed:—

Futtegurh station ord., dated Dec. 29 last, appg. Colour sergt. P. O'Dowd, of 3rd Eur. regt., to act as barrack sergt. at that station, v. Srgt. Hoick.

Fyzabad station ord., dated 7th ult., directing Asst. surg. F. Pennington, H.M.'s 34th foot, to proc. in med. ch. of a detach. royal art. and trp. of Hudson's horse to Goruckpore, returning to Fyzabad with the latter unless detained there for duty.

Dinapore div. order, dated 19th ult., trans. Lieut. W. D. Palmer, late 74th N.I., do. du. officer with the Hazara horse, to the Benares horse, in the same capacity, to join.

Leave of absence:—

Late 9th N.I.—Lieut. H. J. Allen, from Jan. 31 to April 15, to pres. prep. to applying for furl. to Eur.

58th N.I.—Col. J. A. Barstow, from Jan. 15 to April 15, in ext., to Jhelum, on m.c.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. H. Plummer, comdg. convalescent depot at Dhurrumsalla, dated 3rd May, 1858, directing Civil asst. surg. J. J. T. Lawrence to assume med. ch. of the depot, in addition to his other duties.

Delhi garrison order, dated 10th ult., directing Asst. surg. T. P. Wright, procdg. with 23rd Punjab inf., to make over med. ch. of 4th Sikh cav. to Surg. R. H. Oakley, 2nd Eur. Ben. fus., and of right wing 13th Punjab inf. to Surg. C. Harland, 2nd fus.

Asst. surg. W. Sinclair, 93rd Highlanders, to be surg. on H.E.'s personal staff, and to the med. ch. of the head qrs. establishment, v. Mackinnon.

Medical Depart.—Surg. H. Irwin from Feb. 6 to Feb. 28, to Calcutta, prep. to Eur., m.c.

#### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Adjutant General's Office, Calcutta, Feb. 3, 1860. Head Quarters, Camp Umballa, Jan. 17, 1860.*

2. The undermentioned officers have passed in Hindoostance and the Vernacular:—

Hindoostance.—Capt. E. Maitland, Lieut. R. Bid-dulph, royal art.

Lieut. R. Topham, 7th hussars.

Lieuts. R. W. Sparks, and W. P. Browne, 7th foot.

Ens. A. C. Hennessy, 24th foot.

Lieuts. G. S. White and A. Clay, 27th foot.

Lieut. G. W. Cockburn, 42nd foot.

Capt. J. Hudson, 43rd L.I.

Capt. A. W. C. Read, 51st foot.

Ens. H. J. Nuthall, 56th foot.

Lieuts. W. G. Trevor, D. Beaumont, and W. P.

Mortimer, 80th foot.

Capt. J. Woods and Lieut. T. C. S. Speedy, 81st

foot.

Lieut. H. Waring, 88th foot.

Ens. C. W. Burton, 89th foot.

Lieut. W. G. Alexander, 93rd foot.

Lieuts. P. Ridgway and R. W. Cox, 94th foot.

Lieut. T. R. D. Bingham, 98th foot.

Capt. F. W. Fremantle, 2nd batt. rifle brig.

Vernacular.—Capt. J. B. Barker, 5th foot.

Lieut. W. H. Mackesey, 79th foot.

#### SALE OF CHAKOS AND CAVALRY HELMETS.

With the sanction of Govt. the C. in C. is pleased to direct that steps may be immediately taken by officers commdg. regts., to cause all chakos and cav. helmets in their possession to be sold, and the amount realised to be carried forward to the credit of Govt. in the regtl. clothing accounts.

The following officers are app. to do du. with the detachs. proceeding to England, in the ships set opposite their respective names:—

Ship *Lady Melville*.—Capt. F. G. S. Curtis, 6th drag. gds., to com.; Lieut. Inglis, Bengal N.I., to do du., and Asst. surg. T. R. Whitty, 5th fus., in med. ch.

Ship *Startled Fawn*.—Capt. R. F. Holmes, 89th regt., to com.; Lieut. T. Gardiner, 98th foot, to do du., and Asst. surg. S. Gibson, 12th lancers, in med. ch.

Ship *Belgravia*.—Capt. W. C. Justice, 75th regt., to com.; Lieut. J. Lilly, 23rd regt., to do du., and Asst. surg. A. J. L. Hepworth, R.A., in med. ch.

**Hd. Qrs., Camp Barra, Jan. 25.**—No. 14.—The retirement from the serv., by the sale of his commission, of Lieut. J. O'Neil, of 6th drags, has been accepted, subject to approval by her Majesty.

H.H. the Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to confirm the exch. of batteries between Lieut. C. H. Pickering, No. 3 batt. 11th brig., and Lieut. E. S. Burnett, No. 2 batt. 11th brig., R.A., notified in 10th para. of G. O. No. 124, dated Oct. 14, 1859.

Leaves of absence:—

12th Lancers.—Lieut. W. E. Shaw, to England under new rules, m.c.

31st Foot.—Ens. T. H. M'D. Murray, to England, under new rules, m.c.

35th Foot.—Lieut. R. Parsons, to England, under new rules, m.c.

42nd Highlanders.—Lieut. col. E. R. Priestly, for 2 mos., from Feb. 1, 1860, on m.c.

54th Foot.—Surg. W. M. Dowding, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Staff surg. Moline will proc. immediately from Delhi to Cawnpore, and assu. med. ch. of 54th foot.

Asst. surg. Johnson, 17th lancers, will proc. by the first opportunity to join his corps at Secunderabad.

The servs. of Asst. surg. Yates, 8th foot, being no longer required with the invalid camp on the glacis of Fort William, he will report himself for duty to the officer commanding his own corps.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Jan. 27.*—No. 15.—Ens. W. W. Miller, 38th foot, is app. to act as instr. of musketry to his regt., v. Capt. Elles, res.

**Jan. 28.**—Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officers have been posted to battalions as follows:—

5th Foot.—Capt. Cubitt, to 2nd batt.  
6th Foot.—Lieut. Howley, to 1st batt.  
8th Foot.—Capt. McQueen, to 2nd batt.  
19th Foot.—Lieuts. Wells, to 1st batt., and Williams, to 2nd batt.  
23rd Foot.—Maj. Jervoise, to 1st batt., Capt. Knight, to 1st batt., and Brev. Lieut. col. Bulwer, to 2nd batt.

60th Foot.—Capt. W. Russell, to 2nd batt., and Lieut. Trotman, to 3rd batt.  
Capt. Cubitt will proceed to join 2nd batt. 5th regt., without delay.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Loodianah, Jan. 29.*—With the sanction of Govt., the Rev. F. Crowther, Roman Catholic chaplain, will proceed to Calcutta, at public expense and thence to China, for du. with forces in that country.

Lieut. col. Campbell, roy. art., will proceed to Mooltan, at public expense, to take com. of roy. art. at that station.

Capt. W. Brookes, of H.M.'s 75th foot, is app. mil. storekeeper at Calcutta, and will proceed to join his app. without delay. On arrival at Calcutta he will report himself to the dep. qr. mr. gen. of the army.

Under instructions from Horse-guards, leave of absence to England, for 3 mos., is granted to Brev. maj. S. P. Jarvis, of H.M.'s 82nd regt. On arrival in England he will report himself to the adjt. gen., Horse guards.

*Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Jan. 30.*—Lieut. P. Ridgway, 94th foot, is app. to act as interp. to his regt., with effect from the date on which he assumes the duties.

The following officers of the royal engrs. are directed to proceed by horse dak, at the public expense, to join their company, where their servs. are urgently required:—

Lieut. Gossett, from Calcutta to Dugshai.  
Lieut. Webber, from Allahabad to Dugshai, to join 21st co. royal engrs.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset, granting leave of absence to Lieut. St. P. Gowan, 14th light drags., via the overland route, on the embarkation of his corps for England.

By the officer comdg. 94th foot, dated Dec. 27, appg. Brev. Lieut. col. W. H. Kirby to act as interp. to the corps, from Nov. 15, as a temp. arrangement.

By the officer comdg. at Jhansi, dated Jan. 3, directing Asst. surg. J. Landale, 92nd foot, to ass. med. ch. of detachs. of his own corps and royal art., proceed to Lullulpore.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Drag. Gds.—Qrmer W. Rae, to England, fr. Feb. 1 to April 30. 3rd Drag. Gds.—Capt. J. Swinburne, to England, for 18 mo. fr. date of quitting the regt. Royal H.A.—Lieut. S. J. M. Maxwell, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., m.c. 7th Foot, 1st Bat.—Capt. Lord R. Browne, to Calcutta, fr. Feb. 1 to April 30, m.c. 34th Foot.—Brev. maj. J. Jordan, to England, for 18 mo. fr. date of quitting the regt.; Ens. T. H. McD. Murray, to Calcutta, fr. Jan. 9 to March 8, m.c. 35th Foot.—Lieuts. R. Parsons and R. H. W. Troup, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., m.c. 42nd Foot.—Lieut. col. E. R. Priestly, in ext., fr. Jan. 31 to Feb. 29. 54th Foot.—Surg. W. M. Dowding, to Calcutta, fr. Jan. 12 to March 11, m.c. 93rd Foot.—Lieut. G. J. M. Taylor, fr. Jan. 20 to March 20. 94th Foot.—Lieut. col. C. J. C. Mills, to England, for 18 mo. fr. date of quitting the regt. 97th Foot.—Lieut. A. R. K. Gould, to Calcutta, for 2 mo. fr. Jan. 7, m.c.

H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of abs. to the underment. officers:—

51st Foot.—Capt. P. Chaplin, fr. Nov. 15, 1859, to Nov. 30, 1860. 93rd Foot.—Lieut. C. W. Losack, fr. Nov. 13, 1859, to March 18, m.c. 99th Foot.—Asst. surg. G. Whitla, fr. Nov. 17, 1859, to March 17, m.c.

At the recommendation of the Inspector gen. of Hospitals, Staff asst. surg. T. O'Brien will take med. ch. of invalids proceed to England, on board the ship *King Philip*.

Staff asst. surg. W. Orr will take med. ch. of the detach. of H.M.'s troops proceed to the Upper Provs. on 6th Feb., relieving Asst. surg. Woods, H.M.'s 75th foot, at Shergotty, who will take med. ch. of the same detach. en route to join his corps.

#### RETURN OF THE 53RD AND 60TH FOOT TO ENGLAND.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Kurtarpore, Feb. 2.*—No. 16.—With the sanction of Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to direct that H.M.'s 53rd foot and the 1st batt. 60th rifles be held in readiness to return to England, and that the soldiers of these corps desirous of extending their service in India be allowed to volunteer, under the following rules and regts.:—

The 53rd foot and 1st batt. 60th rifles are perm. to volunteer for the 87th foot, and 2nd batt. 60th rifles, now under orders for active service in China, and for the 48th foot, 71st foot, 52nd foot, 81st foot, 89th foot, 27th foot, 35th foot, 46th foot, 88th foot, 90th foot, 82nd foot, 77th foot, 23rd foot, 93rd foot, 80th foot, 7th foot, 19th foot, 3rd batt. rifle brig., 79th foot, 38th foot, 20th foot, 97th foot, 34th foot, 2nd batt. rifle brig., 42nd foot, 51st foot, 98th foot, 51st foot, 91st foot, and for H.M.'s Eur. inf. regts. in Bengal.

The volunteering from the 53rd foot, and 1st batt. 60th, will be conducted in the manner laid down in G.O. dated 20th Jan., 1859. No. 16.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Kurtarpore, Feb. 2.*—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following proms., until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—  
28th Foot.—Lieut. A. L. Emerson, to be capt., by purch., v. Godley, ret. 2nd Feb., 1860.

Ens. E. Brett, to be lieut., by purch., v. Emerson, prom., 2nd Feb., 1860.

The above cancels the proms. of Lieut. McCormack, and Ens. Horniblow to the vacancies, v. Godley, ret.

The following order is confirmed:—

By the officer com. 54th regt.: Dated 18th Jan., 1860. Directing staff ass. surg. T. E. Macfarland (attached to the corps), to assume med. ch. of hd. qrs. of the regt., v. Surg. Dowding proceed on leave.

Leave of absence:—

Staff.—Col. the Hon. W. L. Pakenham, adj. gen. H.M.'s forces in India, to Calcutta, for 2 mos., from 2nd Feb., 1860.

With reference to the above, Col. Congreve, c.n., qrmr. gen. H.M.'s forces in India, is directed to take charge of the adj. gen.'s office H.M.'s forces at Simla, from 3rd Feb., 1860, inclusive, in add. to his other duties.

#### MEMORANDUM.

The exch. between Staff asst. surg. Collins and Asst. surg. Corbett, 68th foot, which was published in G.O. No. 46 of March 16, 1859, is cancelled, the former officer having been previously app. to the 87th foot.

*Adjt. gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Feb. 14.*—*Hd. Qrs., Camp Phugwara, Jan. 31.*—The following officers have passed in Hindoostanee and in the vernacular:—

Hindoostanee.—Lieut. W. R. Lascelles, 3rd batt. rifle brig.

Vernacular.—Lieut. G. Berkely, 4th comp. royal engrs.

*Adjt. gen.'s Office, Simla, Feb. 2.*—Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officers have been posted to batts. as follows:—

6th Foot.—Capt. H. J. Lawrell to 1st batt.; Capt. H. Parkinson to 2nd batt.

The servs. of Lieut. G. W. Cockburn, 42nd highlanders, are placed at disposal of govt. for employ. with Punjab irreg. force.

Sergt. Devalve, 2nd drag. gds., is app. to act as 8rd class sergt. instructor of musketry to his regt. until the appt. of permanent instructor.

Order confirmed:—By the officer comdg. the 81st foot, dated Jan. 11, appg. Lieut. H. J. Faircloth to act as instructor of musketry to the regt., v. Lieut. Swift, invalided, with effect from Jan. 11.

#### SALE OF COMMISSIONS.

*Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Feb. 7.*—In accordance with instructions from the Horse-guards, the C. in C. directs that in all cases in which an officer, who is not entitled by the established rule to receive the full regulation price of his commission, may apply to retire from the service, the officer commanding his regt. will forward to the military secretary with the application to retire an assurance from the officer concerned that he is prepared to accept whatever sum may be awarded by the Secretary of State for War as the value of his commission.

The C. in C. directs with reference to returns of officers for purchase, that whenever a commanding officer may have occasion to omit from a return the name of an officer included in previous returns, he will attach a remark that the name has been withdrawn at the officer's own request or for other cause, in order that H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. may be satisfied that the name has not been inadvertently omitted.

*Feb. 8.*—Leave of absence:—

13th L.L.—Asst. surg. T. O'Brien to England, under new rules, on m.c.

23rd Foot.—Asst. surg. H. T. Sylvester, to England, under new rules, on m.c.

35th Foot.—Lieut. R. H. W. Troup, to England, under new rules, on m.c.

Royal Art.—Lieut. B. F. Schreiber, from Nov. 16 to May 16, on m.c.

97th Foot.—Lieut. R. B. H. Lowe, in ext., from Nov. 24 to Dec. 15.

Staff asst. surg. Parsonage will proceed immediately to Chinsurah, and report himself to Staff surg. Gibbons for duty, his servs. being urgently required.

Lieut. col. H. R. Brown, 87th ft., arr. fr. Bombay per str. *Nemesia*, en route to join his corps, will remain at the pres. pending the arrival of his regt. from the Upper Provinces, and in the meantime is placed at the disposal of the brig. comdg. at Fort William for special duty.

Capt. Bolton, 6th royals, late offic. dep. asst. qrmr. gen. at Fort William, will remain at pres. pending the arrival of his corps from Benares.

The following posting of officers of the royal art., lately arrived in Calcutta, is sanctioned, and they will proceed to join accordingly:—

Lieut. Douglas, to Maj. Hasting's battery at Peshawar.

Lieut. Evans, to Capt. Connell's battery at Jhansie.

Lieut. Traill, to Capt. Griffin's battery at Lucknow.

Lieut. A. W. Campbell, to Maj. Johnson's battery, en route to pres. Lieut. Campbell will remain and do du. with the art. depot in Fort William until the arrival of the battery in Calcutta, when he will join. Capt. and adjt. Murray, Surg. Walsh, Qrmr. W. Hogue, and Paymr. Patterson to the head qrs. 14th brigade.

Paymr. H. L. de la Chaumette to head qrs. 11th brigade.

Lieut. Auchinleck of Brevet Lieut. Col. Smith's battery, will proceed from Futtyghur to Calcutta, to join Capt. Pasley's battery ordered on service to China.

The following order is confirmed:—

By Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Somerset. Granting leave to Lieut. L. Mackenzie, 14th L.I., to England, by the overland route on the embarkation of his corps.

Leaves of absence:—

2nd Dragon Guards.—Capt. J. T. Ling, to Calcutta, for 2 mos., from date of departure from his regt., m.c.

19th Foot.—Lieut. R. St. G. Molesworth, to Calcutta, from 26th Jan. to 26th March, m.c.

42nd Foot.—Ens. S. G. McDakin, to Calcutta, from 1st Feb. to 31st March, 1860, m.c.

The following officers have passed in Hindoostanee and in the Vernacular:—

Hindoostanee.—Lieut. H. L. Mitchell, roy. artill.

Vernacular.—Lieut. C. Shuttleworth, and Lieut. W. James, 42nd foot.

The leave to England to Ens. J. Williamson, 90th foot, dated March 23, 1859, is cancelled, and leave to pres. for 9 mo. fr. date of quitting his regt. is granted in lieu.

Ens. Williamson is placed at disp. of Brig. Smith, comg. in Fort William, to proceed with an early draft to the Upper Provs., and he will report himself.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, granting leave of abs. to the foll. officers to England, under new rules, to appear before a med. board:—

1st Foot.—Asst. surg. R. Atkinson. 18th Foot.—Capt. J. Swinburne.

By the brigd. comg. at Mooltan, dated Jan. 29, directing Staff asst. surg. Whoolhouse to receive med. ch. of left wing 46th foot fr. 19th inst., till arrival of Asst. surg. Faught.

By the general officer comg. Ca npore div., dated Jan. 30, directing Staff asst. surg. T. E. MacFarland to return to Lucknow, where his services are urgently required.

By the general officer comg. Meerut div., dated Jan. 28, directing Staff surg. Fraser to assu. med. ch. of 88th foot on arrival of 87th at Delhi; and Staff surg. Stewart (now with 88th) to proceed in med. ch. of 87th fus. as far as Allyghur, or until relieved by Staff surg. Moline.

#### Attendance of Officers at Lectures.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Khunna, Jan. 26.*

The G.O. dated Oct. 23, 1857, directing the daily attendance of officers, when practicable, at Hindoostanee lectures, and calling for periodical reports of progress, is cancelled.

The C. in C. believes that the officers of her Majesty's service are fully aware of the value of a proficiency in the native languages, and it has been gratifying to him to observe that more than thirty officers have passed at recent examinations.

The C. in C. has further to publish for general information that his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief has notified his concurrence with the recent announcement of the Government of India, that a knowledge of the native language, as certified by examination, will be considered an indispensable qualification for responsible employment in this country, whether on the personal staff of general officers, the general staff of the army, or in other appointments.

#### Formation of Invalid Companies.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Giranah, Feb. 3.*—The C. in C. desires that all weakly and worn-out men of the native infantry corps proceeding to China be left in India, and that all men of this description, of each regiment, be formed into a company.

2. H.E. is further pleased to direct that all companies of the Punjab infantry corps, so composed, shall be united together, and formed into a depot batt. at Lahore, where it will perform general duty.

3. A native officer and two non-commissioned officers, at least, from each regiment, are to be left behind for the purpose of looking after the depot companies and drilling the recruits, should it be found necessary to entertain any in the place of casualties occurring in the service companies.

4. As soon as any of the companies referred to in para. 2 shall reach Lahore, the officer commanding

the Lahore division will order the formation of the depot battalion alluded to, and appoint, subject to the approval of Lord Clyde, an officer to its command.

5. To this officer all family remittances from the men of the regiments composing his battalion, who are employed on service in China, will be carefully and regularly remitted, and it will be his particular duty to see that they duly reach their destination, and that a proper system of accounts is kept up for each corps.

6. The depot of the regiment of Lucknow will be stationed at Cawnpore, and marched to that place under an officer who will be selected for its command by the officer commanding the presidency division, and who will be responsible for its efficiency and discipline, and through whom the family remittances of the service companies will be made as directed in para. 5.

### Suspension of the "Discharge" Order.

*Adj. gen.'s office, H.M. British forces, Calcutta, Feb. 16, 1860.—Hd. Qrs. Camp Girana, Feb. 3, 1860.*—In consequence of the great inconvenience and risk of moving small detachments of soldiers during the hot and rainy seasons, and the difficulty of procuring passages from India, the C. in C. directs that soldiers shall not be sent from H.M.'s regts. for disch. or transf. between April 1 and Sept. 30 of each year.

Soldiers who may be entitled to claim discharge by expiration of term of service between April 1 and May 31, are permitted to make their applications in time to be sent from their regts. before April 1.

Those entitled to discharge between June 1 and Sept. 30 will make their applications in time to be sent from their regts. immediately after Oct. 1.

In the case of regiments at or near the presidency, of soldiers who apply to be discharged at the station where serving, or of transfers in which soldiers may have but a short distance to proceed, general officers will be pleased to exercise their discretion in forwarding applications for discharge or transfer; but, the special circumstances having now ceased under which discharges have been authorised throughout the past year, the C. in C. directs, that in accordance with the custom of this command, the movements of small parties of soldiers may be confined to the season when they can be performed without risk.

This order does not apply to detachments of invalids or convalescents under special arrangements, which will proceed as before in urgent cases, as opportunities offer.

Commanding officers will be good enough to explain these instructions to their regiments, and point out that the order is not a prohibition of discharge, but a detail arrangement for the convenience of the service.

### Transfer of Troops.

*Hd. Qrs. Camp Reyah, Feb. 4.*—Subject to the approval of H.R.H. the General C. in C., the soldiers of H.M. regiments who have been doing duty with the 4th troop 2nd brigade Bengal Horse Artillery, and who, under Government authority, dated 18th July, 1859, volunteered to the Bengal Artillery, are permanently transferred to the Bengal Artillery. Their transfer documents are to be completed and forwarded, and the soldiers are to be struck off the strength of their former regiments.

This order does not apply to soldiers of H.M.'s regiments who have been attached to the Bengal Artillery under the authority of Circular 2,191 of 7th June, 1853, from the Department of the Adjutant-general of the Army.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, Feb. 17.*—44th N.I.—Maj. G. S. Dobbie, Capt. A. J. Butt, and Lieut. W. F. Wright, to take rank from Oct. 4, 1859, in success. to Dudgeon, prom.

Infantry.—Sen. maj. G. F. Salmon from 30th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Holl, prom.; date of com., Oct. 25, 1859.

30th N.I.—Sen. Capt. W. T. Money to be major, in succ. to Salmon, prom.; date of com., Oct. 25, 1859.

Capt. A. Hunter, and Lieut. C. E. Shirreffs, to take rank from Oct. 25, 1859, in succ. to Money, prom.

Senior Lieut. C. P. Keyes to be capt., and Senior Ens. J. Alves to be lieut., v. Nickle, ret.; date of com., Feb. 2, 1860.

Infantry.—Sen. maj. R. Cotton, from 37th gren., to be lieut. col., v. Hewetson, prom.; date of com., Nov. 28, 1859.

37th Gren. N.I.—Sen. Capt. W. H. Freese to be maj., Sen. Lt. T. S. Hawks to be capt., and Sen. ens. L. B. Bayss to be lieut., in succ. to Cotton, prom.; date of com., Nov. 28, 1859.

Infantry.—Senior maj. R. W. O'Grady, from 34th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Ricketts, trans. to invalid estab.; date of comm. Jan. 2.

34th L.I.—Senior capt. W. F. Hutton to be maj., Senior lieut. J. Davidson to be capt., and Senior ens. C. Hayter to be lieut., in succ. to O'Grady, prom.; date of comm., Jan. 2.

Returned to duty without prejudice to their rank:—

Maj. G. T. Haly, 41st N.I.; arrived at Madras on Jan. 18.

Capt. R. G. Jones, 2nd L.C., Maj. W. Borthwick, 9th N.I., and Surg. J. H. Orr, employed in the Hyderabad contingent; arrived at Bombay on Feb. 9.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur.:—

Capt. J. H. G. Trist, 2nd N.V. batt., on m.c., under old regs., and to embark from Madras.

Feb. 17.—Mr. E. F. Harrison to be superint. of stamps.

Leave of absence:—

J. Urquhart, Esq., coroner of Madras, for 1 year, from the date of his embarkation, to proc. to England, on m.c.; Dr. Mair, dep. coroner, taking ch. of the office dur. Dr. Urquhart's absence.

*Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, Feb. 17.*—

Leave of absence:—

Mr. J. Biggers, 2nd asst. district engr., North Arcot, for 2 mo., from time of quitting his district.

Feb. 21.—Appointments:—

Lieut. A. J. F. Gordon, 25th N.I., and Lieut. J. P. Warlow, 6th N.I., to be assts. on the probation in the Mofussil police.

The undermentioned gentlemen of the Madras C.S. have obtained rank of 2nd and 3rd class respectively.

2nd Class.—J. H. Goldie, sub-judge of Chittoor, from 23rd Jan. 1860.

A. W. Phillips, sub-judge of Madura, from 19th Jan., 1860.

3rd Class.—G. L. Morris, sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Tanjore, 4th Jan., 1860.

J. R. Kindersly, sub-judge of Bellary, 22nd Dec., 1859.

Mr. E. F. Harrison assumed ch. of the office of civil auditor on 18th inst.

Rev. E. Kilvert, chaplain of Jaulnah, and Rev. M. N. Stone, chaplain of Masulipatam, have priv. leave for 3 months, from date of quitting their station.

No. 76.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Europe:—

Capt. A. Ritherdon, 28th N.I., com. 2nd extra regt. N.I., on m.c., for 18 mo., and to embark from Tuticorin.

*Judicial Dept., Feb. 20.*—The serv. of Asst. surg. H. Nott, civil surg. at Tranquebar, are, at his own request, placed at disposal of the C. in C.

Feb. 21.—No. 78.—The following G.O. by the Hon. the Pres. of the Council of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council is re-published for the information of the army:—

*Fort William, Feb. 10.*—No. 150.—The commission of the undermen. officer is ante-dated:—

Brevet—Col. C. Simpson Maling, 18th N.I., June 20, 1857.

Feb. 24.—Leave of absence:—Mr. G. F. Fullerton, dep. reg. of the Sadr Court, for 3 mo.

Mr. E. F. Harrison ass. chg. of the office of superint. of stamps on 18th inst.

Mr. F. Green, fiscal at Cochin, has been app. to act as registrar of shipping, dur. Mr. Cullin's abs., and not as shipping master, as notified under date 10th inst.

*Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, Feb. 24.*—Leave of absence:—Mr. A. F. Ottman, sub. eng., 2nd class, Krishna district, for 3 mos., from date of quitting his district, to Madras and Coimbatore.

*Milit. Dept., Fort St. George, Feb. 24.*—No. 79.—

Col. W. H. Miller, art., being disqualified for the active duties of his profession, is transf. to Invalid batt. from Feb. 21, 1860.

The undermen. officers are per. to proceed to Europe:—

Col. H. L. Harris, 35th N.I., on m.c., for 18 mo., and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. C. C. Sergeaunt, 2nd Eur. L.I., on m.c., for 18 mo., and to embark from Madras.

Ens. L. F. Campbell, 47th N.I., on m.c., for 18 mo., and to embark from Madras.

Surg. W. Johnston, on m.c., for 18 mo., and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. G. F. L. Dames, 37th regt. Grenadiers, is per. to proc. to Calcutta, on m.c., to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to Europe.

The undermen. gentlemen, who arr. at Madras on Feb. 20, are admitted upon the estab. as cadets for the inf. and prom. to rank of ens.:—

Mr. T. S. Magan, Mr. R. G. Briggs.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Feb. 15.*—Col. T. Anderson, cav., is permitted to reside and draw his pay at Bangalore, until further orders.

The following removals are ordered:—

Brev. col. G. Logan, from 41st N.I. to 6th N.I.

Lieut. col. T. McGoun, from 6th N.I. to 41st N.I.

Lieut. col. T. McGoun, 41st N.I., is to act as judge

advocate gen. of the army, dur. the employ. of Lieut. col. McQueen on other duty, or until further orders.

The following removal and postings are ordered in the judge adv. gen.'s dept.:—

Dep. judge adv. gen. J. White, from southern div. to ceded districts.

Maj. dep. judge adv. gen. J. E. Mayne to southern div.

Ens. F. Smalley, having been reported qualified to comm. a comp. at batt. exercise, is rel. from do. du. with 74th highlanders, and will join and do du. until further orders with the 36th N.I.

With reference to G.O. Sept. 28, Ens. S. H. Mackay, 39th N.I., is rel. from do. du. 1st Madras fus., and will proc. to Trichinopoly, and there do du. under the orders of the officer comdg. southern div., till the arrival of his own regt.

With reference to G.O. Feb. 10, Ens. J. F. Pinhey is to do du. until further orders with the 74th highlanders instead of with the 66th foot.

Feb. 16.—Capt. A. Hunter, 80th N.I., having been reported fit to return to his duty, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him in G.O. Aug. 23, is canc. from the date on which he joined his regt.

At the recommendation of the acting inspector gen. of ordnance and magazines, the following postings are ordered:—

Captain and acting dep. commy. J. French, from the ch. of the arsenal at Penang to the ch. of the arsenal at Singapore and supervision over the ordnance estab. in the Straits; to remain at his present station until relieved.

Acting dep. asst. commy. R. Taylor, from the ch. of the arsenal at Singapore to Fort St. George; to remain at his station until relieved.

Feb. 17.—Lieut. C. E. Shirreffs, 30th N.I., has leave from Jan. 30 to March 1, 1860, Ramandroog, sick certificate.

Feb. 18.—Capt. M. T. French, 34th L.I., has 60 days' privilege leave, to proceed to Pondicherry, with permission to rejoin his regt. at Madras.

Lieut. T. C. Georges, 30th N.I., is app. adj. of that regt.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language.

Lieut. J. E. Burton, H.M.'s 91st reg., Kamptee—Creditable progress.

Lieut. A. McGoun, 6th N.I., and Lieut. R. S. Armstrong, 41st N.I., Rangoon—Creditable progress.

Lieut. K. D. Coffin, 2nd Eur. L.I., Lieut. O. M. Bradshaw, 10th N.I., Ens. H. R. Spearman, H.M.'s 91st regt., Ens. H. A. Hammond, 26th N.I., Ens. W. Stenhouse, 32nd regt. N.I., and Ens. F. H. Mathias, do du. 2nd Eur. L.I.—Passed the examination prescribed for officers of companies.

The Moonshie allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. J. E. Burton, McGoun, and Armstrong.

Ens. H. J. Nicholls, unattached, has permission to remain at Madras until the arrival from Calcutta of H.M.'s 43rd regt., with which he will do du. until further orders. This cancels so much of G.O. C. C., Jan. 28, 1860, as relates to this officer.

The following postings and removals are ordered:—Col. (maj. gen.) H. Prior, from late promotion, to 19th N.I.

Lieut. col. (maj. gen.) R. Thorpe, fr. 5th N.I. to unatt.

Lieut. col. (maj. gen.) C. Holl, fr. 20th N.I. to unatt.

Lieut. col. (maj. gen.) C. Hewetson, fr. 16th N.I. to unatt. This cancels the removals of Col. Hewetson and Reid, published in G. O. C. C., Dec. 17, 1859.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) M. Carthew, staff, fr. 34th L.I. to 5th N.I.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) W. R. A. Freeman, fr. 35th N.I. to 30th N.I.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) H. L. Harris, fr. 30th N.I. to 35th N.I.

Lieut. col. G. F. Salmon, from late promotion to 20th N.I.

Lieut. col. R. Cotton, from late prom. to 16th N.I., but will do duty with 37th gren. until Oct. 15th next.

Lieut. col. R. W. O'Grady, from late promotion to 34th L.I.

Surg. J. K. Ogilvie, m.d., is posted to 30th N.I.

So much of the G. O. C. C. 27th ult. as appoints Asst. surg. S. Meredith to do duty under the surg. 2nd Eur. L.I. Trichinopoly, is canc., and that officer is app. to do duty under the surg. 1st Madras fus. at Bangalore.

Feb. 21.—The medical officer of the steamship *Coromandel* is directed to ass. med. ch. of detach. of H.M.'s 44th regt. proc. by that vessel to China.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence from his corps and station:—

Lieut. G. A. Goldingham, F. tr. horse art., fr. Jan. 15, for 60 days—Madras priv. leave.

### BIRTHS.

ALLEN, wife of R. A., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 21.

ASHE, wife of C., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 3.

BARRAS, Mrs. J. R., daughter, at Shanghai, Feb. 1.

BENNETT, wife of J., daughter, at Howrah, Feb. 4.



BRIGHT, wife of Lieut.-colonel R. O., son, at Dinapore, Feb. 11.  
 BROWNING, Mrs. C., son, at Ballygunge, Feb. 12.  
 BYWATER, wife of Mr. H., son, at Paumben, Feb. 13.  
 CAZALET, wife of Maj. P. G., son, at Kamptee, Feb. 9.  
 COODE, wife of Maj. J. P., son, at Bellary, Feb. 13.  
 DACOSTA, Mrs. I., son, at Bhaugulpore, Feb. 7.  
 DECASTRO, Mrs. A., son, at Chunar, Feb. 14.  
 EDMUNDS, wife of R., son, at Royapooram, Feb. 15.  
 EDWARDS, wife of J., daughter, at Calcutta, Feb. 3.  
 ESTILL, wife of E. D., son, at Colpetty, Feb. 24.  
 GRANT, wife of Lieut. D., daughter, at Rangoon, Jan. 26.  
 LANCE, wife of G. E., daughter, at Mynpoorie, Feb. 2.  
 LONGHURST, wife of C., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 3.  
 PETERS, wife of J., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 19.  
 PHILLIPS, wife of Capt. L. R., daughter, at Kurnool, Feb. 10.  
 PRINGLE, wife of Capt., son, at Bellary, Feb. 6.  
 VARDON, wife of V. M., son, at Cossipore, Feb. 14.  
 WYMAN, wife of F. F., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 12.

### MARRIAGES.

ACHARD, L. J., to Stella H., daughter of H. H. Atkinson, at Calcutta, Feb. 13.  
 BROWN, H., to Martha E., daughter of J. Bowen, at Shanghai, Jan. 31.  
 MATHESON, C. S., to Rachel E., daughter of the late W. Simpson, at Hong Kong, Feb. 7.  
 MEREDITH, S., to Anna M., daughter of T. Davidson, at Madras, Feb. 23.  
 SYKES, J., to Miss Anne Vernon, at Madras, Feb. 13.  
 VANDERHIDE, F., to Anna R., daughter of F. J. Brito, at Mangalore, Feb. 14.  
 VOUCHER, A. E., to Christian E., daughter of T. L. Walker, at Hong Kong, Jan. 19.

### DEATHS.

BENNETT, Thomas E., inf. son of T. H., Feb. 10.  
 BENTLEY, Mrs. Frances, at Cossipore, aged 55, Feb. 9.  
 BEALE, Capt. J. P., "Futlah Shah Alium," at sea, aged 45, Jan. 17.  
 CORNELIUS, Louise C., wife of E., at Allahabad, aged 25, Feb. 11.  
 DAVEY, Martha C., wife of N. T., at Serampore, aged 31, Feb. 2.  
 GIBSON, Thomas, aged 52, Feb. 17.  
 HEBERLET, John A., drowned alongside the *Alfred*, aged 28, Feb. 8.  
 KIERKANDER, Capt. Robert, late H.M.'s 22nd Foot, at Calcutta, Feb. 9.  
 LEIGHTON, Thomas J., at Calcutta, aged 36, Feb. 17.  
 MATTHEWS, Arnold H., at Agra, aged 62, Jan. 22.  
 M'GILVERAY, at Calcutta, aged 27, Jan. 26.  
 M'LEAVY, Charlotte C., daughter of W., at Rancee-gunge, Feb. 15.  
 MOORE, Agnes M., daughter of E. P., at Delhi, Jan. 26.  
 ROWE, Evangeline, inf. daughter of G., at Calcutta, Feb. 8.  
 STUART, Walter L., at Fuchau, aged 23, Feb. 3.

## East-India House,

March 21, 1860.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. A. Pond, Lieuts. R. E. Anderson, D. D. Birkett, A. H. Thomson, G. W. Holdsworth, M. A. D. Orchard, H. Goschen—3rd Eur. regt.; Lieuts. W. H. Buttenshaw, T. V. H. Sperling, J. S. Oliphant, R. G. Rogers—5th Eur. regt.; Lieut. C. P. Chambers, 48th N.I.; Lieut. L. E. Evans, 15th N.I.; Capt. D. K. Presgrave, 59th N.I.; Lieut. T. W. Rutherford, 33rd N.I.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieuts. H. T. Carmichael, H. C. G. Warrington, L. Creary, J. E. Wetherall—3rd Eur. regt.; Lieut. R. A. Clementson, 22nd N.I.; Capt. C. Desborough, art.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Col. J. Grant, Art.; Capt. Hon. E. Hobart, 26th N.I.; Lieut. J. G. Malcolmson, 3rd Cav.; Capt. J. H. P. Malcolmson, Art.; Lieut. G. Estridge, 24th N.I.; Lieut. H. S. K. Pechell, Art.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lt. col. A. Taylor, Eng.; Major H. Dunning, 71st N.I.; Capt. J. S. Philpotts, 60th N.I.; Capt. Sir W. C. Oakley, 5th Cav.; Capt. A. Taylor, 25th N.I.; Lieut. G. H. W. Ewbank, Artillery; Lieut. A. R. D. Mackenzie, 1st Cav.; Lieut. C. C. Jervoise, 1st Cav.; Lieut. H. B. Stewart, 18th N.I.; Lieut. G. E. Hill, 32nd N.I.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. F. Samwell, 6th N.I.; Lieut. J. Stewart, Art.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Col. J. Grant, Art.; Capt. Hon. E. Hobart, 26th N.I.; Lieut. J. G. Malcolmson, 3rd Cav.; Capt. J. H. P. Malcolmson, Art.; Lieut. G. Estridge, 24th N.I.; Lieut. H. S. K. Pechell, Art.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Maj. T. F. Wilson, 13th N.I.; Capt. W. C. Russell, Art.; Lieut. H. P. P. Nash, 25th N.I.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. J. P. F. Tytler, 17th N.I.; Lieut. W. M. Lane, 40th N.I.; Lieut. A. R. Mc Mahon, 30th N.I.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. W. B. Hodgson, 3rd Eur.; Lieut. W. Blakeney, 18th N.I.

### WAR OFFICE.

#### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 23.

*1st Drag. Gds.*—Cornet W. P. Stephenson, fr. 5th lt. drags., to be cornet, v. Baillie, res.  
*Royal Artillery.*—Brev. col. Sir D. E. Wood to be col., v. Warde, removed as a gen. officer.; Brev. maj. J. J. Brandling, c.b., to be lieut. col., v. Sir D. Wood; 2nd Capt. Hon. L. A. Addington to be capt., v. Brandling; 2nd Capt. Major F. Downes, from the supernu. list, to be 2nd capt., v. Addington; Vet. surg. H. Hussey has been permitted to res. his commission.  
*Royal Engineers.*—Lieut. E. O. Hewett to be 2nd capt., v. Brev. maj. Elphinstone, seconded.  
*3rd Foot.*—A. C. Forster, esq., to be paymr., v. Syms, dec.  
*7th Foot.*—Ens. F. C. Keyser to be instruc. of musketry, v. Capt. A. Bennett, res.  
*20th Foot.*—Ens. G. E. Bolger to be lieut., without purch., v. Holmes, dec.  
*28th Foot.*—F. H. P. Duncan, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Cuff, ret.  
*31st Foot.*—Capt. A. Gammell, fr. 16th foot, to be capt., v. Cary, who exch.; Lieut. G. Bayley to be capt., by purch., v. Leeson, ret.; Ens. J. M. B. Wood to be lieut., by purch., v. Bayley.  
*54th Foot.*—T. W. Gilliam, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Leeson, prom.  
*46th Foot.*—Ens. G. T. D. Radcliffe to be lieut., by purch., v. Speke; H. P. Law, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Carlow, prom.  
*53rd Foot.*—Brev. maj. J. H. Wade from 90th foot, to be capt., v. Cox, who exch.  
*56th Foot.*—G. W. Wood, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Charley, prom.  
*60th Foot.*—Ens. P. W. Worsley to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. J. K. Watson.  
*61st Foot.*—Lieut. C. H. Boileau to be adjt., v. Vicars, prom.  
*74th Foot.*—Lieut. F. N. Woodall to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. H. Jamieson.  
*77th Foot.*—Ens. J. L. Davids to be lieut., by pur., v. Jordan, ret.; W. J. McClelland, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Davids.  
*81st Foot.*—G. B. Bevan, gent., to be ens., by pur., v. W. M. Innes.  
*88th Foot.*—Serg. G. Hill to be ens., without pur., in succ. to Lieut. Evans, prom.  
*90th Foot.*—Capt. G. H. Cox, fr. 53rd foot, to be capt., v. Brev. maj. Wade, who exch.  
*94th Foot.*—Lieut. C. Wilson, fr. 36th foot, to be lieut., v. Godfrey, who exch.  
*Rifle Brigade.*—Ens. C. W. Robinson to be lieut. by purch., v. D. A. Gordon, ret.; G. H. Verney, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Robinson.  
*Ceylon Rifle Regt.*—Lieut. J. M. Kerr, from 62nd foot, to be lieut., v. Mesham, who exch.  
*Cape Mounted Riflemen.*—Surg. J. K. Leet, from staff, to be surg., v. Montgomery, who exch.

#### BREVET.

Brev. maj. C. T. E. Hinde, 65th Bengal N.I., to be lieut. col. in the army.

### The Beyt and Dwarka Operations.

Hd. Qrs., Bombay, Jan. 14, 1860.

From the adjt.-gen. of the army to the maj.-gen. comdg. N.D.A., Ahmedabad.

Sir,—Adverting to Col. Scobie's despatch, detailing the combined operations of the forces under his and Lieut.-col. Donovan's command before Dwarka, in Oct. and Nov. last, I have the honour, by direction of the c.-in-c., to annex copy of a resolution passed by govt. on the subject, which I am to request having been duly communicated to Lieut.-cols. Donovan and Christie, is also made known to the officers and troops of all arms of the service engaged in these operations.

I am at the same time to intimate that Sir Henry Somerset highly appreciates good services rendered by both officers and men, and cordially concurs in the sentiments of government as now

expressed. You will be good enough to request Lieut.-cols. Donovan and Christie to favour the c.-in-c. with the full particulars, supported by sufficient evidence, of the admirable conduct of Lieut. C. Goodfellow, engns., and Lieuts. La Touche and Hebbert, 17th regt. N.I., respectively, in order that H.E. may be able to decide whether or not their gallant deeds may be submitted for recommendation for reward by the decoration of the Victoria Cross.

A separate communication on the subject of the first two paragraphs has been duly made to Col. Scobie. EDWARD GREEN, Col., Adjt.-gen.

Resolution by the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council, dated Dec. 13, 1859.

1st. Although the anticipated result of the operations against Dwarka was frustrated by the escape of the enemy, the Govr. in Council is glad to find that the skill, gallantry, and determination with which they were carried on have secured to the combined detachments under Col. Scobie and Lieut. col. Donovan the approbation of H.E. the C. in C.

2nd. His lordship considers that in the operations subsequent to the evacuation of Dwarka Col. Scobie evinced great judgment.

3rd. The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council has read with warm interest the account of the gallant affair of the detach. under Lieut. col. Christie with a large body of Wagheers in a very strong position near the village of Sumlassa. The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council regards the affair as very creditable to Col. Christie and the officers and men under his command. The detach. was marching and fighting from 4 a.m. until dark, and all did their duty bravely and cheerfully. His lordship notices with particular commendation the gallantry of Lieuts. La Touche and Hebbert, Naique Sew Pursaad Sing and the three privates of the 17th N.I., who carried off a wounded comrade from under a galling fire at a very critical period of the engagement.

4th. His lordship in Council fully concurs in the favourable view taken by H.E. the C. in C. of the conduct of the officers mentioned in the despatches of Col. Scobie and Lieut. col. Christie.

H. L. ANDERSON, Sec. to Govt.

INDIAN ARMY.—A return moved for by Lord Ellenborough has just been issued, and shows the manner in which the officers of the disbanded regiments of the Bengal army are now disposed of. It appears that of the officers disbanded 277 are on furlough; 115 on political and civil employ; 55 on the military staff; 302 serving with irregular regiments; 118 doing duty with her Majesty's European regiments; 36 doing duty with other corps of the Bengal army; 6 on duty with discharged soldiers proceeding to England; 64 with police corps; 58 with commissariat and stud; 38 on public works and surveys; 3 studying at Thomason College; 1 in temporary command of station at Barrackpore; 14 doing duty at Saugor, Meeanmeer, Meerut, Mooltan, Delhi, Barrackpore &c.; and 64 unemployed, including ten colonels residing in India; making a total of 1,151 officers. The total number of privates and non-commissioned officers who took their discharge from the late East India Company's army in consequence of the transference of the government of India to the Crown was 10,185; of which number 6,338 were from Bengal, 1,739 from Madras, and 2,108 from Bombay. The present effective strength of the local European regiments in India is in Bengal 6,324, in Madras, 2,879, and in Bombay 2,676 men: total, 11,879; not including 3,303 recruits embarked for India between the 1st of June and 1st of December, 1859, and 1,393 recruits for India now at the depots in England.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, March 26, 1860.

### THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

SUCCESS, it is proverbially said, is apt to blind the judgment, and to produce undue self-confidence. No company of modern times has exhibited greater enterprise than that which monopolises the overland traffic with India; and, consequently, none has been more completely successful. But commercial prosperity, like political power, can only be maintained by the exercise of the same faculties which originally achieved it. Such, however, does not appear to be the view of human affairs entertained by the directors of the great P. and O. Company. Elated by their long series of triumphs over all competitors, they have come to regard the Overland Route as their special property by right divine, and, after the manner of despots, they are insensibly led to abuse their privileges. It seems quite to escape their recollection that they are the servants of the public, and not its masters, and that their actual position is that of stewards. As the unjust steward fondly imagined that because his master deferred calling him to account, he was therefore independent and irresponsible, and accordingly betook himself to ill-treating his fellow-servants, and to playing all sorts of fantastic tricks before high heaven, so have the P. and O. Company arrived at the mistaken conclusion that they are answerable to no man for their manifold shortcomings and neglect of duty. On all sides complaints are made of the overcrowding on board their ships, especially on the Suez side, where such a state of things is the most prejudicial to the health of the passengers, but where there is no competition to excite emulation. The inferior quality of the wines has long been a subject of indignant remonstrance, but latterly, it is said, the provisions have been not only indifferent, but also insufficient in quantity. On reaching their destination passengers are usually too busy to do more than address an angry letter to the newspapers, and thus the numerous *laches* of this powerful company have hitherto escaped their proper punishment. At length a stand has been made against a course of conduct quite unworthy of honourable men. An action for "loss and injury" sustained by a second-class passenger has been brought in the Small Cause Court at Bombay, and damages awarded to the amount of five hundred rupees, together with costs. The plaintiff was one George Craven, a fitter in the employment of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, who proved that, although he had paid £43. 10s. for a second-class berth from Southampton to Bombay, no berth whatever was procurable between Suez and that port. The first night he slept on the floor of the second-class saloon, but next day orders were issued that the steerage passengers should not be permitted to go below either by day or night. They were therefore compelled to sleep on deck

under a sort of awning, which protected them so imperfectly that when they arose in the morning their clothes were soaked through with dew and spray. For fifteen days the plaintiff was unable to change his clothes, nor was any bed or bedding supplied to him. Indeed, there were no more than six or seven beds for twenty-two persons. It is not very surprising that Mr. Craven should have suffered in health in consequence of such exposure to the sun by day and to dews and damp by night. On his arrival at Bombay he was obliged to proceed to the hospital, and for two months he had been prevented by rheumatism, congestion of brain, and bowel complaint, from attending to his duties and earning his livelihood. The defence set up by the Company's attorney was scarcely creditable to them. No attempt was made to disprove the plaintiff's statement, but a technical objection was raised on the ground that no contract had been entered into with himself, but only with his employers. It was shown, however, that, although the G. I. P. Railway Company did advance money to pay his passage, it was in the form of a loan, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and the Judge rightly decided that in this instance his employers acted merely as his agents. As his Honour's summing up was as concise as it was perspicuous, we give it for the benefit of other passengers, who will thus be encouraged to assert their rights, should the Company refuse to take warning from this example:—

"The duties of the defendants to the plaintiff—said Mr. Judge Hore—ought to be collected from the ticket. It appears quite probable that an agreement may have been entered into between the two companies, but there may have been, however, duties arising out of this contract towards the plaintiff. The plaintiff swears that the money paid was paid by the company on his behalf, so that it is in reality a loan; and previous to his departure from England this ticket was handed over to him, from which it is clear that the company represented to him certain privileges to which he is entitled. The ticket says, a '2nd Class berth, all requisite cabin furniture, bedding, linen,' &c. It is abundantly clear he did not have them, and the P. and O. Company have been guilty of an omission of those duties, and in consequence of such omission the plaintiff has suffered and is still suffering. Although others may have preferred to sleep on deck, I am led to conclude that the plaintiff suffers from the omission of a duty on the part of the defendants. The amount of damage was a point upon which it was difficult to judge—how long the plaintiff may yet suffer and be deprived of half monthly pay it is impossible to say; it has not been attempted on the part of the defendants to reduce the claim, and taking all points into consideration, I feel that I must give a verdict for the amount claimed."

We trust that the directors of this great and opulent Company will not persist in braving public opinion simply because they happen to enjoy a monopoly. As men of honour they are bound to fulfil their contract to the uttermost, and as wealthy men they have not a single excuse to offer in defence of their niggardly and avaricious conduct in failing to supply sufficient accommodation and proper food in return for the very handsome remuneration they take care to exact.

### A MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY IN INDIA.

We all know the venerable anecdote of the maid-servant who was enchanted with a sermon in which the word "Mesopotamia" came in "beautifully." A similar case has lately occurred at Kirkee. Only in this instance the maid-servant is personated by a magistrate, and the formula, "I over-rule the objection," takes the place of Mesopotamia. It is hardly neces-

sary to say that we allude to the preliminary investigation instituted into the circumstances of the wounding of Cornet Browne, H.M.'s 14th Dragoons, by Mr. Hunt, late sergeant-major in that distinguished corps. It is still less requisite that we should recapitulate the details of this disgraceful and melancholy affair. Our object is not to "improve the occasion" with regard to Mr. Browne's grievous offence against all laws, human and divine, but to show the utter incompetency of the committing magistrate. Of Mr. Kemball as an individual we have not the slightest personal knowledge. He may be, and no doubt he is, an excellent and amiable gentleman in private life, and not by any means the less lovable as a friend, or the less agreeable as an acquaintance, because he happens to be ignorant of the commonest principles of evidence. In fact, like the counsellor mentioned in "Sir Jonah Barrington's Memoirs," he might be surnamed "Necessity," *quia nullas habet leges*, because he knows nothing of law. As a magistrate, however, this defect is certainly an awkward one, and very likely to expose the Bench to ridicule. Indeed, such has been the result in the case to which we desire to draw the attention of our readers. The simple formula, "I overrule the objection," appears to be the alpha and omega of this gentleman's acquaintance with the practice of the law courts, and may be regarded as the measure of his capacity for conducting an investigation implying the slightest difficulty or delicacy. Our limits will not permit us to review at any great length the extraordinary character of the inquiry in question, but it may startle even a briefless barrister in this country to find a magistrate in Mr. Kemball's position unaware of the latitude allowed to counsel on cross-examination. Mr. Browne having testified a strong disinclination to prosecute Mr. Hunt, was asked by Mr. Judge, the attorney for the defence, if his reason was not that he considered he had injured the defendant. Thereupon the magistrate exclaimed, "That is a leading question, and I must over-rule it." Mr. Judge saw his advantage at a glance, but contented himself with mildly observing, "I submit I am allowed to ask any questions on a cross-examination of the prosecuting witness." At another point of the inquiry the sapient magistrate asked the Captain of the Bazaar what Mr. Hunt had said to him when he was arrested. The attorney naturally objected to any such second-hand evidence, when Mr. Kemball grandly replied, "I must require him to say anything he did hear Mr. Hunt say—I must have all that occurred." In vain Mr. Judge reminded his worship that the magistrates of Bombay and elsewhere had been severely reprimanded for taking down any confession in evidence. The stereotyped answer was ready, "I overrule the objection." Again did Mr. Judge return to the charge and protest against Captain Eveyard repeating anything that Mr. Hunt might have said to him, on the ground that it was to be regarded rather as a confession than as evidence—he was still met by the cuckoo-cry, "I have overruled your objection." At the very outset of the investigation the same game was played. "Check to your queen" was the invariable retort to every move, regardless of the loss of pieces and the inevitable check-mate. When Mr. Judge inquired on what information the charge against

his client was grounded, the magistrate glibly responded: "It is a dying deposition." But when the defendant's counsel insisted that a dying declaration could not be used while the deponent was alive and out of immediate danger, the answer was: "I hear your objection, but overrule it. I hold it is a deposition and not a dying declaration," although only two minutes previously he himself had characterised it as "a dying deposition." Mr. Judge having then asked if his worship had overruled his objection because the documents adduced—Mr. Browne's statements, made when he considered himself on the verge of death—were not dying declarations, Mr. Kemball unhesitatingly replied that he did not view them as such. Mr. Browne, however, distinctly swore that he made the said depositions under the conviction that he was a dying man, and further that he had stipulated that no use should be made of them if he recovered. Mr. Kemball further appears to labour under the impression that he was at liberty to conduct the preliminary investigation with closed doors, and even expressed himself to that effect in an emphatic manner when the defendant's counsel raised a doubt on the subject. At another time the magistrate refused to take down the answer of a witness unless Mr. Judge would tell him whence he obtained the information on which he had founded his question. That it may not be supposed we are giving a false colour to simple facts, we subjoin an extract from the report in the *Bombay Times* referring to the point last alluded to:—

"(Lieutenant W. H. S. Beamish, re-sworn.)

"Mr. Judge: Mr. Beamish, have you not a nickname in your regiment?"

"Beamish: I have a nickname in the regiment."

"Mr. Judge: What is it?"

"Beamish: I am called 'the Snapper.'"

"Magistrate: I can't allow that, unless you (Mr. Judge) will tell me who gave you that information. Witness ought not to have answered it."

"Mr. Judge: I cannot put him on his guard. (To witness.) Did you carry any letters to Mrs. Hunt for Mr. Browne?"

"Beamish: I did. (To the Court.) Am I obliged to answer that?"

"Magistrate: Not if it affects your own character."

"Mr. Judge: I beg to differ from the Court. Under Act 2 of 1855, sec. 32, witness is compelled to answer, although such evidence cannot be used against himself. (To the witness.) Did you carry any letters through another party?"

"Beamish: Am I obliged to answer?"

"Magistrate: You are not compelled to answer anything which affects your own character."

"Mr. Judge: Has the Court taken down witness's answer to the first question?"

"Magistrate: I will take down the reply, 'I am called "the Snapper" in the 14th Regiment of Dragoons,' if you will tell me who gave you that information."

"Mr. Judge: I will do so privately."

We need not pursue the subject any further, though we have by no means exhausted the measure of Mr. Kemball's absurdities. But, in truth, our business is not with that gentleman individually, but with the entire system of which, in this instance, he happens to be a prominent and conspicuous symbol. If magistrates unacquainted with law are to be permitted to exercise magisterial functions, at least let them have the benefit of professional advice; just as in this country our county magistrates, when they alight upon a just judgment, are indebted to the guidance of an experienced clerk. A wiser course, no doubt, would be to require the possession of legal knowledge on the part of those who are called upon to administer the law, but this seems so

obvious and natural a proceeding, that we forbear to press it lest we should incur the suspicion of expecting common sense from the governing powers.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 23.

#### INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY.

Mr. H. BAILLIE asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was about to sanction the issue of a paper currency by the Government of India; and, if so, whether he intended to communicate the details of the scheme to Parliament, and to take the opinion of the House upon the subject; and whether the Government had come to a final decision with respect to the re-organisation of the Indian army?

Sir C. WOOD said he had sanctioned the issue of paper currency in India. The details of the measure would be brought before the council in India; but it was not his intention to take any vote on the subject in that House. A motion had already been agreed to for the production of papers, and he had to state that they would be laid on the table on Monday next. With regard to the second question, the Government had not come to any final decision respecting the re-organisation of the Indian army.

#### REWARDS OF INDIAN OFFICERS.—THE RUMOURED DISBANDMENT OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

Sir J. FERGUSSON asked the Secretary for India whether it was in contemplation to bestow honours or promotion upon any officers who have been recommended for such rewards in consideration of distinguished services in the suppression of the late mutiny in India, but who have not yet been rewarded. He called particular attention to the case of the 2nd regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry. That regiment was part of the forces employed under General Sir Hugh Rose, and he enumerated the services of the regiment in operations in which the disproportion of the European forces to those opposed to them were as great as at Plassy. The commanding officer of the regiment, Major Taylor, was no less than eight times mentioned in despatches, or thanked by the Governor-General, or by the governors of presidencies, or by the Secretary of State for India, but he had received no promotion or reward.

Colonel SYKES said there had appeared in the morning papers within the last day or two a communication from Calcutta, to the effect that the whole of the native army of India was to be abolished, not only the mutinous army of Bengal, but the two loyal armies of Madras and Bombay. The mischievousness of such an impression getting abroad could not be too broadly stated. Of course the friends and relatives of the thousands of officers who had read the statement would be in the utmost alarm; the officers themselves in India must have received it not only with alarm but with indignation, and there must be great agitation among the troops. He also asked when the returns ordered by the House of the services of the Bombay regular cavalry, and the returns of all officers recommended for brevets or honours during the late mutiny, would be laid upon the table of the House? The officers, he said, to whom these returns related happened to be in this country with their regiments, and the returns were prepared, but unhappily they required the formality of going through the Adjutant's-office at Bombay. He believed they would comprise the cases mentioned by the hon. baronet (Sir J. Fergusson).

Colonel TORRENS said a few months ago the Secretary for India authorised the publication of a despatch eulogising the services of Sir Robert Hamilton and Lieutenant-colonel Durand. They had received the thanks of Parliament, and he wished to know whether any more substantial reward was to be conferred on them for their eminent services during the mutiny in Central India?

Sir C. WOOD said, in reply, that he would first refer to the question of the honourable baronet (Sir J. Fergusson) as to the rewards to military officers. Such rewards were always given on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, and those rewards were promotion and the honour of the Bath. Every officer recommended by the Commander-in-Chief had been promoted, and with regard to the Bath the recommendations were so numerous that they almost exceeded the proportionate number of the order which was allotted to the officers of the Indian service. That honour had been conferred on a considerable number, and the remaining officers would receive it as recommended by the Secretary-at-War. Two officers of the 2nd Bombay had been recommended by the Commander-in-Chief, and they had been promoted. Delays had occurred with respect to the civil service rewards; but it was thought better to wait for a complete statement from India than to leave out some by proceeding on a partial report. He hoped there would be no delay before those officers received that reward for which they had been recommended, and which they so richly deserved. The next question he had to answer was that which had been asked by his hon. and gallant friend behind him (Colonel Sykes), viz.: whether there was any foundation for the report that the whole native army of India was to be abolished, including the armies of Bombay and Madras. He had to state, in reply, that there was no foundation at all for such a report. He was sorry to say that the expenditure of the Bombay army was higher in the present year than in the preceding one; but, on the other hand, that of the Madras army was less. With regard to the returns mentioned by the hon. and gallant member, some delay had necessarily arisen in their preparation, but they would be laid before the House as soon as possible. A portion of the information required would have to be obtained from India, but two additional clerks were now employed in preparing the returns.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 20. Adamant, Sheard, Mauritius; Khimjee Codowjee, Guthrie, Bombay; Walsoken, Brigstock, P. nang; Reulera, Gibbs, Sourabaya; Lowick, Corrigan, Coochin; St. Louis, Canus, Mauritius.—21. Florence, Wadsworth, Whampoa; Sea Nymph, Morwick, Shanghai; Richard and Harriett, Smith, Maulmain; Sillery, McWha, Bombay.—22. William Cole, Tot-hill, Bombay; Knight Errant, Carlyle, Calcutta; Excelsior, Teviotdale, Cape; Harbinger, Hay, Tutucoreen.—23. T. D. Marshall, —, Manila; Arracan, Selkirk, Calcutta; Sir George Seymour, Rowland, Calcutta and West Indies; Ennerdale, Fearon, Coochin; Hadassah, Clarkson, Calcutta; Helvetia, Nutvig, Bombay; Kirkland, Colledge, Whampoa, not arrived, as reported 20th inst.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

COOKSON, the wife of Capt. James, of the 8th Madras Cavalry, of a son, at Esher, March 14.  
FORDYCE, the wife of Col., Bengal Horse Artillery, of a son, at 7, Dacre-park-terrace, Blackheath, March 24.

### MARRIAGE.

ANDERSON, James, eldest son of David Anderson, Esq., of Pitgar House, to Lucy, only daughter of the late Capt. Nicholas Lechmere, of the Bombay Artillery, at Burnside Dollar, by the Rev. E. Hill, March 21.

### DEATHS.

COPELAND, Sarah, wife of Mr. Alderman, M.P., at the Manor House, Bushey, Herts, March 22.  
FOTHERINGHAM, Lieut. col. Robert H., Madras Engs., ret. list, at Kingsbridge House, Southampton, aged 82, March 19.  
KERR, James, late Col. 1st Madras Enr. Fusiliers, at Broughty-ferry, near Dundee, aged 58, March 12.  
LAMBERT, William, of Woodmanstone, Surrey, late of the Bengal Civil Service, at Mortlake, aged 71, March 21.  
LAMBERT, Arthur, late Bengal Artillery, at 34, Albion-street, aged 33, March 22.  
RICHARDS, Herbert N., son of Capt., 3rd Bombay N.I., at 6, Ebury-street, Eaton-square, aged 7 months and 17 days, March 20.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	2 1½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	—
4 per Cent. East-India } Sica Ra.....	—	—	—
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57.....	—	—	1 11½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1855-56 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1849-43.....	—	—	—

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
Bengal...	2s. 4½	2s. 2d.	—
Madras...	2s. 4d. 2s.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay	2s. 4	2s. 2½d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest  
Bills on Calcutta, 2s. 0½d.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
	India Stock .....	218½	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859 .....	101½	
	India 5 p. ct. Enfaced Paper .....	99½	99
	India Bonds, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent. ....	105½	105
	India Loan Debentures, 1856 .....	97½	
	India Debentures, 1859 .....	97½	
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per ct. ....	83½	
	India 5 per cent. for account.....	104½	
	India Scrip.....	—	
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....	3s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....	par	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Cen- tral India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	97 98
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	all	17½ to 18
18	Ditto B .....	13½	16 to 17 dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	1.3	par to ½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7½	1½ to 2 dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5	½ to 2 dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	102½ to 103
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures. ....	all	100½ to 101½
20	Ditto F Ext. ....	10	½ to 1 pm.
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. debentures .....	100	102½ 103
20	Jubbulpore .....	10	10½ to 11 pm.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	99½ 100
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	6	1 to 2 dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	88 92
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	100	97½ 98½
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	97½ 98½
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	100	92 94
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	1½ to 2 dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	7	.....
20	Scinde 5 per cent. ....	all	19½ 20½
20	Ditto (New) .....	15	1½ dis. par
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	19 19½
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	1½ to 2 dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim. ....	50	71 to 72 xd.
40	Australasia .....	all	67½
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	22 23 xd.
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China .....	all	20½ 21
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China .....	all	31 33
25	Oriental Bank Corporation.....	all	17½ to 18½ xd.
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	2 to 2½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	3 to 4
1	N. B. Australasian Company .....	all	1½ to 2
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	1½ to 1
10	Ditto New .....	15s.	86½
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. ....	6	.....
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....	all	79 to 81
50	Ditto New .....	15	14 to 15 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	15	1½ to 2 pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	1½ to 2
1	Ditto Registered.....	all	1½ to 2

**THE INDIAN DUTY ON YARNS.**—The directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce at a recent meeting passed a resolution strongly condemning the increased rate of duty on yarns, proposed by Mr. Wilson as part of his system of Indian finance. They have also requested an interview with Sir Charles Wood, the Secretary of State for India, for the purpose of expressing to him their opinions on the subject, and we are informed that Sir C. Wood has appointed to receive a deputation from the Chamber on Tuesday, the 27th inst.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Financial Measures for India.

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12 Dessert Forks.....	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	1 17 0
12 Dessert Spoons.....	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	1 17 0
12 Tea Spoons.....	0 16 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 17 0
6 Egg Do. (gilt bowls)	0 10 0	0 13 6	0 15 0	0 15 0
2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 6
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
2 Salt Do. (gilt bowls)	0 3 4	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 0
1 Mustard Do. do.....	0 1 8	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs.....	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Pair Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 2 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 1 0
1 Sugar Sifter.....	0 3 3	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 6
Total.....	9 19 9	13 10 3	14 19 6	16 4 0

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(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

[PRICE 6d.]

Per str. Indus, April 11.—Col Owen, and infant, Mrs. Blane, Mrs. Hockin, Major and infant, Lieut. Bolton, Captain Rogers, Messrs. Stuart, Messrs. Roberts, and

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.



## BENGAL.

## THE PUNJAB OCTROI IN THE HILLS.

We have not yet seen a full report on the working of the octroi in the great towns of the Punjab, but in the hills it is said to be most oppressive. There is no carrying trade to be stopped or impeded, and from geographical peculiarities the tax is levied with certainty and ease. Yet the result, we are assured, is a complete triumph for the traders, on whom it was intended the tax should mainly fall.

Perhaps Kussowlie is a good example. At a hill station only accessible by two roads, with no stores of provisions, the tax was carried into operation at once, and was levied without difficulty or the possibility of evasion. The duty levied was Rs. 2, annas 2 per cent. on all sales.

The following table shows how the bunneahs met it:—

Prices before tax.	After tax.	Duty.
Wheat, 32 seers per rupee.	24 seers per rupee.	Rs. 2-2
Atta, 30 seers per rupee.	26 seers per rupee.	per cent.
Dhal (Oorudke), 14 seers per rupee.	12 seers per rupee.	
Gram, 45 seers per rupee.	38½ seers per rupee.	
Ghi, 2 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.	2 seers 8 chittacks per rupee.	
Oil, 6 pice per bottle.	7 pice per bottle.	

Prices were rising at the time, but they must have made a large margin of profit by this attempt to tax them.

At Sanawar the duty has been farmed to a native contractor, who pays Rs. 300 for six months, and boasts he will make 1,000. If he is correct, the residents must pay Rs. 1,000 a year, and in addition 600 to Government. This bill, it must be remembered, is only inhabited by the officers, inmates, and servants of the Lawrence Military Asylum, who are by no means overpaid, and all maintained by Government. By giving away Rs. 1,000 in exchange for Rs. 600 it is contemplated to increase the public revenue. This principle has, we believe, been widely acted upon in the Governor-general's durbars.

In Umballa the results are much the same. Everything taxed has risen so much that the trader gains by the tax, and all the discontent and unpopularity of the transaction, which are very great, go to the sarkar. Here is the result expressed in figures:—

Prices before tax.	After tax.	Duty.
Wheat, 35 seers per rupee.	34 seers per rupee.	10 annas
Atta, 31 seers per rupee.	27 seers per rupee.	per cent.
Dhal (Oorudke), 25 seers per rupee.	16 seers per rupee.	on all
Gram, 45 seers per rupee.	38 seers per rupee.	kind of
Rice, 19 seers per rupee.	16 seers per rupee.	grain
Oil, 6 pice per bottle.	7 pice per bottle.	(reduced
Sugar, 3 seers per rupee.	2½ seers per rupee.	duty).
Masalla, 8 seers per rupee.	7 seers per rupee.	3 Rs. p.c.
Ghi, 5 seers and 1 chittack per rupee.	3 seers 9 chittacks per rupee.	5 " "
Cloth.	For cheap cloth we believe 4th risen.	3 " "

The Government have reduced the duty on the necessities of life, after putting on a higher one by way of experiment.

Another advantage the shopkeepers have reaped from this attempt to separate them from their rupees is that more business now falls into their hands. Formerly prices were kept down by many articles being sold without their intervention. Natives with a little money to come and go upon bought wheat, dhal, &c., from the zemindars, and ground and sorted it themselves. Now, however, the country people do not come as formerly. They grudge paying the duty, and fear if they do not make a sale that it will be lost. The bunneahs have it all their own way. Itinerant traders and boxwallahs will get their death blow. That tax, whatever else it may be, is certainly not an income-tax on trade.—*Friend of India.*

## MR. WILSON'S BILL FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF A SYSTEM OF PAPER CURRENCY.

The Legislative Council sat on Saturday morning, March 3rd, and after the routine business was disposed of,

The Right Honourable James Wilson rose, according to notice, to move the first reading of a Bill for the introduction of a paper currency. He said that when he had the honour a fortnight since to make his financial statement it would be remembered that amongst the needed reforms of the administration of India few things had been considered of more importance than the adoption of a well-considered improvement in the currency. In fulfilment of the pledge then given he now proposed on behalf of the Government to introduce this Bill, which embodied principles of the soundness of which there could be no possible doubt; but he felt anxious only that he should find the power of fully expounding and clearly expressing principles and measures of such great importance. Whatever difference of opinion might exist on some points, there was but one opinion in England or India, that the present system required great amendment—it was most unsatisfactory, and called for prompt remedy. He detailed the well known defects of the cumbersome system based upon the standard of a silver coin, the risk and cost of the necessary transfer of which from district to district it was difficult to estimate. One mark of its cost was Sir Charles Napier's declaration that at one time not fewer than 30,000 native troops were occupied in the guard and transport of treasure. Even if it could be considered solely as an economic question, it would be one of great importance. To day he was prepared to propose for remedy a scheme at once large and comprehensive. The Government felt it their duty not to legislate piecemeal on such a vital question, but to put before them a well considered plan, based on sound principles so wide as to embrace all India, capable of being extended to any required limits, yet secured by checks within itself which should prevent possibility of wrong or failure. In the peculiar position of India it would be well to premise what was the object proposed to themselves, in order to decide upon the best means of its attainment. Starting with the fact that from time immemorial silver had been the standard of Indian monetary systems, he sketched forcibly the evil attendant upon its difficulty of transport, upon the withdrawal of so much of the precious metals from profitable use to be locked up in the unprofitable form of coinage;—upon the limitation of commerce and great loss attendant upon remittance of a great bulk of silver from out districts to-day to be returned possibly to the same districts to-morrow; and having explained the theory of commerce which lies at the base of all currencies that they are the condensed modes of exchanging commodities, he proceeded to declare the determination of Government to do nothing in the proposed changes which could by any possibility involve any breach of faith through which the public could suffer loss by the adoption of any change in standard or system. He illustrated the enormous development of Indian commerce from the returns, which showed that whilst the average importation of bullion for the years 1836—40 was four millions sterling, the average of the last four years was nearly twelve millions, and that this was all required for the coinage was proved by its being taken to the mint for conversion, though there was a charge of 3 per cent. upon the coinage. He ran over the theory of exchanges through which nations, and banks, and individuals conducted their business operations. He ably exposed the fallacies by which a gold currency, either at a fixed value or a fluctuating one, had been supported, and showed by the experience of France and Austria how it must inevitably fail here. He declared a double standard to be a misnomer; the thing could not exist; and so arrived at the purpose of the Government to adopt a sound and well-considered paper currency, leaving the standard unchanged and retaining its full value. There would be thus a great profit in the release of the precious metal from its profitless form, and a well regulated paper currency would not be an addition to, but a substitution, in a cheap material, for the existing coin. He illustrated the inconvenience and absurdity of the pre-

sent mode by an allusion to the sealed bags, said to contain Rs. 1,000, which were circulated by endorsement, probably without actual value, in the N. W. Provinces. He then developed the Governmental scheme of paper currency, the leading points to be secured by which were, 1st, absolute convertibility, 2nd, due limitation of the issues. The outline of the provisions of the Bill, are,

That there shall be an absolutely convertible paper currency, in the form of notes, of Rs. 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 each.

That these notes shall be made a legal tender as between individuals, and receivable in payment of revenue and all demands of Government.

That the issue shall be by the agency of commissioners in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, fully empowered, bound to observe the regulations laid down, and released from all obligation to obey in this respect any other commands than those of the legislative council. That there shall be a division of all India into circles, each presided over by a deputy commissioner at the central town of each circle. The notes all to be manufactured in Calcutta, and the notes of each circle to be at all times convertible into specie at the treasury of the circle, and also at the presidency. The commissioner in Calcutta will despatch notes to the districts for distribution to the public in exchange for silver.

That every commissioner shall retain at all times, and under secure checks to ensure it, one-third the amount of the notes issued by him in silver, and the remaining two-thirds in public securities.

The whole was described as being a secure and self-acting system based upon the issue department of the Bank of England; and security against forgery of the notes will be ensured by the adoption of all the well-tried means of the Bank of England, through whose manufacturers and machinery the paper is to be made and the preparation of the notes to be effected.

He proceeded to show how this system would yield a great profit to Government, and as no private company could compete in circulating an issue against the Government, the provisions in the charters of the Presidency Banks permitting them to issue notes would be rescinded under due notice, and with all possible care that their interests should suffer as little as possible under such a change. He alluded to the intended means of utilising the treasury balances, seldom less than 10 to 12 crores, and also to means already in operation of getting out from England ten lakhs of copper coinage; as well as to establish new copper mints in Calcutta and Bombay.

Having thus detailed the main points of—

1. A fixed standard of silver,
2. An absolute convertibility of paper,
3. Full security for reserves to cover the issues,

he wound up with an assurance of his conviction that the great interests of India which were involved would be secured and the measure prove a sure basis of growing prosperity.

The speech occupied two hours in delivery.

At a later stage of the day's proceedings Mr. Wilson announced that Government had nearly prepared, and would soon submit, a Consolidated Customs' Act.—*Englishman.*

## THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND THE SIKH SIRDARS.

While Lord Canning was at Lahore he received the Rajah of Kapoorthulla and other chiefs in public durbar, and was presented by them with the following address:—

"ADDRESS PRESENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CANNING, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

"Your excellency's visit to this part of the country is a happy event, and we count it our good fortune that your excellency has been pleased to set foot on this ground, and thus endowed it with fresh beauty, and conferred an honour on its people.

"In 1857, when the whole of Upper India was terribly convulsed with the events which followed the mutiny of the Bengal army, when the

blood of human beings flowed in streams throughout the North-western Provinces, the people of this country were full of anxiety for their own safety, and for the preservation of order in this land.

"But happily the chief authorities in the Punjab arrested the course of the threatening torrent, and perfect tranquillity and security reigned in the province. The Chief Commissioner, Sir John Lawrence, G.C.B.; the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. (now Sir) Robert Montgomery; the Financial Commissioner, Mr. D. F. McLeod, and the Commissioner, Mr. A. A. Roberts, planned, matured, and executed such arrangements as prevented the outbreak of any general disturbance; and when in certain detached localities mischief made head, it had been anticipated, and was immediately crushed. This result is, under Providence, due to the policy suggested by your lordship, and carried out by the instruments of your selection, the able officers in charge of the Punjab administration.

"But the obligations which we are under to the British Government and your excellency, its representative in India, are many and various.

"The Government regarded the nation as one capable of performing service; many a man who lurked in obscurity was exalted to honour; many a man stained with the mark of a rebel for his deeds during the Punjab rebellion was offered, and availed himself of, the opportunity of washing off the blot which had unfortunately attached to him; yea, more than this, was raised to dignity, and is now reaping the fruits of his loyalty. An entire change has come over the whole nation of the Punjabees; offices of honour and trust have been bestowed upon individuals, and the whole body of the people is recognised as a nation loyal to its rulers, and a race attached to the Government. The little service which this people was enabled to perform has been appreciated by the Government in a higher degree than it was worth; honourable and lucrative offices have been given, khillats have been conferred, and permanent jagheers bestowed for services slight in themselves; services which, as the subjects of the parental Government under whose protection we lived in happiness and security, we were bound to render, not only as true lieges of the State, but also in order to escape from the mighty whirlwind which, in its terrible fury, threatened to involve all in its circle, and to scatter peace and order into anarchy and confusion. Were each hair on our bodies to be turned into a tongue, it would not be possible to express the deep sense of gratitude and thankfulness with which each and all of us are impressed.

"The British Government has now ruled the destinies of the natives of India upwards of a century. It is true that the liberality of the Government was before this exercised to a certain extent by the grant of jagheers and dignities of which the traces are still existing; but it is nevertheless true, that never was the bounty of the Government displayed to the extent meted out by your lordship at the present time. At present, numerous rajas and maharajas, hundreds of other chiefs of lesser note, and thousands of the loyal servants and subjects of the Government, have obtained at your excellency's hands additional territories, new jagheers and titles, which have been granted to them in perpetuity. And in order to secure the position of their families, the recipients of such rewards have obtained them on the condition that they shall be heritable by the eldest son in each generation, thereby securing the estate against the evil, so common in India, of dividing it according to the number of the heirs; the effect of which is unhappily, but manifestly, to reduce an influential and opulent house, in a series of years, to poverty and oblivion. Above all, has the generosity of the Government been evinced in the permission which has been accorded to reigning sovereigns and other families, to adopt an heir in the event of the failure, at any time, of the male issue of their body. The measure speaks for itself. The people have been convinced that it is the sincere desire of the Government that the rule of the

respective native sovereigns shall be perpetuated, and that sequestration is not its policy.

"Accordingly, your excellency's speeches at the several durbars which your lordship held during your march from Calcutta upwards have been peculiarly characterised by that spirit of magnanimity and generosity which has dictated the policy recently adopted. Verily the bounty of your excellency is in its influence extensive as the generous rain from heaven.

"Only two years ago the whole of Upper India was in a state of conflagration in consequence of the rebellion, and it was thought that the fire could be extinguished by severe and forcible measures only. But your lordship tempered vigour with mercy, and fortitudinously adopted and carried out a vigorous yet merciful policy, which, in a short time, restored peace and order to the country.

"That the natives of India are indebted to such treatment to yourself is evidenced by the Proclamation of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, which professed to sanction your excellency's recommendation for the grant of a general amnesty; and the immediate effect of which was the restoration of perfect tranquillity throughout the country.

"We might here, with propriety, recount the many blessings which the extension of British rule to the Punjab has conferred during the last ten years on the people of this province. These consist in the excavation of new and restoration of old works of irrigation, by which means waste forests are expected within a few years to be turned into beautiful gardens; the introduction of the railway, which must extend the internal trade, and enlarge the external commerce of the country, develop its natural resources, and diffuse wealth in a more equable proportion; the construction of extensive lines of roads, and the police arrangements for the protection of these roads, which render them practicable with perfect security for all classes of travellers; the establishment of cheap postal and telegraph communication; the suppression of female infanticide, and of the immolation of females on the funeral pyres of their husbands, which, though prohibited by our religion, had become so prevalent under the sanction of custom; the strict interdiction laid against the sale of females; the measures adopted for the reduction of expenses on occasions of marriage, and for the suppression of overt immorality; the construction of bridges on the large rivers, whereby immense saving of life has been effected, particularly on the "Father of Rivers," the Indus; the establishment of serais at halting stages; the spread of vaccination, by which means our dearest hopes, our children, are annually preserved from the ravages of small-pox; the establishment of charitable dispensaries at every large station, where medical aid on the enlightened European principle is readily and liberally afforded to countless numbers; the imposition of a light assessment on landed tenures; and, lastly, the introduction of a scheme of general instruction throughout the province.

"We sincerely hope that ere long a college will be established at Lahore, wherein a liberal and useful instruction may be imparted to youths of the Punjab, an instruction calculated to benefit them for life, and the advantages of which should descend to posterity and raise the nation, as a mass, from the low pit of ignorance to the eminence of knowledge and civilisation.

"We cannot close this address without expressing our grateful sense of the services rendered to this country by the able officers intrusted with the administration of this province since its incorporation with the British empire.

"The first and foremost of them was the late eminent philanthropist, Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B. His first connection with this country began in his capacity of Resident, and the sincere interest which he took in the welfare of the people is too patent to require comment. For a time he was succeeded by Sir Fred. Currie, Bart., who treated the people of this country with the same kind consideration. Even when a few of the

native chiefs, by their rebellion, brought down the horrors of war on their country, Sir F. Currie, during the time he remained in the Punjab, treated the nation with indulgence. And when Sir H. Lawrence returned from Europe, and the Punjab was annexed to the British possessions, that officer adopted a liberal policy which secured ample means for the loyal and well-affected, and which engendered that good feeling and attachment towards the Government, the effects of which were so recently manifested during the crisis.

"The selection of Sir J. Lawrence as the successor of Sir H. Lawrence was a wise and happy choice of the Government. The chiefs and the people of the Punjab were treated by that officer with consideration and justice, and to the decision, energy, and command of resources displayed by him during the late terrible crisis is doubtless owing, under Providence, the preservation of perfect tranquillity throughout these territories, and the immunity which the people enjoyed from the horrors of a civil commotion.

"Equally happy was the nomination of Sir R. Montgomery, K.C.B., as head of the Punjab Government in succession to the Right Hon. Sir J. Lawrence. It was Sir Robert Montgomery, who, as judicial commissioner, immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the outbreak at Delhi suggested that the native troops at Meen Meer should be at once disarmed, and the wisdom of the measure is evident, inasmuch as, but for its prompt execution, the terrible deeds enacted at Delhi would have been in all probability repeated at the capital of the Punjab. The wise advice afforded by Mr. D. F. McLeod, the financial commissioner, during the troublous period, is acknowledged by Sir Robert Montgomery himself. As chief commissioner of Oude, Sir Robert Montgomery, with your Excellency's approval, conferred a blessing on the people of that country for which they will be grateful to the end of time.

"The judicial commissioner, Mr. E. Thornton, has simplified and improved the judicial law in the Punjab, and has set to the task with an honesty of purpose and earnest good will scarcely to be equalled.

"Mr. A. A. Roberts, present officiating financial commissioner, was commissioner of Lahore during the crisis. He managed his difficult charge with credit, and performed heroic deeds against the rebels of Googaira and the mutineers in the Goordaspur district.

"The present commissioner of Lahore, Mr. R. Temple, has been a kind and considerate officer ever since he held the high office of secretary to the chief commissioner. His even-handed justice since his assumption of his present office, and polite treatment of the native gentry are too well known to require a comment.

"The indefatigable diligence and prompt zeal evinced by Colonel J. D. Macpherson, military secretary to the chief commissioner, and Major R. Lawrence, captain of police, during the crisis, were rewarded by the preservation of order, and entitle them to our deepest gratitude.

"In the frontier districts of Peshawar, Kohat, and Huzara, unprecedented quiet prevailed throughout the crisis, in consequence of the conciliatory policy adopted, and the influence exercised on the people by Lieutenant-colonel H. B. Edwards, C.B., and his subordinate officers, Captain Henderson, at Kohat, and Major Becher, in Huzara.

"In the Leis and Mooltan divisions the commissioners discharged their duties with credit. The arrangements made by Lieutenant-colonel G. W. Hamilton, the commissioner of Mooltan, especially for the capture and destruction of the two disarmed regiments who broke out at that station, were extensive in operation and effective in result.

"In the Cis-Sutlej states the complicated relations of the Government with the various native States were ably managed by Mr. Barnes, and upon that officer devolved the important task of keeping open the Grand Trunk-road from the Sutlej to Delhi. A single false step would have

been attended with serious consequences. But the result has shown that the charge could not have been placed in abler hands.

"Major Edward Lake did good service in the Trans-Sutlej states, a division wherein are situated three very important forts, viz., at Noorpoor, Kangra, and Philour, the last the great arsenal of the Punjab, which furnished the siege train that ultimately was the means of the re-occupation of Delhi.

"The vigilant supervision maintained over their districts, and the important cities of Lahore and Umritsur, by Messrs. R. E. Egerton and F. Cooper, and by other district officers over their respective charges, were attended with the best results.

"In commending the able management of the details of the Punjab administration, especially during the crisis, by the various officers concerned, it is not our object merely to praise them before your Excellency; but we here give vent to our grateful feelings for their sincere desire and endeavours to promote our interests and to preserve order in the country, whereby they have also faithfully served the Government and proved themselves so worthy of the confidence placed in them.

"It is our true and sincere prayer that the sun of the transcendent fortune of our most gracious sovereign, the Queen of England, may continue to shine with increased splendour to the end of time; that our able and merciful Viceroy may for ever remain at the head of the Government in India; that the Honourable Sir R. Montgomery, K.C.B., Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, and his subordinate officers may continue to conduct the administration of this province, and lastly, that ourselves and our posterity may remain constant in our loyalty and fidelity to the British Government.

"In conclusion, we beg that your Excellency may accept this address as expressive of the deep gratitude of all natives of this country, whether present here at the durbar or not, for the obligations which they owe to your Excellency, the representative of her most Gracious Majesty in India, and that your Excellency may be pleased to look upon the people of the Punjab as loyal and devoted subjects of the Crown."

The Governor-general replied as follows:—

"TO HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJAH OF KAPOORTHULLA.

"I have read with pleasure the address which you presented to me in public durbar on behalf of yourself and other sirdars of the Punjab.

"I thank you all for this strong and spontaneous manifestation of your loyalty and devotion to the Queen, and I see with pleasure your appreciation of the mercy and generosity which, in accordance with her Majesty's gracious commands, have been extended to the people of India.

"I thank you too for your friendly feeling towards myself.

"Your right estimate of the high qualities of the English officers who have successively been intrusted with the administration of the province, and to whose energy, wisdom, and justice its present flourishing condition and its freedom from civil troubles are largely to be attributed, is just to those distinguished men, and honourable to yourselves.

"The desire which you express that a college may be established at Lahore, has long been felt by the Government. It will be fulfilled as soon as the state of education in the Punjab is advanced enough to admit of such an institution being founded with public advantage.

"I take leave of you all with a sincere acknowledgment of the cordial reception you have given to the representative of your sovereign, and with an assurance of the deep interest I feel in the prosperity of the Punjab, and the lasting welfare of its loyal chiefs and people."

#### AGRA OR ALLAHABAD?

Is Allahabad to be the seat of the North-west Government? The question is once more being agitated in the North-west papers, and apparently

with as little chance as ever of answering it. The report which has given rise to the renewed controversy is that Mr. Wilson had decided against Allahabad, conceiving that it would be less expensive to restore Agra to its pristine state than to complete Allahabad according to the original design, and render it capable of accommodating the public offices, &c. We fancy, however, that Mr. Wilson, although naturally alive to the importance of the question in a financial point of view, is not likely to lose sight of political considerations in the matter; and if he has recommended the restoration of Agra to the honour which has been wrested from it, it is probably because he considers its position more advantageous than the station which the admirers of Lord Canning cannot apparently succeed in getting named after him.

We are certainly of opinion that whatever is done for or against Allahabad should be done quickly—either it should be confirmed in its present honour and glory, or it should be put out of its misery at once. A continual state of anxiety will pull down the strongest man, and even the most flourishing station is not exempt from the law. As a man finds his hair fall off or turn grey under the influence of hope deferred, so Allahabad finds itself shedding bricks and mortar; for, according to all accounts, the houses in the new station are very insecure, and many of them show signs of coming down, if not with a run, at any rate by very unpleasant degrees. We have heard it maliciously insinuated that this state of things is caused by the economical principles upon which some of these buildings were constructed, notwithstanding that the Government, so long as they made advances, made them upon a sufficiently liberal scale for the efficient performance of the work. But as it is impossible to suppose that either a Government employé or a high-minded British merchant would put any of the money so advanced into his own pocket, we can only conclude that there has been some mistake upon this point. Our own opinion is that the new station is sensitive upon the possibility of being called "Cannington," and that it is in a natural spirit of resentment at the indignity that it threatens ere long to be fading away. That such should be the fact is much to be regretted, for the new station might be made the handsomest in Upper India. It has the advantage of being laid out upon a plan—and a very excellent one—instead of being reduced to say with Topsy, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "guess I grewed," which is the case with other Indian stations. Its roads are superb, and its natural advantages in the way of abundant vegetation are being carefully improved upon by art. Altogether, there is every material for the formation of Allahabad into a station such as India has never seen.

That the interests, not only of Allahabad, but of Agra, and the State generally, through the unsettlement of the question, should have been so long neglected, would be inexplicable were the character of our present ruler more of a mystery than it is. It is even now believed by persons likely to be well informed, that the papers relating to the change of the seat of Government have not yet been sent home, and it is certain that they had not been a short time ago.

In the mean time, it is impossible to predict the future of Allahabad, which not long since was looked upon as likely to become a possible rival to the metropolis of India.—*Hurkaru*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. H. GRANT, K.C.B., left Calcutta on the 26th February, under the salute due to his rank, to take command of her Majesty's forces in China.

LUCKNOW JEWELS.—Under instructions from the home authorities, the Government of India has directed the sub-treasurer of Fort William to make over to Major Herbert, the superintendent of the ex-King of Oude, all the Lucknow jewels, which were in his custody for some time past, in order to be returned to his Majesty.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Alphonse R. Morinet, of the firm of Messrs. William Moran and Co., merchants and indigo and silk brokers, residing at Ballygunge, has put an end to his existence. The weapon used was a pistol. The local police were quickly on the spot, also the magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs. After the necessary inquest was held, the magistrate issued orders for the interment of the corpse.

ALLAHABAD, March 3.—The cholera has again broken out very badly in the city and the neighbourhood of the Kydgunje entrenchments. The early advent of this scourge may be considered surprising, for it rarely prevails as an epidemic in these provinces at this season of the year. But it is not difficult to account for the immediate cause of the fact. The filth which is allowed to accumulate, especially in those public institutions, which are a benefit or a curse, according as they are well or ill-managed, is a fruitful source of fever and cholera at any season of the year. From the native population the disease can hardly fail to spread to the Christian community, and especially among the soldiers. A tainted atmosphere is no respecter of persons, and when once the epidemic begins to rage, the most judicious prophylactic measures are, unhappily, but too often of no avail to keep off the disease. It behoves, then, the Christian as well as the native community to bring the local authorities to a right understanding of their duty on the subject. It is understood that Mr. A. Cocks will officiate for Mr. Thornhill as commissioner of Allahabad. He is here at present on a visit, I believe. Captain Allen has been relieved of the office of Cantonment Joint Magistrate by Lieutenant Wemyss Smith. One of the barracks to the west of the Government House is to be assigned to the chief engineer's office, on its arrival from Agra. There seems to be nothing confirmatory of the impression which recently prevailed, that the seat of Government was to be removed again to Agra. The sale of timber which had been collected for the erection of public offices here, as stated by the *New Times*, is a pure myth, none having ever been purchased by Government for this purpose.—*Delhi Gazette*.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Mr. Cooke, the intelligent and hard-working deputy secretary of the Bank of Bengal, sold on February 22nd, by public outcry, some Four per Cent. Government Paper at a discount of Rs. 17-14. Some decided improvement must shortly arise if no other loan is opened in this market during the next few months.

MAJOR PROBYN'S SIKHS.—The Government has announced its intention to despatch another cavalry regiment to China. There can be little doubt as to the policy of this step, and less as to the eminent fitness of the officer who has been selected to command the corps. Under such a leader the swarthy troopers of India will be to the Chinese what the elephants of the King of Epirus proved to the Romans. Whatever may be their other merits, the enemies with whom our soldiers will contend in China are certainly not horsemen, and they are probably unacquainted with the tactics by which mounted assailants should be repulsed. We think, too, the sight of a corps such as that commanded by Major Probyn will have no slight effect on the minds of our allies. It has been recorded that during the mutiny these men were ever foremost where danger was to be encountered or glory won, and we have no doubt but that in China they will sustain to the full their glorious reputation. The French will learn from them that there are others besides Turcos and Chasseurs d'Afrique worthy of combating side by side with the chivalry of Europe.—*Englishman*.

RAWUL PINDEE, March 3.—The Governor-general, Lady Canning, and suite, with Lord Clyde, who did not remain for another day at Peshawur, as was first arranged, arrived here at five p.m. to-day in three closed carriages drawn by artillery horses. The troops were as usual drawn up to receive them. They are to leave to-morrow morning (Sunday) on their way to Sealkote. The viceregal party will halt at Deenah to-morrow, and

will the day after visit and inspect the old fort of Rhotas, which was built for the purpose of coercing the Ghoorkas by Shere Shah, the Afghan who expelled the Emperor Humayoon, the father of the celebrated Aker. The august travellers will stay at Jhelum on the night of the 5th, and intend reaching Sealkote on the following day. There is to be a grand durbar at Sealkote, at which will be present the chiefs of the Deyrajat and the Maharajah of Cashmere. The Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab is to be there also. It is expected that the Governor-general will proceed to Simlah by Roopur. The bishop returns from Murree to-night, preaches a sermon to-morrow, and leaves for Simlah on Monday.

**JEYPORE.**—A letter from Jeypore informs us, that since the interview the Maharajah had with the Governor-general at Agra he has been very anxious to introduce European customs and to encourage European manufactures. The fanatic clique at the court have in consequence spread all sorts of rumours of a determination to do something serious; and the Maharajah, warned of evil-disposed persons in the harem having expressed themselves in a hostile manner, has avoided the precincts of that receptacle of the royal household. The Madrissa there is drooping for want of encouragement, the Maharajah taking no interest in educational matters, although well-disposed towards Europeans. A very superior description of marble has lately been quarried here, and it is supposed that as the Maharajah is well pleased with it, we may have a duplicate of the Taj at Agra if the funds for such a building can be spared.—*Lucknow Herald.*

**LAHORE, Feb. 15.**—On Saturday evening the city of Lahore was illuminated, in honour of the arrival of the Right Honourable the Governor-general. The rendezvous was the Rutten Chund's Tank, on the southside of the city. The arrival of the Governor-general and suite was heralded by sound of trumpets and a grand display of rockets; but unfortunately the elephants would not stand fire, and the viceroy and staff were scattered in rather an undignified manner. The fireworks ceased, and the whole then proceeded through the city of Lahore; so admirable were the arrangements, that there was not the slightest crowd or pressure. Every individual inhabitant had strict orders not to leave his own house, and, strange to say, they all obeyed the order with alacrity, and ladies, accompanied by children (all on foot), passed quietly through the streets of one of the most densely populated cities of India, without the slightest inconvenience. The Governor-general passed through the city, and came out at the Musjeed square, which was one blaze of light; the effect was really magnificent; he then proceeded to Runjeet Singh's tomb, which was splendidly illuminated, and had a most imposing effect. From one of the high towers, on which I had been fortunate enough to obtain a seat, the city, towers, Musjeed square, and Runjeet Singh's tomb appeared one blaze of light; every one appeared perfectly delighted with the excellent arrangements, which reflect the highest credit on the civil authorities; not a single accident occurred. On Monday the Governor-general held a levee, which was very numerous attended, and yesterday there was a grand durbar. To-day (Wednesday) the Governor-general visits the Shalemar Gardens, and to night they are to be illuminated in something after the Vauxhall style, coloured lamps, fountains of flowers, grand fireworks, fountains playing. Bands will be in attendance, and a circular has just been issued inviting all who choose to attend at 6 P.M. His excellency leaves this for Peshawur on Sunday, and the camp is to move on to Sealkote, and there await his lordship's return from the frontier.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**SIMLA, March 2.**—The report that prevailed about Subathoo and Dugshai being turned into convalescent depots proves incorrect, for the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade are to be at the former, and I think the 92nd Highlanders at the latter station. Government have had some splendid barracks built at Subathoo, and I suppose they cost a pretty penny; they would be very foolish

then not to send a whole regiment there. Kusowlie may do very well for convalescents, as the barracks there were burnt down last year, and the Government, through want of funds I suppose, have not been able to put them up again. There is accommodation, however, for a few men, and a depot would be quite sufficient for it. The Lord Bishop, we hear, intends to stop here all the season; it is to be hoped that he will take in hand the forming of the school that was proposed last year, or year before, to be founded here. The Rev. Mr. Farrer, our last chaplain, I believe on the arrival of the present bishop wrote to him on the subject. The bishop having heard of the want of such an institution promised his assistance, and we therefore look forward to something definite on the subject on his arrival. A collection was made some months ago by our chaplain on this account, and I believe all throughout these provinces, so there is something to make a beginning on.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**INCENDIARISM AT AGRA.**—A fire, attended by serious loss of property, occurred in this station, on the morning of Saturday, March 2. The house of the bazar-sergeant Thompson was destroyed, as a committee, which subsequently met to inquire into the circumstances, have decided, by the act of an incendiary. The fire was discovered about 2 A.M. by Mrs. Thompson. The family had barely time to get into the compound when the blazing roof fell in and the house was entirely consumed. Of course the whole of their property has been lost. We hope to hear that Government has awarded the sufferers some compensation for their losses, which, to them, are ruinous, and that strict inquiries will be set on foot to discover the author of this outrage, an outrage which, three years ago, was common enough, and which will become common again unless the law is made, what it is not now, a terror to evil-doers.

**ACCIDENT TO LORD CANNING.**—A correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle* of the 3rd of March, writing from Peshawur, notices an accident that occurred to the Viceroy and Lady Canning at that place, on the night of the 28th of February. The carriage in which they were proceeding to see the fireworks, being driven by a native instead of the gentleman who usually handles the ribands, was capsized. No bones were broken, and the viceregal party were extricated from their unpleasant situation, and proceeded to the scene of the festivities on elephants. The garrison ball was a splendid affair. Report has it that Lady Canning was particularly struck with the amount of female beauty the highly favoured station of Peshawur boasts of. To what extent the Viceroy concurred with her ladyship in this estimate our contemporary does not inform us.

**MOOLTAN, March 2.**—This station was visited by a terrific thunderstorm on the evening of the 23rd Feb.; the rain fell very heavily during the greater part of the night, flooding the country for miles round. A few days afterwards we had again more rain, and since then the sky has been almost unclouded, notwithstanding which the ground still remains in many places muddy and wet, the exhalations from which during the day-time, if continued for any length of time, would undoubtedly be productive of fever and ague, but happily the sun is now powerful enough to carry off the densest vapours almost imperceptibly. Major-general Mansfield was here on the 20th Feb., and embarked on the following day in a river steamer for Kurrachee; his destination is not known. The 11th Punjab infantry embarked on the 25th for Kurrachee en route to China. They are a brave lot of fellows, and deserve every praise for their conduct at this station in August, 1858. The 6th Irregular cavalry leaves this to-morrow for Umballa. The 9th Irregular cavalry marched in here on the 20th from Bunnoo, and this completes my detail of removals. If the sepoys had been kept busy at useful works and drill, instead of idling about the bazars, as was their custom, plotting mutiny, &c., we should never have heard of the terrible sepoy rebellion of 1857. Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, Royal Artillery, has assumed the command of the Royal Artillery in this station.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**A TAX ON GOLD.**—We seriously suggest to our financier, Mr. Wilson, the propriety of taxing gold. As there is not to be a gold currency, the precious metal will be employed in her Majesty's Indian territory on ornaments only. Our contemporaries of Bombay and Madras must have perceived ere this that there is no chance of a sovereign becoming a legal tender. The attempt of the London firms in sending to Bombay gold bars worth Rs. 500 each for circulation, as a preliminary to the introduction of a gold currency, has failed. The bars are either broken down for ornaments or sent into the Mofussil for native States. They use the metal to some extent for coin, but that matters little. A slight burden transferred from the shoulders of the overtaxed population under the British rule to their brethren in the native States will be felt as a sensible relief. Ornaments and other costly fineries are a most desirable subject of taxation. These indulgences, it is notorious, are sought, not for any pleasure, but from regard to opinion, from an idea that certain stations in society require ornaments to a certain amount. Mr. and Mrs. Ramdas think that, at the marriage of their son, so many ornaments ought to be given to their daughter-in-law: their reputation is at stake. Any economy in this matter is rarely thought of. The caste people will not salaam Mr. Ramdas according to his rank, and Mrs. Ramdas will have the mortification of appearing herself inferior to her neighbours. If such a taxation discourage to any extent the fashion of wearing massive ornaments, some good is done; if not, no harm. There is no danger of Mr. Ramdas's vanity being hurt. If he find that a gold anklet of twenty-five tolas cost as much as 26 tolas, the required weight for his respectability before the tax was introduced, he will content himself with a less heavy article, as his status in society depends on the cost, instead of on the weight, of the ornament he can procure. A tax, therefore, on gold "would really be paid by nobody; it would be a creation of public revenue by which nobody would lose." The pearls we import from Ceylon and the Persian Gulf are subject to duty, and we see no reason why gold should now be exempt. The value of annual importations in Bombay is one and three quarters of a million sterling; and more than two millions might be estimated for Bengal and Madras—making in all four millions. A duty of 5 per cent. would bring in a revenue of 25 lakhs of rupees.—*The East Gleaner.*

**TIPPERAH, Feb. 6.**—No more murders are reported in Kundul, whence the Kookees and Tipperahs have retired to their own places of resort; but yesterday morning the station of Comillah was put in a great state of alarm by the beating of the drum of the police station, and a report that the Kookees were coming to murder us all—in consequence of which the treasure was sent off to Dacca. The natives flew off in every direction, and most of the Europeans congregated in one spot and were ready to meet danger; but it soon appeared the report was utterly without foundation. However, the Tipperah hills are disturbed, and it is a pity we have not more military, and efficient soldiers. We have fifty men of the Kamroop or Munipore Levies, and we require a telegraph station here. The wire passes through this station to Chittagong.

**MISS EMILY WHEELER.**—We (*Bombay Gazette*) scarcely know whether our readers will be more pained or relieved to hear that Miss Emily Wheeler, the daughter of General Wheeler, of Cawnpore, is still alive. Captain Harvey, superintendent of the department for the abolition of Thuggee, has had communication with the unfortunate young lady, who, we understand, is so utterly broken in spirit that she entreates her friends not to seek to bring her back again, but to leave her to her wretched fate. Yet it were better surely for the poor girl herself that her request should not be complied with. Time may obliterate the remembrance of even her sorrows; and it were no real kindness to her to obey what wild wishes her present morbid nervousness of feeling may suggest. It is necessary, too, that the Government should vindicate its own dignity



and justice by ascertaining the true particulars of this sad story, and punishing the guilty parties with relentless severity.

**THE WESTERN JUMNA CANALS.**—The *Lahore Chronicle* declares that the Western Jumna canals are causing a serious deterioration of the land in Rohtuck, Delhi, and Panesput. The bed of the canal is higher than the country, and the water percolates upwards, producing a saline efflorescence fatal to the fertility of the soil. The consequence is extreme poverty, and a general emigration of the people into the neighbouring State of Jheend. It would seem that at first the effect of the irrigation was most beneficial, but gradually the land became water-logged. Surely the supply must be mismanaged.

**THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR** was expected at Bareilly on the 14th of March. From Nainee Tal we hear the weather is more genial than it was, snow having disappeared. Most of the houses are let. The new dak bungalow at Bareilly will be finished shortly, so that travellers en route to the lake will be more comfortable this year than last.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 23. Duc de Brabant, Devinford, Hunter's Bay.—25. Str. Baltic, Melville, Moulmein; Edith Byrne, Anderson, Liverpool.—27. Canadian, Guthrie, London; Bentinck, Wedgewood, Mauritius; Cambridge, Hewitt, Liverpool; Baillie Nicol Jarvie, Moulmein; str. Zenobia, Chibby, Bombay; str. Fire Queen, Baker, Port Blair.—28. Lady Clarendon, Wilken, Liverpool; Ravenscraig, Barron, Liverpool.—29. Bel-lona, Miller, London; Alert, Price, Madras.—March 1. Wizard, Woodside, Hong Kong.—2. Cambodia, Craig, Melbourne.—3. Sevilla, Kerr, Dunedin.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Duc de Brabant.—Mr. Devinford and family.  
Per Cambodia.—Mrs. Paige, Capt. Brandon, in the King of Oude's service, J. B. Armstrong.  
Per Canadian.—J. M. Cameron, M.D., Mr. J. Mackilloan, Mr. J. Priestage.  
Per str. Baltic.—Hon. J. Blunt, T. Kendall, Esq., J. B. Gardner, Esq., C. K. Dove, Esq., Mr. G. Simonds, Aga Syed Hossein, E. O'Brien, Esq., Capt. Bates.  
Per Alert.—Mrs. Horn.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, March 10, 1860.  
(By Electric Telegraph.)

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	5 0 to 5 0 1/2	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	18 0 to 18 1/2	
Dit 6, 1/2 do.	8 4 to 8 0	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	19 8 to 20 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do.	par	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	8 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill and Notes (do.)	10 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper.	9 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	9 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	10 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1/2 to 2 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	2 1/2 to 2 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	2 0 1/2
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0 1/2 to 2 0 1/2
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Ditto.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 84
5 1/2 ditto ditto	" 100 " 92
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	1925 to 1950
Agra Bank	500	155 to 160
North-Western Bank	400	Winding up.
Delhi Bank	500	650 to 660
India General Steam	1000	1800 to 1810
Ganges Company	1500	600 to 610
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1625 to 1650
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	500 to 510
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	10 to 15 dis.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	350 to 360
Calcutta Docking Company	700	830 to 850
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	8 as. dis.
Assam Company	200	340 to 345
East-India Railway Company	200	Rs. 8 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	60	45 to 50

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	0 to 10 4
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 15
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	21 4 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs.	16 10
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	14 8 to 15 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	106 0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs.	222 0 to 222 4
Mexican do.	"	222 8 to 223 0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 10s. to £4.  
To Liverpool, £2. 5s. to £3. 10s.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**COCHIN, Feb. 24.**—The return visit of his Highness the Rajah to the Resident took place at Bolghatty on the 22nd., at two p.m., and everything went off as grandly as the occasion required. They had a private meeting yesterday, at about half-past seven a.m., at the Mattencherry Palace, when all the necessary arrangements were made for the future administration of Cochin, the Dewan having sent in his resignation, according to previous advice received from the Resident. Shungooney Menon, the deputy collector of Tinivelly, eldest son of the late Dewan Shungra Warriar, has been nominated his successor. He is expected here so soon as he shall be relieved from his present employment, which we believe will take place in a month. He is in every respect worthy of the high station which he has been called upon to occupy. He is known to be a good English scholar, and a man of high principle and talents. I hope his administration will be attended with happiness to the long-oppressed people of Cochin. Upwards of a hundred of the principal officers of this Sirkar, including some of the judges, have tendered their resignation, apprehensive of being brought to account for having been the vile instrument of the ambition of the ex-Dewan, Vencata Row, now that he has been hunted down to the low level whence he had risen. He leaves Cochin for Coimbatore tomorrow, with all his family and effects, and has obtained from the Resident a guard of three sepoys and a naik to conduct him as far as Paulghat, as he is afraid of being attacked by robbers on the road. I hear that he carries away with him about two lakhs of rupees in hard cash, which he has amassed by extortion and other illegal means. Mr. Maltby intends paying a visit to her Highness the Dowager (mother of the Rajah) to-morrow, at four p.m., at the Mattencherry Palace.

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT has been offered, and has accepted, the appointment of Principal of the Elphinstone Institution at Bombay, in succession to Mr. Harkness, who retires after twenty-five years' sojourn in this country, spent in the promotion of education in Western India. Mr. Harkness arrived at Bombay in 1835, having been sent out by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone to fill the office of Professor in the Institution which bears his name. He has thus been engaged for a quarter of a century in the great work of education, during the whole of which period he has been distinguished for the highest qualities which characterise the scholar, the gentleman, and the Christian; and now retires in possession of the esteem and regard of all classes of the community, both European and native. Sir Alexander Grant will not do amiss to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor.—*Madras Times*.

**JUBBULPORE, March 2.**—The 3rd Madras European Regiment marched out yesterday-morn, and are encamped some two miles south of the cantonment, where they are to remain till the arrival of H.M.'s 97th Regiment, which is expected on or about the 5th instant. I believe that Government contemplates changing the site of the present military cantonment of Nagode, to a piece of table-land five or six miles south of the present locality, which is not considered healthy, to give the station a fair trial prior to abandoning it as a military cantonment. It has been deter-

mined to locate only two companies of European infantry instead of three, so that the existing buildings will conveniently accommodate the force that will now be there, without being in any way crowded. This will increase the strength of our garrison; however, we have enough spare accommodation to meet the augmentation.

**SPECTACLES FOR SHORT-SIGHTED SOLDIERS.**—A novel experiment, recommended by the commander-in-chief, has just been sanctioned by Government. Three infantry recruits lately arrived from England were at the usual medical examination found to be short-sighted, and in their present state useless as soldiers. The use of proper glasses, however, it was added, would make them instantly effective. The director-general observed that if the commander-in-chief did not object to the incongruity of a soldier in the ranks wearing spectacles, there could be no other objection to their being supplied to such men as might require them. A large number of officers assist their sight in this way, and it is a well known fact that many sportsmen wear glasses, some of whom are first-rate shots, and who could not see to shoot without them. Government have accordingly authorised the supply of suitable glasses to the men referred to, as an experimental measure, to be reported upon hereafter.—*Times and Spectator*.

**OOTACAMUND, Feb. 20.**—This morning at 12 o'clock his Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan held a durbar, for the purpose of receiving the mercantile community, store-keepers and landed gentry of this place. Punctually at 12 o'clock his excellency arrived at Framjee's shop (which had been most obligingly placed at his disposal by that enterprising and courteous Parsee), attended by the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department (J. Bourdillon, Esq.), his Military Secretary (Captain Crewe), his Chaplain, and the Collector of the District (Mr. E. B. Thomas), and the Inspector-general of prisons (J. Rohde, Esq.), &c. He was met at the conservatory portico, and staircase, which had been very tastefully decorated for the occasion, by a numerous body of Parsee gentlemen, and several of the leading European and native settlers of Ootacamund.

**PUBLIC WORKS.**—The most striking facts in Colonel Bell's sixty-eight pages of printed foolscap report on the operations of the department of Public Works for the official year 1858-59, lately received, are, that out of a total (in round numbers) of forty-five lakhs, upwards of nineteen lakhs were expended in the repair of existing irrigation works; that new military buildings absorbed a further sum of nearly eight lakhs; and that for the repair of "communications," within a trifle of eight lakhs of rupees were required; thus leaving about ten lakhs for the construction of new works of irrigation, the opening up of new communications, and the erection of other than military buildings. If to these facts be added two others, namely, that the restrictions imposed by the supreme government on the expenditure of the department were in full force at the commencement, and only partially relaxed towards the end of the year, and that the violent storms which occurred during its course were very disastrous in their consequences, a general result is presented which cannot be characterised as cheerful.—*Athenaeum*.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 25. Amelia, Barton, Bombay.—29. Brommielaw, Blyth, Lanneston.—March 2. P. and O. str. Bentinck, Paterson, Suez.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bentinck.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. Farbe's two children, two Misses Pinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Campbell and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Mardell and infant, Asst. surg. Davidson, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Cholmely, Capt. Barber, Vet. surg. Steele, Lieut. W. M. Wright, Mrs. K. B. Bingham, Messrs. Mercer, Buchanan, F. Bayntun, Ainslie, Fraser, Geddes, C. W. Blenkin, J. Houston, Carr, E. Rice, R. T. Taylor, J. C. White, Carson, Black. From MARSEILLES.—Mrs. G. Forbes, Rev. and Mrs. J. Burgess, Mrs. Rich, Messrs. J. B. Tod, Bert, J. M. Span, Oakes. From SUEZ.—Sergt. Birch, 44th Regt. From BOMBAY.—Dr. Barter.  
Per Amelia.—Mr. and Mrs. Williams and child, Mrs. Barton and two children.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 25. Bride, Liddle, London.—28. Franc Marin, Lefranc, Cocanada.—29. John Henry, Scott, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. str. Bentinck, to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. J. D. Urtilla, Mr. G. Albrecht, Rev. F. P. Lehmann, lady, and two infants. Col. G. W. White, Messrs. R. Burgess, C. C. Grace, W. Waterfield, J. S. DeCruze.  
Per Bride.—Mrs. Liddle, Mrs. M. Coleman, Messrs. McLeish, H. Campbell, A. Campbell, A. Wells.  
Per John Henry.—Mrs. L. Owen.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, March 8, 1860.

(Per Electric Telegraph.)

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ...	8 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 4 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn	8 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills	7 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months	10 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1/2
Credit, to 6 months'	2 1/2
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	2 1/2
" " " " " "	2 1/2
" " " " " "	2 1/2
" " " " " "	2 1/2
H.M. Treasury Bills	none
Bank of England Post Bills	2 1/2
Mauritius Government Bills	nominal
Ceylon do.	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	3 pms.
Do. on Bombay	par.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	1859	34 pms.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
4 per cent. ditto	1852-53	"
" " " "	1855-56	16 dis.
" " " "	1842-43	"
" " " "	1854-55	"
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt		No transact.
Tanjore Bonds		1/2 to 3/4 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares		6 1/2 pms.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ..... each Rs. 10-9

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 1/2 per cent. Promissory Notes	95 per ct.
Do. 4 1/2 do. do.	80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts	75 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes	75 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's	75 per ct.
Do. 5 1/2 do. do.	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do.	95 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £2. 10s. to £2. 15s.

## BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND.**—The following complimentary Division Order was issued by Brigadier-general Hale on the 2nd March:—"Colonel Younghusband being about to proceed to the presidency to officiate as Deputy-adjutant-general of the army, the Brigadier-general commanding the division cannot allow that excellent officer to leave the command without placing upon its records the expression of his high appreciation of his services as Assistant-adjutant-general, the important duties of which appointment he has so ably and zealously conducted for upwards of six years. Whilst regretting the loss of Colonel Younghusband's services from the division, the Brigadier-general congratulates him on the attainment of a position on the staff of the army which will afford him a wider field for the exercise of those qualities which have merited, and have received, the recorded approbation of every divisional officer under whom he has served. With the public expression of his high sense of Colonel Younghusband's merit the Brigadier-general bids him cordial farewell."

**SIR HUOH ROSE** has left Poona for Mahabeshwar, where he will remain, we believe, during the hot weather, unless Lord Clyde should resolve upon returning to England upon the completion of his present tour.

**BRIGADIER HONOR** leaves Nussersabad immediately, to take up his command at Mhow, vice General Michel proceeding to China. H.M.'s 28th is to proceed by Bullock train to relieve the 83rd at Nussersabad. The head quarters of the 89th regiment left Nussersabad on the 17th Feb.

**THE BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.**—We are glad to hear that the passenger traffic of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway is answering even beyond the sanguine expectations of the company's officials. The line is still one that runs "from nowhere to nowhere," for the Taptee and Nerbudda rivers have yet to be spanned, and some 4 1/2 miles of jungle to be cut through, before direct communication is established between Surat and Broach. But the works are pushed on with energy and success, and, as soon as the company can offer their passengers the comforts and convenience which it will be in their power to do when this portion of the line is completed, there can be no doubt, to judge from present appearances, that their traffic will be a most paying one.

**MRS. PANTINGTON SURPASSED.**—The *Sindian* says of three Arab coolies who had been nearly drowned in Kurrachee harbour, "they were quite wet with shrivelled surface and tumid abdomens, there was partial unconsciousness and great collapse."

**MORTALITY ON BOARD SHIP.**—The ship *Emma Colvin*, which arrived in Kurrachee harbour Feb. 25, from London, with the families, numbering about 500 women and children, of the troops in the Punjab, lost on the passage out no less than 30 children. We believe it is in contemplation to detain these families in Kurrachee until November next, a very prudent measure, when it comes to be considered that, if despatched now they will not merely be subject to another close confinement on ship board, but also arrive at their destination, the channel-house of India, at the most trying period of the year.

**THE BHOORE GHAUT RAILWAY WORKS.**—The works on the railway line through the Bhoore Ghauts, which are now conducted by Mrs. Tredwell, the widow of the late lamented contractor, are progressing very rapidly. They were inspected by Mr. Berkley immediately after his return from England, and he seems to have been well satisfied with the progress. We understand that Mrs. Tredwell does not intend remaining here any longer. She goes home within a month or so, entrusting the management of the whole of the works to Messrs. Adamson and Clowser, the company's inspecting engineers, who have undertaken the completion of the contract as executors to the estate of the late Mr. Tredwell. The railway authorities have, it appears, consented to this arrangement, as being most likely to secure the speedy execution of the works.

**BOURNE'S STEAM TRAIN.**—The train left her moorings Feb. 24 for up river via the tidal channels. By the time the farewell buoy at the mouth of the harbour was reached, owing to the swell on the bar, which was moderate, the connecting gear of the barge working started one or two plates from the stern of the steamer, when she immediately filled and sunk. Every assistance was rendered from Munora, and the steamer *Outram*, which fortunately had her fires lighted at the time, went out and towed in the barges. The steamer has sunk in about twenty-four feet of water; and all that is now to be seen of her is the tops of the masts and funnel. No lives were lost, though all on board were consigned to the watery element. Mr. Wood, we understand, had a narrow escape.—*Sindian*.

**OUR SENIOR MAGISTRATE.**—It is now reported that Mr. Crawford goes to England on furlough for one year, at least, on half pay, and that Mr. Hore, first judge of the Small Cause Court, is to officiate as senior magistrate during his absence. This arrangement, though said to be temporary, will be, we believe, final. Dr. Reid is spoken of as Mr. Hore's probable successor in the Small Cause Court. These would be very popular appointments. Dr. Reid, who at present so ably fills the office of coroner, is a barrister of seven years standing, having been called to the bar in May 1853. He is, moreover, thoroughly acquainted with the manners and customs of the people of Bombay, with all classes of whom he has come in contact since his arrival in the country twelve years ago, as an officer in the educational department, in which he still holds the appointment of Law Professor.

**ADDRESS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY.**—The following correspondence affords a gratifying proof of the estimation in which Mr. Stuart is held in Bombay for the ability and integrity with which he has managed the affairs of the bank:—"John Stuart, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bombay.—Dear Sir,—As you are about to leave Bombay we cannot allow you to vacate the responsible situation of secretary and treasurer to the Bank of Bombay, which you have filled with so much credit for upwards of nineteen years, without expressing to you our warmest thanks for the courtesy and kindness which we have uniformly received at your hands, in all our dealings with the bank. Frequently in the course of the large transactions in which the bank has had to engage with us and the mercantile community in general, occasions no doubt arose when the exercise of much discrimination and judgment was called for on your part. For ourselves, however, we can confidently assert that while you always kept in view the interests of the bank you were ever ready to afford us the benefit of your advice and assistance to the utmost extent consistent with your official duties. We now beg to acknowledge heartily the ever prompt desire on your part to forward our interests, as far as you were able, and, hoping that on your return to Europe you will enjoy much health and continuance of prosperity,—We remain, dear sir, your faithful and obedient friends (Signed), Premabhoj Hemchund, Dosabhoj Framjee Cama, Dhurumsee Poonjabhoy, Hulabhoj Ebrahim, Sons, and Co., Cassumbhoj Nathabhoj, Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy, Canjee Chuttoo, Curramchund Premchund, Goolabhoj Futtaichund, Soondjee Nanjee, and Co., Mody Roopjee Dwarakias, Gungulass Vazbhoocondass, Burjee Sorabjee, and 500 others. Bombay, March 3, 1860."—Reply:—"Gentlemen,—I beg you will accept of my most sincere thanks for the very unexpected honour you have done me, and for the very flattering terms in which you are pleased to give expression to your approval of my conduct, and the manner in which I have discharged my duties in the bank for nearly twenty years past. I can assure you I most highly appreciate your kindness, and it is particularly gratifying to me now that my sojourn in India is coming to a close to receive from so large and influential a portion of the merchants and constituents of the bank so very flattering a mark of their approbation. I shall always retain a lively sense of the many kindnesses I have received since I first came amongst you, and of the valuable advice and assistance you have upon many occasions given me when experience and knowledge of the people was so necessary to enable me to introduce for the first time a paper currency on this side of India; and, although we met with some difficulties, I am glad to say that the experiment has been successful, and the issue of bank notes is now considerably upwards of twelve crores of rupees annually. You are of course aware that previous to the establishment of this bank there was no public bank in Bombay, and I think it highly creditable to the commercial community to state that while liberal accommodations have been afforded, the losses the bank has sustained are comparatively small. I now bid you farewell with feelings of regret, and I shall always look back upon the hours I have spent in India as the happiest and not least useful portion of my life, and will always feel a deep interest in all that relates to the advancement of India, and the welfare and happiness of its inhabitants, particularly those kind friends I have been so fortunate as to meet with in Bombay.—I have, &c., JOHN STUART."

**THE FORT PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.**—We understand that the proposal for the establishment of the Fort Proprietary School has found great favour with the natives, especially the Parsee gentry. Mr. Framjee Nesserwanjee, the Parsee gentleman, who is always a liberal supporter of the cause of native education, has evinced much interest for the welfare of the new institution, and has successfully worked his influence in obtaining the majority of the subscribers. As almost three-fourths of the shares have already been subscribed,





## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Feb. 20.*—Appointment:—Maj. C. Douglas, art., to be dep. superint. of electric telegraphs in India.

*Feb. 21.*—Capt. M. Taylor, dep. commr., Hyderabad assigned districts, has leave, on m.c., for 12 mo., from date of embarkation, to England; also 6 weeks' prep. leave.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Daviepoora, Feb. 10.*—The servs. of Maj. W. H. Greathed, secy. to govt., N.W.P., in the railway dept., and now on leave, obtained as prep. to furl., are placed at disposal of the milly. dept.

*Mil. Dept., Camp Daviepoora, Feb. 10.*—Conductor J. H. Bewsey, of the ordnance commissariat dept., having much distinguished himself during the siege at Lucknow, having been recommended by his comg. officer, and being considered by the Rt. Hon. the C. in C. to be eminently deserving of reward, H.E. the Gov. gen. of India, concurring in that opinion, is pleased to confer upon him the rank of ensign unattached, subject to the approval of the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India.

*Camp Lahore, Feb. 11.*—Brev. maj. W. W. H. Greathed, of engrs., is app. extra A.D.C. to Brig. gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., comg. the 2nd div. of the force proceeding to China.

*Feb. 14.*—Mr. R. H. Clifford, C.S., to offic. as dep. coms. 1st class in the province of Oude.

Mr. R. S. Haldane to be an extra asst. coms. 1st class in the province of Oude from this date.

*Feb. 15.*—The servs. of Asst. surg. H. Webster, 1st Madras N.I., are placed at disposal of Govt. of N.W.P.

*Feb. 28.*—Capt. E. B. Ramsay, mil. assist. to coms. of Mysore, availed himself, on the 29th ult., of the leave granted to him in G.O. dated 14th inst., No. 486, and returned to his duty on the 7th idem.

Maj. J. G. Halliday, 4th assist. to the coms. of Mysore, has leave on m.c., to Madras, prep. to Eur.

*Public Works Dept., Gen.—Head-quarters, Camp Lahore, Feb. 20.*—Appointment.—Lieut. F. M. Raynsford, 18th Madras N.I., is app. a 2nd class assist. eng. in dept. public works, and to offic. as execut. eng. at Jubbalpoor.

*Mil. Dept., Camp Daviepoora, Feb. 10.*—The following orders, No. 1, issued to the Nagpore irreg. force, on the 9th ult., are confirmed:—

Maj. W. G. Arrow, from 2nd to 3rd regt. of inf.

Capt. L. H. Holland, from 1st to 2nd regt., and to join on the arr. at Seetabuldee of the hd. qrs. of that corps:—

Consequent on the foregoing, the following appt. is made, subject to confirmation:—

Lieut. Pereira, adjt. of the 1st inf., to offic. as comdnt., from the date on which the above transfer may be effected.

*Camp Lahore, Feb. 16.*—The servs. of Asst. surg. G. F. Wheatley, of the Bombay medical service, are placed at the disposal of the govt. of the N.W.P.

H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Punjab Irreg. Force, 3rd Punjab Inf.—Lieut. A. U. F. Buxton, 2nd in com., to be comdnt., v. Capt. Henderson.

Med. Dept., 6th Inf.—Asst. surg. T. Sheehy, H.M.'s 7th fus., to have perm. med. charge.

Peshawar Mountain Train Battery.—Local Lieut. P. Roddy, do. du. Oude mounted police, to do du., v. Lieut. Lewes.

4th Punjab Cav.—Lieut. A. R. Chapman, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., to do du., v. Lieut. Hammond.

2nd Punjab Inf.—Lieut. A. Murray, 60th N.I., to do du., v. Lieut. Keen.

3rd Punjab Inf.—Lieut. J. McNair, 57th N.I., to do du., v. Lieut. Gordon.

6th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. W. H. Brind, 10th N.I., to do du., v. Lieut. Stewart.

2nd Sikh Inf.—Lieut. R. J. Isacke, H.M.'s 71st highlanders, to do du., v. Lieut. Fitzgerald.

Corps of Guides.—Lieut. G. W. Cockburn, H.M.'s 42nd highlanders, as extra doing duty officer.

*Camp Lahore, Feb. 20.*—Asst. surg. R. Moir, to med. ch. of Hanupper Stud estab.

Hyderabad Contingent Art.—Lieut. R. A. Baker, Madras horse art., offic. com. of 2nd comp. of art., Hyderabad contingent, is permanently apptd. to contingent and confirmed in the com. of the 2nd comp. of art.

*Feb. 18.*—Maj. Sir E. F. Campbell, Bart., 1st batt., H.M.'s 60th royal rifles, offic. military sec., to be military sec. to H.E., with effect from 1st of Jan.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Umritsar, Feb. 7.*—The following removals and postings in the regt. of Bengal art. are directed:—

Capt. (Brev. maj.) W. A. Mackinnon, C.B., fr. 3rd co. 1st batt. to 4th troop 1st brig.

Capt. W. B. Marshall, fr. 1st co. 5th batt. to 3rd co. 1st batt., and to com. No. 17 light field battery.

Capt. (Brev. maj.) C. Cookworthy, fr. 4th co. 6th to 1st co. 5th batt., and to com. the heavy field battery attached.

Capt. (Brev. maj.) E. W. E. Walker, of the 2nd co. 2nd, to do du. with the 2nd co. 1st batt., and to com. No. 16 light field battery, during the aba. on leave of Capt. Waddy.

2nd Capt. A. Darling, fr. 2nd co. 4th batt. to 4th troop 1st brig.

2nd Capt. H. M. Smith, fr. 2nd co. 5th to 4th co. 6th batt.

Lieut. G. R. Manderson, fr. 3rd co. 5th to 1st co. 2nd batt., and to act as adjt. of the 2nd batt., v. Lieut. Hunter, on leave m.c.

Lieut. H. M. Cadell, fr. 2nd troop 2nd brig. to 3rd co. 5th batt., and to be adjt. of the artillery div. at Saugor.

Lieut. H. Smithett, fr. 3rd comp. 9th batt. to 2nd troop 2nd brig.

Capt. G. E. Voyle, offic. principal coms. of ordnance, is directed to proceed to Ferozepore and assu. ch. of the arsenal, on arrival fr. furl. of Capt. H. Lewis, principal coms. of ordnance; and Capt. H. R. Brownlow to remain for the present attached to that arsenal.

Capt. H. LeP. Trench, late 35th N.I., is app. to do gen. du. at Umballah.

The leave to Lieut. C. M. Longmore, 83rd N.I., in G.O. of 8th ult., is to be held to commence from 1st inst., instead of the date therein specified.

Lieut. G. B. P. Alcock, late 24th N.I., at present attached to H.M.'s 2nd batt. 60th Rifles, is directed to do du. with 20th Punjab inf.

The foll. officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on the dates specified:—

Lieuts. D. C. S. L. Carnegie, H. Y. Murray, and C. E. Benthal, 4th Eur. L.C.; 16th ult.

Lieut. H. W. Franks, late 20th N.I., and Ens. G. Logan, 4th Eur. regt.; 16th ult.

Asst. surg. J. R. Johnson, med. dept.; 17th ult.

Lieut. Sir G. L. M. Parker, Bart., late 36th N.I.; 21st ult.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Lahore, Feb. 15, 1860.*—The following removals and postings in the regt. of Bengal art. are directed:—

Lieut. G. B. Traill, from 1st troop 3rd to 4th troop 1st brig.

Lieut. H. de G. Warter, from 3rd troop 3rd to 4th troop 1st brig.

Lieut. J. V. Wylie, from 3rd comp. 1st batt. to 3rd troop 3rd brig.

Lieut. A. H. Murray, from 1st comp. 2nd batt. to 1st troop 3rd brig.

Lieut. E. H. Elliot, from 2nd comp. 4th batt. to 4th troop 1st brig.

Lieut. F. D. Hawkins, 32nd N.I., directed by G.O.C.C. of the 12th Dec. last, page 615, to do du. with his own regt., is perm. to rejoin his appt. with the 4th Punjab cav.

Asst. surg. W. J. Thomson, med. dept., passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 23rd ult.

*Feb. 16.*—Capt. W. H. Knight, 48th foot, is app. to offic. as dep. asst. qmrm. gen. at Allahabad as a temp. arrangement, v. Maj. W. D. Macdonald, transf. to Fort William.

The undermentioned officers are directed to do duty with the corps specified:—

Lieut. C. M. Boswell, of the late 23rd N.I., 16th Punjab inf.

Ens. H. A. Plowden, of the late 51st N.I., Murray Jat horse.

*Feb. 17.*—The following officers, having passed the prescribed examination in Hindoostanee, are confirmed in their appointments:—

Lieut. E. W. Humphry, Bengal engrs., actg. adjt. sappers and miners.

Lieut. R. G. Armstrong, late 17th N.I., actg. adjt. Allahabad levy.

Lieut. W. P. Mortimer, H.M.'s 80th foot, actg. adjt. Cawnpore levy.

Lieut. the Hon. Hugh H. Hare, of the late 17th N.I., act. adjt. of the regt. of Lucknow.

Lieut. J. H. Tyler, of the late 20th N.I., act. adjt. of the 12th Irreg. cav.

Lieut. A. B. Temple, of the late 49th N.I., act. adjt. of the Kemaon batt.

Lieut. F. H. Conolly, of the late 49th N.I., act. adjt. Arracan batt.

Lieut. F. J. N. Mackenzie, of the late 52nd N.I., act. adjt. 9th Irreg. cav.

Unattached Ens. John McNally, do. du. with the 3rd comp. 3rd batt. art., is app. to act as qmrm. of the 3rd regt. Bengal Eur. L.C., v. Lieut. F. W. Russell, permitted to resign at his own request.

*Feb. 18.*—Leave of absence:—

3rd Eur. Regt.—Ens. G. A. Owen, from Jan. 20 to April 20, to Calcutta, in view to undergoing an exam. in the native languages.

4th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. O. I. Chalmers, from Feb. 8 to April 8, on m.c.

Infantry.—Maj. gen. C. D. Wilkinson, from Feb. 10 to May 10, to pres., prep. to furl. to Eur., under old rules.

Infantry.—Unatt. Ens. M. Rosomond (barrack mr.), for 2 mo., from date of availing himself of the same, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to leave to Eur., on the same account.

*Feb. 18.*—The following arrangements in the judge adv. gen.'s dept. are directed:—

Capt. A. Turner, dept. judge adv. gen. of the Dinapore div., to rejoin his proper div.

Capt. H. B. A. Poulton to join the Cawnpore div., to which he was posted by G.O. of 21st ult.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. C. Shaw, adj., to be 2nd in com., v. Lieut. col. C. Cureton, removed.

2nd Regt. Hodson's Horse.—Capt. G. C. Hankin, 2nd in com. of 6th Irreg. cav., to act as commandant, v. Lieut. R. F. Godby, res.

1st Mahratta Horse.—Lieut. E. D. H. Vibart, adj., to be 2nd in com.

3rd Sikh Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. W. F. Leicester, of the late 30th N.I., to be 2nd in com., v. Captain F. R. Aikman.

9th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. J. A. H. Moore, adj. of the Shekhawatee batt., to be 2nd in com., v. Capt. T. C. Darnell.

16th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. H. S. Simeon, 27th foot, and doing du. with the Meerut levy, to be adj., v. Capt. C. M. Pym.

Kamroop Regt.—Lieut. R. Travers, adj., to be 2nd in com.

Moradabad Levy.—Lieut. W. P. Mortimer, adj. of the Cawnpore levy, to be 2nd in com., v. Lieut. W. H. J. Lance.

Allipore Regt.—Lieut. A. R. Loughnan, of the late 18th N.I., to be adj., v. Lt. F. Allen, apptd. 2nd in com.

Landour Convalescent Depot.—Capt. W. J. P. Barlow, 63rd N.I., to be station staff, v. Capt. D. M. Murray.

Lieut. J. R. Marett, of the late 2nd N.I., attached to 35th foot, is apptd. to do du. with 9th Punjab inf., at Fyzabad, to join.

*Head Qrs., Camp Ghorenda, Feb. 9.*—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments, and to direct that the officers concerned will proceed and join forthwith, by dawk, at the public expense, the corps to which they have been nominated:—

1st Sikh Irreg. cav.—Lieut. W. C. Anderson, late 22nd N.I., to be qmrm.

Lieuts. J. S. Hand, H.M.'s 82nd ft.; W. R. Lascelles, 3rd Bengal rifle brig.; G. F. Dowdeswell, H.M.'s 89th ft.; M. K. St. John, late 49th N.I.; F. A. Lawford, late 50th N.I.; W. L. P. Drummond, late 88th N.I.; R. Beadon, 4th Bengal Eur. cav.; H. A. Pakenham, late 55th N.I.; and G. C. B. Taylor, 1st Bengal Eur. cav. to do duty.

Fane's Horse.—Lieut. F. P. Luard, 1st Bengal Eur. cav., to be qmrm.

Lieuts. R. B. Anderson, 1st Bombay Eur. regt.; C. S. Maclean, late 10th N.I.; C. W. Campbell, late 10th N.I.; J. Upperton, late 46th N.I.; C. M. MacGregor, late 68th N.I.; J. FitzGerald, late 10th N.I.; J. A. Drake, late 10th N.I.; and E. S. Rivett-Carnac, 1st Bengal Eur. cav., to do duty.

8th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut. C. E. Bates, late 36th N.I., to be qmrm.

Lieuts. J. Bartleman, late 23rd N.I.; C. O'Donel, late 48th N.I.; G. M. Richmond, late 54th N.I.; F. M. Newbery, general list (Infantry); H. H. Oldham, late 67th N.I.; and Ens. A. W. Money, 3rd Eur. regt., to do duty.

11th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut. A. Tulloch, late 20th N.I., to be qmrm.

Lieuts. W. P. Browne, 1st batt. 7th fus.; P. Ridgway, H.M.'s 94th foot; W. H. Brind, late 28th N.I.; W. B. Birch, 21st N.I.; and C. H. Bridges, late 15th N.I., to do duty.

15th Punjab Infantry.—Lieuts. B. H. Smith, late 67th N.I.; F. E. Sotheby, 2nd batt. rifle brigade; H. D. Metcalfe, late 25th N.I.; W. G. Keppell, 6th Eur. regt.; E. B. Ward, late 48th N.I.; H. M. Pratt, late 51st N.I.; and J. F. Elton, late 37th N.I., to do duty.

19th Punjab Infantry.—Captain J. Ruggles, late 41st N.I.; Lieuts. C. Bailly, late 17th N.I., and W. R. Martin, 43rd N.I., to do duty.

Regiment of Loodianah.—Brevet capt. L. R. Newhouse, late 19th N.I.; Capt. R. Maxwell, late 35th N.I.; Lieutenants, G. Cavenagh, late 39th N.I.; E. P. W. Ripley, late 51st N.I.; F. J. Mackeson, late 74th N.I.; E. Kitson, late 64th N.I.; W. G. Maitland, late 39th N.I.; and A. W. Christian, late 22nd N.I., to do duty.

Regiment of Lucknow.—Captain G. F. F. Vincent, late 30th N.I., to be quartermaster.

Captains P. H. K. Dewaal, late 84th N.I., and A. Irvine, late 24th N.I.; Lieutenants C. S. Noble, late 72nd N.I., and D. R. Clarke, late 55th N.I., and Ensign G. B. Lee, late 52nd N.I., to do duty.



## MADRAS.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, Jan. 31.—No. 47 of 1860.—* Promotions, Cavalry.—Sen. Lieut. col. T. Anderson to be col., and sen. Maj. H. B. Blogg, from 7th L.C., to be lieut. col., v. Doveton, dec.; date of commissions, Dec. 21, 1859.

7th Light Cav.—Sen. Capt. A. Strange to be Maj., Sen. Lieut. J. N. Maclean to be capt., and Sen. Cornet W. W. Hooper to be lieut., in succ. to Blogg, from date of commissions, 21st Dec., 1859.

*Feb. 10.—No. 65, 1860.—* Appointment and Promotion.—Col. P. Hammond, of the veteran batt., to act as superintd. of the gunpowder manufactory, dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Rowlandson.

16th N.I.—Sen. Ens. J. H. M. Barnett to be lieut., v. Gompertz, dec.; date of commission, Feb. 4.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. F. Nelson, Eur. veterans, on m.c., under old regs., and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. P. Salter, 4th N.I., on furl., under old regulations.

Returned to duty:—Capt. S. R. Smith, art.; arr. at Madras, Feb. 8.

The serv. of Assist. surg. H. Webster are placed at disposal of rt. hon. the gov. gen. for employ under the Govt., N.W.P., after the arr. of the 1st N.I. at Hoshlungabad.

*Feb. 25.—* Leave of absence:—

Hon. D. Arbuthnot, collr. and magist. of Kurnool, for 15 mos., to England, on m.c. The prep. leave granted to him under date the 9th Dec. last, is to have effect from 7th inst. to the date of his embarkation on the steamer *Nubia*.

*Feb. 28.—* Appointments:—

Mr. T. Clarke to be a Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. V. H. Levinge to be collector and magist. of Madras.

Mr. W. Fisher to be collector and magist. of North Canara.

Mr. J. Fraser to be collr. and magist. of South Canara.

Mr. J. D. Robinson to be sub collector and joint magist. of Krishna dist., but to continue to offic. as collector and magist. of North Arcot, dur. abs. of Mr. Whittingham on m.c.

Mr. A. Wedderburn to offic. as collector and magist. of Cuddapah, during absence of Mr. Murray on m.c.

The above appointments to take effect from the date of Mr. Goldingham's resignation.

Messrs. W. Beaumont and T. Wright, assist. superintdts., revenue survey, 2nd class, are promoted to 1st class, to take effect from 1st inst.

Brigadier Amsinck to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of St. Thomas' Mount.

Rev. W. Bailey, missionary at Berhampore, to be marriage registrar of northern div. of Ganjam.

Mr. S. K. Locke, dep. col. of North Arcot, to be marriage registrar of that dist.

*Feb. 28.—* Mr. W. Elliot, civil and sess. judge of Cuddapah, assn. charge of sub-court on 22nd inst., in consequence of the death of Mr. Grenfell.

Mr. E. B. Powell, acting director of public instruction, assn. charge of office from Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot on the 28th inst.

*Public Works Dep., Feb. 27.—* Leave of absence:—Mr. G. P. Tuke, 1st asst. district engineer, Godavery division, for 12 mos., to Eur. on m.c.

*Fort St. George, Feb. 28.—No. 172.—* The undermentioned officer is perm. to pro. to Eur., on leave, on m.c.:—

Lieut. G. F. L. Dames, 37th Madras N.I. (gren.), for 18 mo., under new regs.

## PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SUBORDINATES.

*Feb. 28.—No. 84.—* The following extract from a military despatch from the right hon. the Secretary of State for India, is published:—

*Dated Dec. 30, 1859. No. 185.*

Para. 6.—I concur with your Govt. in considering that the annual report (for 1858) of the director gen., med. dept., on the progress of the med. subordinates educated at the Med. College, is generally satisfactory.

7. The extraordinary exigencies of the past year have occasioned unusual demands on the subordinate med. dept. of Madras, and it is very satisfactory to learn that the heavy duties which have fallen upon this branch of the service, have been well and cheerfully performed.

No. 85.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:—

Art.—Sen. Capt. (Brev. maj.) C. J. Cooke to be lieut. col.; Sen. 2nd Capt. C. M. J. Thornton to be capt.; and Sen. Lieut. R. C. Henchy to be 2nd capt., v. Miller, transf. to invalid estab.; date of com. Feb. 22, 1860.

Med. Dept.—Sen. 1st class Asst. surg. J. Ratton to be surg. jr. Feb. 19, 1859, v. Shewan ret., to complete the estab.

With reference to G.O. Feb. 3, No. 55, Maj. gen.

Sir J. Inglis is admitted on the staff of this estab. fr. 27th inst., the date of his arrival at Madras.

Capt. P. H. Dun, 33rd N.I., is per. to proceed to Bombay, with leave fr. Feb. 25 to May 24, under regs. of 1854, prep. to furl. to Eur.

Lieut. and adjt. G. W. Money, 3rd lt. cav., is per. to proc. to Eur. on furl. under regs. of 1854.

*Feb. 29.—* Leave of absence:—

Mr. R. Burgass, 1st judge of Madras Court of Small Causes, for one month.

*March 2.—* Appointment:—Mr. H. Newill to be a lay trustee of St. George's Cathedral, Madras.

*Public Works Dep., Fort St. George, March 2.—* The servs. of 2nd capt. S. Stewart are placed at disposal of the C. in C. for employ. in China.

Leave of absence:—Lieut. J. O. Hasted, acting 1st asst. district engr., Tinnevely, for 3 mo., to proc. to eastern coast and Madras on m.c.

*Fort St. George, March 2.—* On the report of the central committee of the Board of Examiners, the following assistants are declared to have qualified under the rules published by Government in their resolution dated 26th May, 1854:—By the 2nd Standard.—Mr. W. H. Kerr, Mr. F. M. Kindersly, Mr. W. S. Hooper.

By the 1st Standard.—Mr. P. P. Hutchins, W. D. Horseley, Mr. W. F. Hathaway, Mr. McC. Webster, Mr. J. H. Garstin.

*Military Dep., Fort St. George, March 2.—No. 87.—* The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alteration of rank and promotions:—

Artillery.—Capt. C. M. J. Thornton, and sec. capt. R. C. Henchy, to take rank from 10th Feb., 1860, v. Kinkead, dec.

Sen. sec. capt. W. F. B. Laurie to be capt., and sen. lieut. A. J. Ogilvie to be sec. capt. in succ. to Cooke prom.; date of commiss. 22nd February, 1860.

Maj. W. F. Hutton, 34th L.I., being disqualified for active duties of his profession, is trans. to invalid batt., from Feb. 17.

Surg. J. F. Arthur is permitted to retire from the serv., on a pension of £250 per annum, from Feb. 29.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Eur.:—

Brev. maj. J. G. Halliday, 12th N.I., 4th asst. to commr. of Mysore, on m.c. for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

2nd Lieut. H. G. Woods, 1st Madras fus., on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Surg. J. C. Burton, on furl. for 2 years, under regs. of 1854.

Surg. R. H. Rennie, who arr. at Madras on Feb. 20, has returned to his duty by permission of home gov.

Mr. H. H. M. Vihart, who arr. at Madras on Feb. 8, is admitted on the estab. as a cadet for engr., and prom. to rank of lieut.

The undermentioned gentlemen, who arr. at Madras on Feb. 20, are admitted on the estab. as asst. surgs.:—

Mr. A. Fergusson and Mr. H. Griffith.

*Judicial Dept., March 2.—* Appointment.—Asst. surg. T. G. Howell, to be zillah surg. at Cuddapah.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Feb. 25.—* Lieuts. A. A. Davidson, 4th N.I., and J. C. Hay, 16th N.I., are app. members of the committee on army clothing, v. Capt. F. Young, 24th N.I., and G. Paxton, 44th N.I., relieved.

The following posting is ordered:—Lieut. col. W. H. Miller, to Eur. veterans.

Capt. W. C. F. Gosling, horse art., is app. to com. art. recruit depot at St. Thomas' Mount.

Capt. J. F. A. Plant, 4th N.I., is app. to do du. with 3rd extra regt. at Cuddapah till arr. at that station of his own corps.

Lieut. C. B. S. Neill, 1st Madras fus., will join and do duty at Eur. inf. depot.

Lieut. J. C. Gunning, 25th N.I., is app. to act as qmrm. and interp. of that regt.

With reference to G. O. May 11, 1859, No. 48, the undermentioned young officers are appointed to do duty with H.M.'s 43rd L.I., to join on arr. of that regt. at Madras. This cancels so much of G. O. C. C. Feb. 24, 1860, as relates to these officers:—

Ensigns R. G. Briggs and T. Shaw.

*Feb. 28th, 1860.—* The following removal is ordered in the artillery:—2nd Capt. J. R. Magrath from horse brigade (non-effective) to 3rd Btn. D. Co. To join at Kamptee.

With reference to G. O. dated 14th Feb., 1860, the undermentioned officers will do du. as mentioned against their names.

Ens. W. J. Pickance, 33rd N.I., to join and do du. with 44th N.I. until arr. at Masulipatam of his own corps, when he will report himself at the adj. gen.'s office, in view to being furnished with a passage to join.

Ens. C. C. G. Murray, Ens. A. C. Mottet, Ens. J. S. Blaxland, to remain at pres. until arr. of 43rd foot, and then to join and do du. with that regt.

The undermentioned officers having been reported qualified to com. troops at field days, are relieved from doing du. with the 1st (King's) dragoon guards.

Cornet H. M. Clark, 7th L. C.—to proceed to Kamptee to join.

Cornet V. B. Law—to proceed to Trichinopoly, and do du. with 1st regt. L. C.

Leave of absence:—

Maj. J. R. Brown, 6th L. C., from 1st March, for 60 days—Neilgherry hills, privilege leave.

Brev. capt. and adj. G. W. Money, 3rd regt. L. C., from 13th Feb.—Pres. prep. to furl. to Eur.

Cort. H. W. Cockerell, do. du. 1st dragoon guards, in continuation of privilege leave for 1 mo.—to remain at Combaconum.

*Feb. 29.—* The underment. officers have passed a successful examination in the Burmese language:—

Lieut. W. C. Plant, 4th N.I.

Lieut. C. E. Watson, Madras Art.

Lieut. H. R. Elliot, 42nd N.I., is app. to do duty with sappers and miners, but will remain with his regt. till his services can be dispensed with.

The undermentioned officers having been reported qualified to command a compy. at batt. exercise, are relieved from doing duty with 1st batt. royal regt., and are app. to do duty with regiments below specified, which they will join:—

Ens. C. R. Oxley, with 38th N.I.

Ens. N. D. McAllum, with 37th Grenadiers.

*Study of Hindoostanee — The "Bagh-o-Bahar."*

*March 1.—No. 32.—* In continuation of G.O. No. 108, dated Oct. 22, 1859, the C. in C. directs it to be notified that Govt. has sanctioned the following additional books in the Roman character for the use of the Hindoostanee class in army schools:—

1. "The Four Gospels and Acts," in Hindoostanee Romanized.

2. "The Bagh-o-Bahar," in the Roman character.

The above works may be indented for by officers commanding Eur. corps when required.

With reference to G.O., dated 27th ult., Capt. W. C. F. Gosling will continue to do duty with D troop horse brig. until its arrival at Bellary.

The following removals are ordered:—

Assist. surg. J. Dougall, from med. charge of companies of Golundauze batt. art., under orders for China, to A. compy. 5th batt. art. under orders for China, to join on arrival at Singapore.

Assist. surg. J. Bilderbeck, from doing duty supp. surgeon's depart., Pegu div., to join the art. at Singapore, to 1st supplemental compy. Golundauze batt. art. under orders for China, to afford med. aid to A. compy. till arrival at Singapore.

With reference to G. O. 8th ult., Assist. surg. R. E. Pearse is to be considered as having been posted to detachment consisting of the A. and K. companies of sappers and miners proceeding to China from that date.

*March 2.—* Leave of absence from his corps and station:—

Lieut. col. W. H. Miller, Eur. vet., till March 1, 1861; Nilgris, s.c.

## BOMBAY.

## CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Mar. 1.)

The Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:—

Capt. H. Birch, 31st N.I., to be commandant of 1st Khandeish Bheel corps, and superint. of police in Khandeish.

Lieut. F. W. Atkins, 20th N.I., to act as commdnt. of 1st Khandeish Bheel corps, and as superint. of police in Khandeish, dur. abs. of Capt. Birch, m.c.

Capt. W. Rice, 25th N.I., to act as commdnt. of 2nd Khandeish Bheel corps.

Lieut. O. Probyn to act as 2nd in com. of 1st Khandeish Bheel corps.

Capt. J. S. Kembal, 26th N.I., to be superint. of police at Belgaum.

Mr. F. Souther to be superint. of police at Ahmednuggur.

Lieut. J. H. Carr, 6th N.I., to be superint. of police at Poona.

Lieut. S. F. McGillivray, 26th N.I., to be asst. superint. of police at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. F. H. Souther, superint. of police, Ahmednuggur, has leave for 15 days.

Mr. C. E. F. Tytler, coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, has special leave to England for 6 mo., commencing from the date of the departure of the last steamer in April.

Mr. F. R. S. Willie is app. to be an asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna, and to be att. to sub-coll. of Colaba.

Mr. J. Moriarty to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach.

Mr. J. G. Moore to be 3rd asst., and to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach.

Mr. E. Hearn, sub-asst. superint. Tanna revenue survey, has leave for 15 days, fr. 6th inst.

Mr. J. A. Hankey, 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, has leave of abs. for 1 mo.

The priv. leave for 3 mo. to Mr. J. Moriarty, 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach, under date 17th inst., is cancl., and m.c. for 1 mo. is allowed to him, to proc. to Bombay, prep. to Europe.

Mr. M. C. Wilkinson is app. a member of the committee of management of the Government Savings Bank, in room of Mr. R. Willis, to England.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, March 8.)

The leave granted 1st Feb. to Maj. W. W. Anderson, superintdt. of Gaikwar's contingent of horse, in Kattiwar, has been extended 1 month.

Lieut. C. Grant, 8th N.I., to act as adjt. of 2nd Khandeish Bheel corps.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to confer the title of "Rao Bahadur" on Dowlutrasee Rulliatram, Foudjar of Ahmedabad.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to confirm G. Taylor, Esq., in the appointments of master in equity and registrar on the equity and admiralty sides of the supreme court, and E. Yardley, Esq., in app. of examiner of the court for the relief of insolvent debtors at Bombay, from 1st of Feb., on the resignation of T. L. Jenkins, Esq.

Mr. J. A. McKenzie, clerk to the court for the relief of insolvent debtors, returned from leave of abs. to Eur. granted to him on 15th of April, and resumed charge of his office on 2nd inst.

Mr. R. White, actg. sen. assist. judge and sess. judge of Surat for detached station of Broach, assumed charge of his office on 18th ult.

Mr. W. M. Hearn, offic. assist. gen. superintdt. for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, has been app. an assist. magist., and invested, under the provisions of Act XIV. of 1835, with the full powers of a magist. in the several districts of the Bombay presy., with the exception of the power of review.

Mr. J. G. White, actg. 1st assist. collr. and magist. of Kaira, has leave of abs. till the 1st proximo, under section IV. of the civil absentee rules.

Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise to be a supernu. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona.

Mr. J. W. Stack to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to act as assessors at the approaching examination of candidates for the diploma of graduate in the Grant Medical College:—

Surgeon J. W. Winchester, Surg. H. D. Glasse, asst.-surg. W. G. Hunter.

Asst.-surg. C. J. Sylvester, civil surgeon, Sholapoor, has privilege leave for 1 mo., from 3rd Feb.

The leave for four weeks, commencing from 1st Feb., 1860, granted to Mr. Arnold, principal of the Poona College, dated 15th Feb., is cancelled.

Mr. R. Maidment, asst. aud. of public works accounts, has privilege leave for 1 mo., from 5th March.

Rev. Mr. Cotes, 2nd chaplain of Kurrachee, is granted privilege leave for 3 mo., from 5th Feb.

Rev. G. Cook, sen. chap. Church of Scotland, has a furl. to Europe for 15 months, from date of sailing of the mail steamer of the 26th March, 1860.

Rev. Mr. Schwabe is app. to the chaplaincy of Malcolm Peth.

Rev. Mr. Fenton, sen. chaplain of Poona, is granted privilege leave for 2 mo., from 8th March.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay, Feb. 26.—Lieut. J. C. Roberts, 2nd gren. N.I., has 60 days' priv. leave fr. 28th inst.

Feb. 24.—No. 120.—Major. H. C. Jones, 2nd Eur. L.I., is transf., at his own request, to invalid estab.

No. 121.—Surg. W. H. Bradley has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 122.—Capt. R. B. Moore, 3rd L.C., has leave for 2 years, to Neilgherry Hills, on m.c., under old regs.

Feb. 28.—No. 123.—Lieut. J. S. D. Bolton, 11th N.I., 3rd in com. Sawunt Warree local corps, has leave on m.c. for 1 mo. fr. April 1, prep. to furl. to Eur.

No. 124.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 4.—By Maj. Montgomery, appg. Lieut. Bell, 17th N.I., to act as superint. of bazars at Rajkote, v. Lieut. Basevi.

No. 125.—Asst. surg. W. H. Colvill, having served the prescribed period in the I.N., is relieved therefrom, and the servs. of Asst. surg. T. Millar are placed at disp. of C. in C. I.N. in his stead.

No. 126.—Orders confirmed:—

Dated May 20.—By Maj. Grant, appg. the adjt. left wing 23rd N.L.I. to act as staff officer to the troops at Indore.

Dated Nov. 18.—By Capt. Hill, appg. Lieut. Weir, 14th N.I., to act as staff officer to Kattywar field force.

Feb. 29.—No. 128.—Capt. W. F. Holbrow, 12th N.I., is transf. to invalid estab., at his own request.

Bombay Castle, March 5.—No. 138.—Lieut. col. S. H. Partridge, 24th N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mos. on m.c. under new regs.

No. 134.—Col. E. Green, adj. gen. of the army, has furl. to Eur. for 15 mos. on m.c., under new regs.

No. 135.—Lieut. C. M. Lewis, 1st regt. N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 3 years on m.c., under old regs.

No. 136.—Capt. J. M. Holt, 20th N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 137.—Maj. A. R. Thornhill, 5th regt. Madras cav., 1st assist. resid. Hyderabad, has furl. to Eur. for 15 mos. on m.c., under new regs.

No. 138.—Lieut. J. H. Drummond, 22nd N.I., is granted leave from March 1 to June 1, 1860, to proc. to Neilgherries.

March 7.—No. 140.—Lieut. G. E. Keith, probationary sub-assist. com. gen., has passed the prescribed exam. as to his qualifications for commissariat duties, and is attach. to office of dep. com. gen.

Lieut. M. J. J. Mignon, 15th N.I., is app. a probationer in commissariat department, v. Keith.

March 8.—No. 132.—The rt. hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following G.O. by H.E. the Gov. gen., dated Camp Bootana, Jan. 18:—

H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to announce the following appointments of officers to the general staff of the force proceeding from India to China on service:—

Maj. gen. Sir J. Michel, to com. a division.

Brig. gen. Sir R. Napier, to com. a division.

Staff at head quarters:—

Chief of the Staff.—Col. E. Haythorne, 1st Royal regt.

Dep. Adjt. Genl.—Lieut. col. F. C. A. Stevenson, Scots fus. guards.

Judge Adv. Genl.—Maj. H. Willmot, 2nd batt. rifle brigade.

Dep. Adjt. Genl. of Her Majesty's Indian Forces.—Brev. lieut. col. H. Bruce, of the Bombay army.

Asst. Adjt. Genl.—Brev. maj. the Hon. J. C. Dormer, of H.M.'s 13th L.I.

Dep. Asst. Adjt. Genl.—Lieut. R. Biddulph, royal artillery.

Dep. Asst. Adjt. Genl. of H.M.'s Indian Forces.—Maj. H. D. Taylor, 1st Madras fus.

Dep. Qrmr. Gen.—Brev. lieut. col. K. D. Mackenzie, of H.M.'s 92nd highlanders.

Asst. Qrmr. Gen.—Brev. lieut. col. R. L. Ross, of H.M.'s 93rd highlanders.

Dep. Asst. Qrmr. Gen.—Brev. lieut. col. G. J. Wolseley, of H.M.'s 90th L.I.

Dep. Asst. Adj. Gen. to Sir J. Michel's Div.—(To be named hereafter.)

Dep. Asst. Qrmr. Gen. to Sir J. Michel's Div.—Lieut. G. Allgood, 49th Bengal inf.

Dep. Asst. Adj. Gen. to Sir R. Napier's Div.—(To be named hereafter.)

Dep. Asst. Qrmr. Gen. to Sir R. Napier's Div.—Lieut. P. Stark Lumsden, 60th Bengal inf.

March 5.—No. 138.—Lieut. col. S. H. Partridge, of 24th N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 134.—Col. E. Green, c.b., adj. gen. of the army, has furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 135.—Lieut. C. M. Lewis, 1st N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 3 yrs., on m.c., under old regs.

No. 136.—Capt. J. M. Holt, 20th N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 2 yrs., under new regs.

No. 137.—Maj. A. R. Thornhill, 5th Madras cav., 1st asst. resident, Hyderabad, has furl. to Eur., for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 138.—Lieut. J. H. Drummond, 22nd N.I., has leave from March 1 to June 1, to Neilgherries.

#### OPTION OF TRANSFER TO BENGAL ARTILLERY.

No. 139.—In republishing the following extract from G.O. by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India, dated Camp Khanna, Jan. 26, his lordship in council is pleased to direct that it be made applicable to this pres.:—

"H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to direct that the option of transfer to the Bengal art. shall be given to the men of H.M.'s British regiments who are at present do. du. with the Bengal art."

To such of the men as may elect to remain in the Bengal art. bounty, to the amount of £2, will be granted, and the payment of all expenses attendant on their transfer is guaranteed to them."

March 7.—No. 140.—Lieut. G. E. Keith, pro. sub asst. commy. gen., has passed prescribed exam. as to his qualification for commissariat duties, and is attached to the office of the dep. commy. gen.

Lieut. M. J. J. Mignon, 15th N.I., is app. a probationer in commissariat dep., v. Keith.

No. 142.—Admitted to the service as cadets of Inf. on this estab. Date of arrival at Bombay, 1st March.

Inf.—No. 384, Mr. A. B. H. Burnes.

No. 405, Mr. G. G. Morris.

No. 143.—Lieut. A. Phillips, 29th regt. N.I., has been app. to act as an asst. to superint. of rev. sur. and asses., Guzerat.

No. 144.—The following promotions are made:—

3rd N.I.—Capt. H. Richards to be maj.; Lieut. E. H. Ord to be capt. of a comp.; and Ens. G. H. Kennedy to be lieut. from 23rd Jan., in succ. to Maj. A. M. Haslewood, dec. on 22nd idem., in Eur.

N.B.—The rank of capt. by brev. from 3rd Feb., 1860, assig. to Lieut. E. H. Ord in G. O. No. 86, dated 10th ult., is hereby cancelled.

No. 145.—The following promotions are made:—

12th N.I.—Lieut. H. F. Bolton to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. M. Graham to be lieut. from 1st March, in succ. to Capt. Halbrow, trans. from 29th ultimo.

March 9th, No. 146.—Ens. W. T. Squire, 19th N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c., under the new reg.

March 9.—No. 147.—The undermentioned officers have furl. to Europe, on m.c.:—

Lieut. col. C. J. Owen, 8rd L.C., and Asst. surg. H. Cotes, for 8 years, under old regs.; Asst. surg. D. McCosh for 8 mos.; and Lieut. J. S. D. Bolton, 11th N.I., 3rd in com. Sawunt Warree local corps, for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 149.—Order confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 14.—By Capt. James, appg. Lieut. Hutcheon, probat. sub asst. commy. gen., to act as brigade maj. at Malligaum, v. Lieut. Strutt.

No. 151.—Capt. J. Michael, 89th Madras N.I., and asst. chief engr., Hyderabad, has furl. to Europe for 15 mos., on m.c., under new reg.

No. 152.—Maj. Beacon is app. to act as town maj. of Bombay till arrival of Lieut. col. Robertson, and will continue to perform duties of fort adjt.

1860, assig. to Lieut. E. H. Ord in G. O. No. 86, dated 10th ult., is hereby cancelled.

No. 145.—The following promotions are made:—

12th N.I.—Lieut. H. F. Bolton to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. M. Graham to be lieut. from 1st March, in succ. to Capt. Halbrow, trans. from 29th ultimo.

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Lieut. col. C. J. Owen, 8rd L.C., and Asst. surg. H. Cotes, for 8 years, under old regs.; Asst. surg. D. McCosh for 8 mos.; and Lieut. J. S. D. Bolton, 11th N.I., 3rd in com. Sawunt Warree local corps, for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 149.—Order confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 14.—By Capt. James, appg. Lieut. Hutcheon, probat. sub asst. commy. gen., to act as brigade maj. at Malligaum, v. Lieut. Strutt.

No. 151.—Capt. J. Michael, 89th Madras N.I., and asst. chief engr., Hyderabad, has furl. to Europe for 15 mos., on m.c., under new reg.

No. 152.—Maj. Beacon is app. to act as town maj. of Bombay till arrival of Lieut. col. Robertson, and will continue to perform duties of fort adjt.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Bombay, Feb. 24.—Referring to G. O. No. 109, of 22nd inst., Brig.-gen. J. Hale, app. to divisional staff of the Bombay Army, is attached to Scinde division.

Feb. 25.—Leave of absence:—

2nd L.C.—Lieut. R. C. Kennedy, from 15th March to 24th April, in ex., to enable him to join.

9th N.I.—Capt. Baugh, from 28th Feb. to 27th March, in ex.

2. Advertising to G. O. No. 1 of 8rd ult., the appt. of brigade major at Hyderabad is to be considered abolished from date of departure from that station of Major MacGowan.

3. The undermentioned cornet and ensigns, doing duty with the corps stated opposite their names, are attached as follows:—

Corn. W. S. Peart, do. duty with H.M. 6th Inniskillings, to 2nd L.C.

Ens. J. Kitchen, do. du. with 1st Eur. regt. Fus., to 20th N.I.

Ens. C. H. P. Ducat, do. du. with 3rd Eur. regt., to 20th N.I.

Ens. J. J. Fraser, do. du. with 2nd Eur. regt., L.I., to 25th N.I.I.

Maj. A. Crawford, brigade major on estab., is posted to Ahmedabad conseq. on abolition of brigade majority, at Baroda.

Capt. C. T. Aitchison, 2nd Eur. L.I., is apptd. a brigade major on estab., and posted to Neemuch, to which the appt. of a brigade has been authorised, but will continue to offic. as interp. to C. in C.

Capt. E. L. Scott, act. brigade maj. at Neemuch, will continue in the performance of his duties at that station until relieved.

Feb. 27.—The following order is confirmed:—

By Brig. Hale, commdg. Sind div., dated 20th Feb., granting leave on new reg. to qr.mr. W. Knott, 62nd, to England, on m.c.

Lieut. Bythell, H.M.'s 56th regt., is app. aide-de-camp to Brig.-gen. Hale, commdg. Sind div., subject to the approval of the C. in C. in India.

Feb. 28.—Lieut. S. C. Crawford, regt. of art., is posted to No. 6 Light Field battery at Baroda, to join.

Capt. Pittman, horse brig., is attached to 4th compy. 1st batt. art. at presy.

The undermentioned officers have acquired the colloquial proficiency contemplated by G. O. 24th June, 1844:—

Lients. J. B. Walker, F. W. Major, and G. E. Hancock, art., Feb. 21.

Assist. surg. H. J. Blane, medical estab., Feb. 21.

Feb. 29.—Capt. Aitchison, 2nd Eur. L.I., is app. to offic. as military secy. to C. in C., without prejudice to his app. of interp.

Assist. surg. Hyde, H.M. 18th Foot, proc. on da. to England ex. Vernon, is app. to med. charge of invalids on board that vessel.

Feb. 27.—Maj. MacGowan, brig. maj. on estab., is posted to Mhow, and will join.

March 1.—Maj. E. A. Guerin, 2nd Eur. L.I., having reported his arrival in Bombay, is directed to assume command of his corps, stationed at presy.

Cadet A. B. H. Burnes, and J. J. Morris, inf., are attached to do duty for 6 mos., with 1st Eur. regt. Fusiliers, at Belgium, to join.

March 2.—Lieut. G. C. Grant, 8th N.I., having been reported fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his corps.

Leave to England on new reg. is granted to Maj. W. J. Loftus, 88th foot, m.c.

Leave has been granted by H.R.H. the gen. C. in C. to the undermentioned officers:—

3rd Drag. Guards.—Col. M. W. Smith, c.b., from Feb. 29 to May 31, 1860, m.c.

95th Regt.—Surg. H. Webb, from Jan. 11 to April 11 m.c.

**March 3.**—Returned to duty, March 1, 1860:—  
Lieut. H. H. Elliott, 1st regt. L.C.  
Lieut. E. Cunningham, 7th N.I.  
Surg. E. Impey, med. estab. and postm. gen. Bom-  
bny.

#### INELIGIBILITY FOR STAFF DUTIES.

It is notified for general information and guidance, that the officers of the qmr. gen.'s dept. are not eligible for the performance of any staff duties, in addition to their own, either of officers absent on privilege leave, or on sick certificate, for even the shortest period.

#### "KHAKEE" SUITS.

In supersession of G.O. No. 1, 1st Dec. last, the C. in C. directs that both the suits of "Khakee," therein alluded to, be issued to Eur. recruits on landing, the cost of the second suit being recovered from the men in the usual manner.

The leave of the undermentioned officers is extended to 29th inst., to remain at the pres., on m.c.

Brev. col. H. Stiles, 2nd Eur. L.I.  
Lieut. col. J. C. Owen, c.b., 3rd lt. cav.  
Lieut. col. S. H. Partridge, 24th N.I.  
Capt. R. B. Moore, 3rd lt. cav.  
Capt. H. S. Osborne, invalid estab.  
Brev. capt. E. H. Ord, 3rd N.I.  
Lieut. C. M. Lewis, 1st gren. N.I.  
Lieut. C. D. Macleod, 31st N.I.  
Lieut. G. F. Birdwood, 23rd N.L.I.  
Lieut. H. H. D. Owen, 2nd lt. cav.  
Ens. W. F. Squire, 19th N.I.  
2nd class Asst. surg. H. Cotes, staff surg., Neemuch.  
Leave of absence:—

1st Eur. Regt. (Fus.).—Maj. C. R. Hogg, from 1st March to 30th April, to Bombay, on priv. leave.

8rd Lt. Cav.—Surg. P. W. Hockin, for 2 mo., from the date of dep. from Sholapore, after the arr. of the hd. qr. wing, to Bombay and the Deccan on priv. leave.

17th N.I.—Lieut. H. T. Hebbert, from 10th March to 9th May, to Surat.

20th N.I.—Capt. I. M. Holt, from 1st March to 11th April, to Bombay, prep. to furl to Eur.

**March 5.**—1. Lieut. W. Hicks, 1st Eur. (fus.), has been reported to have passed examination of interp. in Hindoostanee lang.

2. Lieut. C. E. Blowers, 10th N.I., Kolapore, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his station.

**Mar. 7.**—Col. H. Stiles, 2nd Eur. L.I., having been reported fit for duty, is nominated by C. in C. to duty of inspecting N. Vet. Batt., under instructions which have been communicated to him by the Adj. gen. of the army.

Order confirmed:—

**Dated Oct. 29, 1859.**—By Brev. col. Scobie, app. Capt. Kirkpatrick, 28th foot, to act as provost marshal to Okhamundel field force.

#### REDUCTION OF BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.

With the sanction of Government, the C. in C. has been pleased to decide that the following batteries of artillery be reduced to the peace establishment of 105 horses:—

No. 3 light field battery, Ahmedabad; No. 5 light field battery, Hyderabad; No. 6 light field battery, Baroda; No. 7 light field battery, Bhoj; No. 9 light field battery, Kurrachee; No. 10 light field battery, Ahmednuggur; No. 12 light field battery, Ahmedabad; No. 15 light field battery, Kolapore; No. 16 light field battery, Sattara; and No. 17 light field battery, Ahmednuggur.

The horses with the batteries in excess of this number to be borne as supernumerary till absorbed by casualty.

The remaining light field horse batteries will, for the present, retain the establishment of 125 horses.

**March 8.**—The following arrangements are made in the adjt. gen.'s dept., with effect from date of departure, on m.c., to Eur., of Col. E. Green, adjt. gen. of the army:—

Maj. T. Stock, dep. adjt. gen., to act as adjt. gen.  
Col. R. R. Younghusband, asst. adjt. gen., to act as dep. adjt. gen.

Capt. W. E. Macleod, offic. asst. adjt. gen. of the army, to act as asst. adjt. gen. Scinde div.

The leave to Asst. surg. C. F. Ogilvie, of 18th ult., is leave in ext. to Bombay.

Leave of absence:—

8th Hussars.—Cornet Rawlins, from April 1 to Sept. 30, to Mussoorie hills, on m.c.

**March 10.**—Lieut. F. W. Brown, 20th N.I., is app. 2nd in comm. of 1st regt. Jacob's rifles, from Feb. 24, v. Lieut. Leith.

The leave in G.O. Feb. 18 to 1st class Asst. surg. R. Miller is to have effect from 26th idem.

The undermentioned officer, reported fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his station, and has leave as follows:—

10th N.I., Kolapore.—Lieut. C. E. Blowers, from March 1 to 13, in ext., to enable him to rejoin.

Leave of absence:—

Artillery.—Lieut. W. H. Sandham, from March 31, in ext., to remain at the sea coast and Rutnagerry, on m.c.

1st Eur. Regt.—1st Lieut. A. W. B. Caldecott, from March 10 to May 10, to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing exam. in Hindoostanee language.

25th N.L.I.—Lieut. D. B. Young, from March 17 to May 14, to Mahabaleshwar.

#### BIRTHS.

ABBOTT, wife of Col. H., son, at Meerut, March 10.

ABRAHAM, wife of E. J., son, at Byculia, March 11.

ARNOTT, wife of Lieut. D., son, at Madras, Feb. 22.

BARRETT, Mrs. D. W., daughter, at Kurrachee, Feb. 19.

BRAKE, wife of J., daughter, at Sangor, Feb. 24.

BINGHAM, wife of J., son, at Ahmednuggur, Feb. 17.

CABRAL, wife of A. B., daughter, at Bombay, Feb. 24.

CASELLA, Mrs., daughter, at Calcutta, Feb. 21.

CONSIDINE, wife of H. J. C., son, at Allahabad, Feb. 28.

CREAGH, wife of Capt., son, at Kurrachee, Feb. 12.

DALZIEL, wife of W., son, at Agra, Feb. 28.

DURANT, wife of G., son, at Madras, Feb. 23.

EDGINTON, wife of A., son, at Bombay, March 3.

EDWARDS, wife of R. M., daughter, at Mozuffurngur, Feb. 19.

FRESE, wife of Maj., daughter, at Madras, Feb. 15.

HANNAGAN, wife of W. J., daughter, at Futturgur, Feb. 17.

HEALY, wife of J., daughter, at Dehra, Feb. 15.

HITCHINS, the wife of Charles T., 54th B. N.I., of a son, at sea, on board the *Nile*, Jan. 30.

HUDSON, wife of J., daughter, at Allahabad, March 3.

HARLEY, wife of J., son, at Madras, Feb. 22.

MACKENZIE, wife of W. A. L., son, at Byculia, Feb. 27.

MURRAY, wife of K., son, at Agra, Feb. 27.

PHAYRE, wife of Lieut.-col., daughter, at Mahabaleshwar, March 10.

PHILLIPS, wife of R., daughter, at Poona, Feb. 21.

PLAYFAIR, wife of Capt. R. L., son, at Aden, Feb. 22.

JENKINS, wife of Maj. C. V., at Cawnpore, March 4.

JOHANNES, wife of S. J., daughter, at Madras, Feb. 28.

QUADROS, wife of M. R. D., daughter, at Mazagon, March 7.

SARGON, Mrs. M., daughter, at Surat, March 1.

SEALY, wife of Capt. G. P., daughter, at Ahmednuggur, Feb. 28.

SMITH, wife of D. S., son, at Meerut, March 1.

SWINLEY, wife of Col. G. H., son, at Meerut, March 1.

UNWIN, wife of Capt. R., daughter, at Bareilly, Feb. 16.

YUILL, wife of Dr. J., son, at Bombay, March 6.

#### MARRIAGES.

BROPHY, T. F., to Josephine S. A., daughter of A. D. Norris, at Lahore, Feb. 20.

BROWNE, Capt. G., 24th Madras N.I., to Jane, daughter of the late W. Sheffield, at Jubbulpore, Feb. 27.

CONROY, F., to Mary, daughter of M. Donaghue, at Madras, Feb. 13.

CRESSWELL, G. W., to Elizabeth H. H., daughter of E. Atkins, at Ootacamund, Feb. 25.

DAWSON, C., to Isabella P., daughter of the late Sir J. A. Webber, at Bryapooram, Feb. 20.

EWART, S. S., to Miss L. Wilson, at Lucknow, Feb. 16.

HERKLOTS, J. G. C., to Emma, daughter of J. M. Vos, at Calcutta, Feb. 24.

KEARNEY, G. H., to Miss Arabella F. Hurley, at Chunar.

LOYD, C., to Miss A. J. Gardiner, at Madras, Feb. 21.

RICHMOND, J., to Miss Rose Finnerty, at Benares, Feb. 16.

ROBINSON, W., to Zillah A., daughter of J. Bampton, at Lahore, Feb. 27.

SIMPSON, J., to Mary, daughter of K. J. Isacke, at Madras, Feb. 20.

SPEZT, C., to Miss Annie Watkins, at Madras, Feb. 20.

THOMPSON, L. T., to Miss L. A. L. Fernandez, at Vepery, March 8.

VARNIER, Rev. J. J., to Emma S., daughter of the late Capt. G. Eyre, at Allahabad, Feb. 14.

WESTMORLAND, Lieut. J. P., Bengal Engrs., to Rose J., daughter of Major H. F. Thuillier, at Calcutta, Feb. 25.

WILKIN, Lieut. H. J., to Maria M., daughter of the late Dr. A. Chalmers, at Meerut, Feb. 13.

#### DEATHS.

BARNARD, Charles, on board the steamer *Ganges*, Feb. 16.

BENNETT, Agnes, at Bombay, aged 6, March 9.

BOYLETT, Mrs. Ann, at Bombay, aged 53, Feb. 27.

BROWN, Alexander, Bengal Civil Service, on board the *Marlborough*, homeward bound from Calcutta, aged 22, Jan. 8.

BOURN, Walter, at Raneegunge, aged 42, Feb. 19.

CHRISTIE, Lieut. Benjamin, Bombay Artillery, at Sebore, March 4.

COCKBURN, John, at sea, Feb. 19.

DUNHILL, C. C., at Kilpank, aged 57, Feb. 22.

EDGINTON, Henry S., infant son of A., at Bahoola Tank, March 5.

GONCALVES, Thomas C., infant son of T., at Dabool, March 1.

GRAHAM, Margaret, daughter of T. G., at Madras, aged 14, Feb. 21.

GREENFELL, Mr., c.s., Sub-judge at Cuddapah.

HAWES, Thomas, at Bombay, aged 20, March 1.

JOHNSON, Thomas, at Madras, Feb. 29.

JORDAN, Frederick T., at Black Town, aged 68, March 10.

LEIGHTON, Thomas J., at Calcutta, aged 36, Feb. 17.

LING, Capt. John T., H.M.'s 2nd drag. gds., at sea, Feb. 28.

NORFOR, Amelia W., wife of R.W., at Madras, Feb. 21.

PROBYN, Blanche M., infant daughter of W. G., at Benares, Feb. 26.

SETH, Johannes, at Nagpore, aged 70, Feb. 7.

SMITH, John, at Bombay, aged 11, March 1.

STEWART, Mrs., at Bombay, aged 24, March 1.

TEIL, Edward C., infant son of T., at Kidderpore, Feb. 25.

URMSON, George, on board the P. and O. str. *Cadia*, Feb. 23.

VALLADARES, Anna M., widow of the late J. P., at Matharpacady, aged 65, March 1.

WALLER, Robert, at Bombay.

WISHART, James, infant son of J., at Bombay, Feb. 29.

#### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

**March 30.**

1st Drag. Guards.—Lieut. L. W. Atkinson, fr. the 16th light drags., to be Lieut., v. Webber, who exch.

6th Drags.—Surg. G. A. Turnbull, fr. 12th light drags., to be surg., v. Baxter, who exch.

12th Lt. Drags.—Surg. F. H. Baxter, M.D., fr. the 6th drags., to be surg., v. Turnbull, who exch.

Rt. Art.—Brev. maj. A. Vandeleur to be capt., v. Bent, placed on the supernum. list; Lieut. T. L. Still to be sec. capt., v. Vandeleur; Lieut. J. Hanwell to be sec. capt., v. Haig, placed on the supernum. list.

Military Train.—C. S. Campbell, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Davies.

1st Foot.—L. Norman, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Stansfield, prom.

6th Foot.—R. Grame, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Howley, prom.

18th Foot.—Maj. and Brev. col. G. J. Carey, fr. Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be maj., v. D'Arcey, who exch.

24th Foot.—Ena. F. M. Pearson to be lieut., without purch., v. Crutchley, prom.

28th Foot.—S. J. McKenna, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Brett, prom.

31st Foot.—T. Stanier, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Maynard, prom.

48th Foot.—Ens. E. C. Brown to be lieut., without purch., v. Horne, prom.; Lieut. J. Rawlins to be adj., v. Horne, prom. in 25th foot.

57th Foot.—P. E. Powys, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Waller, prom.

60th Foot.—Lieut. A. Carlisle to be capt., without purch., v. Baynes, dec.

61st Foot.—Ens. J. G. Hamilton to be lieut., without purch., v. Young, prom.

70th Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Ralston to be capt., by purch., v. James, ret.; Ens. J. F. A. Grierson to be lieut., by purch., v. Ralston.

73rd Foot.—J. P. Clarke, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. McGill.

77th Foot.—J. Potts, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Hoskins, prom.

79th Foot.—J. Busfield, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. McCausland, prom.

97th Foot.—M. Davies, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Thompson, prom.

Rifle Brigade.—Qmr. G. Rogers to be ens., without purch., and adj., v. Lieut. D. A. Gordon, ret.; Serg. F. Piper to be qmr., v. Rogers, app. ens. and adj.

#### BREVET.

Capt. M. Thomson, 53rd Bengal N.I., to be maj. in the army.

To have the Honorary Rank of Major.—Captain and Paymaster H. Dudley, Ceylon Rifles.

**LORD HARRIS.**—(St. James's Palace, March 31.)

—The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Francis Robert Lord Harris to be one of the Lords in Waiting to her Majesty, in the room of George Anson Lord Byron, resigned.—*Gazette.*

\*. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, April 5, 1860.

### "OUR POSITION WITH CHINA."

THE current number of *Blackwood* contains an article on "Our Position with China," evidently written by one who thoroughly understands the subject of which he is treating. On one point, however, on which the writer lays great stress, we cannot fully agree with him. The delay which has occurred in avenging the disaster at the Peiho he ascribes to the adverse influence of British merchants engaged in the China trade, as though no account were to be taken of the troubled state of the political atmosphere of Europe. It would certainly betoken but little foresight in Ministers were they to involve the country in a distant war for an object of secondary importance, when at any time all its available resources may be needed for a momentous struggle at our very doors. There is also another consideration which must not be regarded so lightly as seems good to the writer of the article in question. Although it may be perfectly possible for two small steamers of the P. and O. Company to breast the monsoon, the Government would assuredly not be justified in risking a fleet of transports, gun-boats, and ships-of-war in those tempestuous seas, unless a paramount necessity sanctioned the appeal to fortune. We have the evidence of Admiral Seymour to prove the hazardous nature of the navigation off the Chinese coast during that season of the year, and the fact is sufficiently notorious to dispense with further testimony. If hostilities are inevitable, which we trust may not be the case, they need not be too rashly commenced, or pursued with blindfold impetuosity. Indeed, it were infinitely wiser to exhaust every effort of diplomacy to avert another campaign in co-operation with the arms of France. No good can come from the combined operations of the two Powers, for nothing can possibly thence result but mutual jealousies, together with the occupation of the Island of Chusan, and a vast amount of self-glorification on the part of our allies.

With this exception, the facts and views propounded in this paper are worthy of serious attention. The writer's object is to show the necessity of obtaining more ready access into the interior by multiplying the number of free ports. Of the eighteen provinces into which China is divided there are only four, situated on the south-east seaboard, accessible to Europeans. Prior to the year 1842 the entire trade between China and the Western world was confined to the port and province of Canton. Since that restriction has been partially removed and intercourse permitted with four provinces instead of one, the tea trade of Great Britain has more than tripled, and is still on the increase every year. The teas thus exported are derived from a comparatively small area on account of the expense and difficulty of transit, and yet even thus the price on the spot to the native consumer is only threepence

per pound. By improving the intercommunication of the different inland provinces, and still more by facilitating intercourse with a greater number of ports on the seacoast, immense benefits would arise both to China and to our own country. The local transit duties are three times the original value of the article, in addition to the actual cost of carriage. Tea, however, is grown in almost all parts of the empire, and in such abundance as fully to meet a vastly increased demand. The same may be said with regard to the produce of silk, though not quite to the same extent; and if the Elgin treaty were faithfully carried out, the Chinese would benefit in a fourfold ratio in the matter of imports. Of these, says the writer in *Blackwood*, there are two sorts, which, if they could be delivered on the spot where needed, would be required in vast quantities.

"The first is British colonial produce, such as opium, rice, cotton, 'Straits produce,' and sundry Eastern luxuries. The second is British home manufacture of cotton and wool, iron, lead, and tin, wrought, or in bars and pigs. With respect to the first class of imports, the trade may be said to be steadily increasing, and they alone return nearly ten millions sterling of the great balance against us. Opium, however, figures by far the highest in that return trade. The second class of imports, those from Britain, are at a standstill, and about one and a-half millions sterling represent the annual amount of the manufactures of this country taken by China during the last five or six years."

Were it not for opium and other eastern products, British merchants would be compelled to pay in silver bullion for nearly every article they take from China. As it is, the balance is against them to an immense extent, and must continue to be so until they contrive to deliver their goods at the spot where they are required, and to purchase Chinese produce at the place where it is grown.

"At present our trading stations are situated on the remote confines of a land as large as Europe, the interior of which, beyond that we know it to be very fertile and very populous, we are supremely ignorant of. We are required to land woollens in the tropics for the use of a people living in a remote corner of the empire, where the winters are most severe. . . . We know that the inhabitants of the region in which the five ports are situated do not need our cloths; but we have to land them at Canton or Shanghai, in the hope of their reaching Peking, or the still more remote and rigorous climates of Kansoo and Shansi. As yet we have had no seaport, no access to all that portion of China, inhabited by some two hundred millions of souls, in which the severity of the winter renders it likely that they need our woollens."

The same arguments apply still more forcibly to the cheap productions of our cotton manufactories. A piece of common grey sheeting, for instance, that is sold at Shanghai after a voyage of 17,000 miles at the retail price of 12s., costs 18s. 4d. at Hankow, only 600 miles in the interior. Again, chintz which sells at 7d. a yard at Shanghai, will fetch 10½d. at Hankow, and brocades sold at the former place for 7d. a yard are worth 1s. at the latter. In other words, "the trader from the western provinces of China, who visited Hankow had to pay 40s. for a piece of English manufacture which we could have sold him at a profit in Shanghai for 24s. In short, these figures ought to satisfy us that the Chinese native monopolists at the seaports have no small interest at stake in confining us to the frontier, where our places of commerce are now situated; and we have pretty good proof that the attention and energy of our merchants have as yet been mainly directed to the exporting of Chinese products, and not to the introduction of the fruits of British labour." Lord Ellenborough, no mean authority on this or any other subject, appears to have

formed an equally unfavourable estimate of the patriotism and commercial character of the British mercantile community engaged in the China trade. According to the noble earl, it is to their conduct "more than to any other cause that we have been forced into those hostilities the occurrence of which from time to time we have had to deplore. During that period," he continued, "when our merchants trading with China were under the strict control of the East India Company no wars with China took place. A single ship occasionally visiting Canton was found sufficient to preserve unimpaired our interests in that quarter. Since that time, however, there has been a continued succession of wars with China, and I know not one of them to which the misconduct of our own people and their disgraceful avarice has not materially, either directly or indirectly, contributed." How far these allegations are well founded, or otherwise, we need not pause to inquire. Let it suffice to draw attention to the fact that what is really wanted is free access into the interior of that vast and populous empire, that would have been obtained under the Elgin treaty had not the unfortunate blunder at the Peiho intervened. If the Chinese Government can be prevailed upon to tender an ample apology for firing on the British squadron, our wisest policy will be to forgive the repulse sustained by our arms, but not to forget the lesson then imparted. The presence of an ambassador at Peking is far more likely to lead to future complications and embarrassment than to any substantial advantage. Rather let there be carefully-selected consuls at the chief ports, vested with a large discretionary power over their own countrymen, and supported by the frequent appearance of ships of war. Self-interest will soon convince the Chinese of the expediency of treating the foreign traders with respect and civility, and in a short time the fruits of mutual forbearance will be seen in an immense trade highly beneficial to both countries. If we must have an ally in the eastern seas, let it rather be Russia than France. With the former Power there need be no difference of interests, with the latter there can be nothing in common, for France seeks political influence, and not an extension of commerce. But if an ambassador be stationed at Peking there will be no end to the rivalries of the respective Ministers, each bent on exhibiting his diplomatic talents in the hope of being promoted to a more conspicuous and congenial sphere.\*

### RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* was clearly incorrect in ascribing to Mr. Wilson a scheme for substituting a force of 80,000 Europeans for the native armies of the three Presidencies. The statement was, indeed, contradicted at the time, with some warmth, by the Secretary of State for India, who disclaimed all intention of making any further reductions in the native troops. The rumour, however, was not altogether groundless, for Mr. Wilson, in expounding his financial panacea,

\* In the same number of *Blackwood* we also observe a paper on the services rendered to the British Government by the native princes of India during the late rebellion, and on the magnificent rewards won by their well-timed loyalty. It is not, however, one of much interest for the general reader, for whose especial benefit it has apparently been compiled.



spoke of the sepoy army as a thing of the past, with which we have nothing more to do than as an example and a warning for the future. It had dissolved itself, he said—it had disappeared, and was blotted out. It was a Frankenstein, to which its creators at one time only ventured to allude with bated breath and in whispers, but which had now committed suicide, and could, therefore, give no further trouble. But it is now evident that Mr. Wilson was indulging in meaningless phraseology. He fancied himself once more on the floor of the House of Commons, or in the great hall of some provincial town, rounding his periods to catch the applause "Hear! hear!" At the very moment when he was waving around his head, with gleeful yells, the scalp of the Frankenstein he imagined to be lying prostrate at his feet—at the very moment when he was throwing himself into the attitude of the archangel Michael, trampling under foot the writhing demon—the monster was again standing erect before him, defiant and conscious of his strength, and grimly watching his opportunity to renew the desperate struggle. Independently of the more or less faithful armies of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, there were 87,000 sepoys under arms between Calcutta and Peshawur, besides a formidable police force, differing from soldiers only in name, at the very moment when he said that a sepoy army no longer existed. Nor was the right honourable gentleman more accurate in his allusions to the local European force, which he described with indecent exultation as having "also gone." Gone! Yes, ten thousand of the finest troops in the world were lost to the State through the blundering arrogance of the Government; but the local army, as an army, was not "gone"—at least, if by that colloquial phrase Mr. Wilson intended to signify its annihilation and cessation of existence. As Lord Ellenborough justly remarked, there still remained 12,000 Europeans in India, of whom 6,000 were artillerymen, as yet unsurpassed. In addition to these there were 3,500 men on their way out, so that this non-existent force still comprised upwards of 15,000 British soldiers. We can only hope that Mr. Wilson's financial measures are better founded than his statements on military matters.

Our object, however, is not so much to censure the carelessness of the right honourable gentleman's declamation, as to draw attention to the discussion which took place in the Lower House last Thursday night on a motion made by Colonel Sykes for the production of certain papers relating to the re-organization of the Indian army. The ablest and most comprehensive speech delivered in the course of the debate was Mr. Buxton's, who summed up the arguments on both sides bearing upon the question of a partially local or ordinary imperial army for Indian service, and then passed judgment in favour of the former. He admitted that the proposal that the Indian army should consist entirely of Queen's regiments doing duty there as in any other possession of the Crown, recommended itself by its simplicity. He also assented to the abstract proposition, that it must be "far better in a single country to have but a single army under a single head," but in practice he was not sure that a certain degree of emulation, which some people erroneously regard as jealousy, was not rather

desirable than otherwise; and, moreover, "actual experience had not shown any ill effects from the combination of the local with the imperial forces." The argument, that a mutiny among the European troops could be more easily suppressed if they belonged to the regular army, he considered unworthy of notice; nor did he attach much more value to that which insisted upon the advantage of Indian wars as a military school, because now that there was not a single warlike neighbour to contend with, our soldiers would be more likely to be enervated by the climate than trained by actual warfare. And if it were generally agreed that the army of India should be one army and under one head, he believed the wisest measure would be to localise it entirely, placing it under the Governor-general, and not under the Horse Guards—one great advantage of which arrangement would be, that the native forces would not be so sharply and invidiously divided from the European. The testimony of almost every Indian statesman and officer whose opinion was worth having, was distinctly opposed to the change recommended by a few English generals unacquainted with Indian affairs. And mark the weightiness of the arguments adduced by the former:—

"It was observed, that if regiments are permanently stationed in India, instead of merely paying it flying visits, they acquired a kind of traditional knowledge of the way to encounter the climate and of the necessity for temperance and care; and in the same way they acquired an intimacy with the character of the natives, which preserved them from irritating their feelings, and further, an acquaintance with the languages of the country which, though rude, was found to be very convenient in marching and campaigning. Again, if a regiment were a mere bird of passage, the men found no lasting ties in the country, whereas, in local regiments, many of the men intermarried with the natives, and many of the invalids and pensioners settled among the hills. As regarded health, the mortality in regiments that landed fresh in India was perfectly awful; some returns given in the appendix to the Blue-book showed that in those regiments that go straight from England to India 110 men out of every 1,000 died in the first year. In connection with that, another strong argument arose in favour of a local force. To quote Lord Ellenborough's words, it was cruel to see how young men, whose constitutions had not been formed, perished on their arrival in India. Well, then, if they had a distinct army for India they might for that army put the age of admission, say three years, higher than for the regular army. By that means they would cease to compete with the home army for recruits, while they would lessen the mortality in India, with all the sorrow, suffering, and expense which it entailed. But once more we were warned, and that by men of great authority and with great emphasis, of the risk there would be that if the European force of India were merely part and parcel of the regular army, then in any stress at home, the remote interests of India, infinite as their importance was, would be forgotten, and our military force there dangerously weakened. To these secondary and yet weighty arguments he would add but one more. It was said that already the Horse Guards was overwhelmed with business, that the interests of the army suffered greatly from the impossibility of giving minute attention to such vast affairs, and that it would be a serious evil to the regular army if the Commander-in-Chief was further encumbered with the weight of the whole European force of India."

That force is estimated for the future at 80,000 men, so that if regiments are to be relieved every ten years, there would annually be 16,000 men at sea, either going out or coming home, entailing an annual expenditure of at least half a million, and incurring risk of shipwreck, and of capture by an enemy on any sudden breaking out of hostilities. Besides, if a local force were maintained, young men of good abilities and education would gladly devote themselves to an Indian career; nor is it a matter of secondary consideration that the

power and prestige of the Governor-general should be lessened in the eyes of the natives by depriving him of the control over the army, and transferring it to an individual of whom they have no knowledge, and who would exercise his command at the distance of 12,000 miles.

These unanswerable arguments were met by a flippant remark from Col. P. Herbert, that, "as far as his experience in India went, and as far as he could learn from others, the discipline of the European force in India was not equal to that of her Majesty's army." Sir Charles Wood, while declining to express an opinion on either side, intimated that the disaffection of the Company's European regiments had shaken the previous convictions of "many eminent persons in India" as to the expediency of keeping up a local force. Mr. T. G. Baring followed on the same side, and in solemn tones spoke of the recent conduct of those troops as "a matter of the greatest gravity and which necessitated the greatest deliberation with regard to all future proceedings." On the other hand, Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir J. Elphinstone, and Mr. Bright stoutly vindicated the soldiers, and threw the entire blame upon the Government. It was Lord Palmerston himself who in the first instance acknowledged that the European local force would be entitled to their discharge if the Bill for the abolition of the Company were passed. What wonder then that those troops should accept the declaration of the Premier? Their demand for a small bounty was, moreover, in accordance with usage, and had it been otherwise the sum asked for was so small, and their services and sufferings had been so remarkable, that a gracious acquiescence would have been becoming in the Government, and 10,000 war-torn soldiers would not have been turned adrift at a time when every man was wanted. The most, however, will evidently be made of this miserable pretext, for the Court, the Horse Guards, and all obsequious courtiers, are bent upon keeping the enormous patronage incidental to an army of 80,000 men within easy access. Lord Palmerston's affectation of contempt for insinuations against the purity of Government is simply ridiculous, though no more than might be fairly anticipated from the noble Viscount's characteristic insolence and cynicism.

"He was almost ashamed," he said, "to advert to the clap-trap insinuations that had been indulged in that the Government were influenced by Court influences, or questions of Horse Guards patronage, or God knew what. He felt almost ashamed to reply to any such insinuations. He fancied that any Government which aspired to the confidence of the House and the country would act on higher grounds, and would not be swayed by any considerations save those of public duty."

Even assuming this to be so, to mean well is not to do well. It is just possible that Ministers may have been actuated by the highest and purest motives in concluding a commercial treaty with France, in ruining the paper manufacturers, in increasing the income-tax, in introducing a Reform Bill which will transfer the governing power to the class least competent to govern, and in truckling to Louis Napoleon. All this is quite consistent with good intentions, but what sort of judgment, what sort of administrative capacity, does it betoken? To ridicule the idea that the Court is ambitious to increase its influence, *more Germanico*, argues dishonesty or imbecility, or

a supreme contempt for the intelligence and observation of all who stand without "the ring." It is notorious that the Court is only too anxious to enter upon a path fraught with peril to itself and to the liberties of the country. This is no new allegation, but one of which abundant proofs are extant. As for the Horse Guards, it will be time enough to augment their functions when they have learnt to discharge with impartiality, judgment, and common sense, the duties already intrusted to them.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MARCH 27.

#### BANKS IN INDIA.

Lord MONTEAGLE moved for copies of all correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India touching the establishment of government banks, and also for a list of all the banks now existing in India. He took leave to warn the Government how necessary it was in the establishment of such banks as those alluded to to take care that there was an efficient, and above all a responsible management, for remote responsibility in such matters amounted to no responsibility at all. There was great danger to the currency when the Government was entrusted with the power of issuing promissory notes payable on demand, unless the greatest possible care was taken. It was upon the due use of credit that the real development of commercial affairs took place, and nothing had a greater influence upon a sound system of trade than a sound and efficient system of banking. The noble lord concluded by moving for the correspondence and returns.

The Duke of ARGYLL said he had just laid upon the table the correspondence referred to by his noble friend. The noble lord said he had not wished to enter into the question, but he had nevertheless inducted a very distinct opinion as to the issue of a paper currency. He would not attempt to anticipate a discussion until their lordships were in possession of all the documents. The question was of great importance. It was surrounded with difficulty, and whatever course was taken it would be necessary for Parliament and the legislature of India to take sufficient precaution against the possibility of abuse. He was sorry that neither Lord Grey nor Lord Overstone was in the House, for both those noble lords in 1857 laid down doctrines upon the subject of banking the very converse of those which his noble friend had to-night enunciated, for both those noble lords distinctly held and laid down that it was the especial duty of Government to issue paper money, and that that great power should be withdrawn from the hands of all private corporations. For his own part he must say he saw little or no difference between the control of the Government over the paper and over a metallic currency; both were liable to be abused, and over the issue of both the history of the country showed that all proper checks and precautions were necessary. He believed that with such checks and precautions the proposed measure in India would be productive of great benefit and great convenience in the public finances of India.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH did not presume to give any opinion upon the subject until he had read the papers, but he thought that in India those transactions would be so extremely small that there was no probability of there being an extensive issue of paper.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MARCH 29.

#### INDIAN FINANCE.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH asked the Duke of Argyll whether the Government were officially in possession of Mr. Wilson's speech on Indian finance. The speech of Mr. Wilson was one of singular ability, but was deficient, inasmuch as it contained no information as to the state of the receipts of

the Indian Government. He could not agree with the sanguine anticipations of Mr. Wilson, neither did he consider Mr. Wilson's plan a sound basis for economical reform in India. Such a reform was only to be carried out by a thorough reconciliation between the Government and the people; and the scheme of a graduated tax upon all persons connected with trade, by bringing the people in perpetual contact with the tax-collector, was not likely to conduce to that result. He could not concur either in the tax on tobacco or the proposed Income-tax, as the latter tax would, in his opinion, excite the deepest discontent throughout the country. He strongly deprecated the censure passed by Mr. Wilson on the sepoy army, which amounted still to about 200,000 men, and thought it most impolitic to cast reflections upon men who had contributed to the political tranquillity which afforded the Government the means of pressing this very scheme of taxation upon India. In conclusion he briefly adverted to the position of the officers from the disbanded sepoy regiments who were now employed on civil duties, and strongly insisted on the necessity of putting an end to the state of uncertainty which had existed for the last eighteen months as to their future destination.

The Duke of ARGYLL did not think it expedient to lay a copy of Mr. Wilson's speech on the table of the House. In his strictures upon Mr. Wilson's scheme, Lord Ellenborough seemed to have forgotten the necessity of meeting a present deficit of £9,000,000, and a prospective one for the next year of £6,500,000, and this necessity could not be met without having recourse to some new source of revenue. He proceeded to defend the various details of Mr. Wilson's scheme which had been attacked by Lord Ellenborough, and explained that the strictures of Mr. Wilson on the sepoy army referred only to the Bengal portion of that army. The question of dealing with the local army had been already under the discussion of a committee, by whose decision it had been determined by the Government to abide. The officers to whom Lord Ellenborough had alluded could hardly be thought ill-treated, as out of 1,151 only sixty-four were unemployed in civil or military duties.

Lord LYMEDEN urged upon the Government the expediency of producing some information in regard to Mr. Wilson's proceedings. The question was one of immense importance, and ought to be fully discussed.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 20.

#### REORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel SYKES moved for copies of papers on the subject of the reorganisation of the army of India, which, he said, were absolutely necessary to enable the House to pronounce its judgment upon the subject. In supporting his motion, he strongly urged the expediency, upon constitutional as well as economical grounds, of maintaining a local European force in India, under the control of the Indian Government.

The motion was seconded by Mr. BUXTON, who added various arguments in favour of a local army.

Colonel HERBERT said the conclusion to which he had come was that, with a European force maintained for local service only, the Indian Government would lose freedom of action, and there would be a risk of that force acting together, and becoming masters instead of servants of the State.

Sir DE LACY EVANS spoke in favour of a local force.

Sir C. WOOD declined to discuss the question, upon which, he said, the Government had not made up their mind. If they determined that there should be only a force of Queen's troops of the Line in India, it would be necessary to bring the question formally before the House, when full information would be given, and this important question might be discussed. He did not think it right at present to produce all the papers moved for.

After some observations by Sir J. ELPHINSTONE, Mr. BRIGHT considered the answer of Sir C. Wood far from satisfactory. He thought some of the papers called for would furnish very useful

information. He admitted that this was not a time to discuss the question whether the army in India should be under the Horse Guards or the Indian Government; but the House, he thought, would commit a grave error if, without good reasons, it handed over 60,000, or 70,000, or 80,000 troops to the management of the Horse Guards, which would cause a rapid rise in the military expenditure in India, and an increase of the evils attending patronage.

Mr. A. MILLS expressed a hope that there would be no further delay in determining this important question.

Sir T. COLEBROOKE and Lord A. VANE TEMPEST made a few remarks.

Mr. T. G. BARING, in reply to Mr. BRIGHT, observed that, if it should be decided to dispense with a local force in India, there would be no addition to the patronage of the Horse Guards.

After some observations by Sir H. WILLOUGHBY and Sir H. VERNEY,

Lord PALMERSTON said this question did not merely regard the interests of India: it was an imperial question, and must be decided upon grounds of military and political expediency, concerning the empire at large. He noticed and replied to arguments urged in favour of a local force in India, and objected to the production of the papers moved for, as containing only partial information, tending to mislead.

The discussion was continued by Colonel NORTH, Mr. KINNAIRD, and Mr. VANSITTART, and ultimately the motion was negatived.

#### LUCKNOW PRIZE MONEY.

Mr. VANCE asked the Secretary of State for India when the prize money for Lucknow would be distributed, and if simultaneously to the officers entitled to it who had remained and to those who had returned home with their regiments or invalided.

Sir M. FARQUHAR said that before the right hon. baronet answered that question he wished to ask whether he could state which were the troops among whom that prize money was to be distributed.

Sir C. WOOD said he was not then prepared to answer the question which had just been put by the hon. baronet. In answer to the hon. member for Dublin he had to state that the prize money belonged in the first place to the Crown, and it was necessary that the permission of the Crown should be obtained through the Lords of the Treasury for its distribution among the troops. The question had, therefore, been referred to them, and they had given the necessary instructions for carrying out that arrangement; but they had proposed that a different scale should be adopted in the distribution from that which had usually prevailed, their suggestion being that the scale should be the same as that which had been adopted in the case of the Russian war. The effect of that proposal would be to give an additional allowance to the private soldiers, and to diminish that of the officers of high rank. The authorities at the India Board stated that they had no objection whatever to such an arrangement; and that was the state in which the matter at present stood.

### DEPUTATION TO SIR CHARLES WOOD ON INDIAN FIBRES.

On Tuesday afternoon, March 27th, a deputation waited upon Sir Charles Wood, at the India House, for the purpose of procuring his assistance, as the Secretary of State for India, in obtaining a supply of Indian fibres for the staple manufactures of the United Kingdom. The deputation was understood especially to represent the Oriental and Colonial Cotton, Flax, and Fibres Company. It was introduced by Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., and comprised Mr. Wyld, M.P., Mr. Bradbury, Mr. Bashford, Mr. Bonney, Mr. Holroyd, Mr. Spensley, Captain Strickland, Mr. Arrowsmith, and Mr. Hardwick. Mr. Ewart opened the subject by remarking that he believed the reason why he had been selected for that position was, that he had been, some time ago, the chairman of a committee of the House

of Commons which bestowed a great deal of attention on the question of the development of Indian resources. The principal object of the deputation was, he added, to exhibit some specimens of Indian fibres, out of which paper and various textures might be manufactured with advantage, and to obtain such assistance from Sir Charles Wood as, in the capacity of Indian minister, he could render—of course solely on public grounds—in the procuring an adequate supply of useful materials for English manufactures. Mr. Spensley then produced several specimens of Indian fibres made from the rheea, the aloe, and the pine apple, and explained their various peculiarities. Among the articles exhibited were fibres, dressed and undressed, thread for making lace, dyed thread, plush, a lace covering for the shoulders, and paper. Sir Charles examined them all very attentively, and entered freely into conversation with regard to their origin and adaptation. In reply to the right hon. baronet's inquiries, it was stated that the Punjab was a very prolific source of supply as regarded the rheea, and that jute, of which there was in this country a very great scarcity, might be obtained thence in abundance if there were but adequate facilities for its exportation. It having been stated that it was the communication by way of the Indus which especially required improvement, Sir C. Wood observed that a good harbour was already being constructed, and that everything that was practicable was being done by means of railroads, and in other ways, to facilitate the conveyance of Indian produce westward. To the remark of Mr. Spensley, that an impression prevailed that some difficulty was being interposed in England, Sir Charles replied that he was not aware that such was the case, adding that the Minister for India naturally desired to develop its resources, and thereby to improve its revenue as far as possible. A member of the deputation said the company represented had orders for 50,000 tons of Indian fibre to be supplied during the next year; and for 100,000 tons to be supplied in each of the five subsequent years—a statement which the right hon. Baronet received with satisfaction, on account, as he said, of the benefits which it promised both to India and to England. The deputation then withdrew.

#### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of this company took place on Thursday, the 20th March, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; Mr. T. A. Mitchell, M.P., in the chair.

The following report, together with a statement of accounts, was taken as read:—

"Referring to their last annual report, the directors have to inform the shareholders that the agency at Singapore is now in active operation, and that a branch of the bank has since been established at Hong Kong. The directors trust that the general balance-sheet and accounts now submitted will be satisfactory to the shareholders. It will be seen that the net profits on the banks operations, for the year ended 31st Dec. last, amount to £37,211. 7s. 5d.; and that after deduction of the interim dividend at the rate of five per cent. declared on 22nd Sept. last, there now remains an available balance at the credit of profit and loss, of £29,517. 12s. 2d. Out of this sum the directors recommend a dividend (free of income-tax), for the half-year ended 31st Dec. last, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the capital paid up at the 30th of June last, and on the subsequent calls from their respective dates of payment. Of the remainder they propose transferring £5,000 to the credit of a "Reserve Fund," carrying forward the balance, of £1,490. 13s. 8d., as "Undivided Profits." When the first dividend of five per cent. per annum was declared a year ago, the shareholders cordially adopted the directors' proposal to apply the surplus profits at that period to the extinction of the whole of the preliminary expenses of the institution and its branches. The directors doubt not that the shareholders will equally approve their present proposal to ap-

propriate £5,000 towards the commencement of a reserve fund, to be hereafter increased from time to time. The shareholders will observe by the balance-sheet, that the subscribed capital of the bank, £614,000, is now paid up in full; and the requisite certificate to that effect has been obtained from the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury."

#### SCINDE RAILWAY.

The report of the directors states that the agent and chief engineer feel assured of having the entire line opened for traffic about the expiration of the present year. More than 50,000 tons of materials and machinery conveyed in 100 ships had been landed at Kurrachee for the Scinde Railway without accident or loss in the harbour. The commerce of the port amounted for the past year to £2,584,800, showing an increase of 19½ per cent. on the previous year, which was almost entirely owing to the increased importations from England direct and from Bombay. According to the estimates of Mr. Brunton, the entire expense of the Scinde line, with the additional works necessary, would be under £1,400,000. Although the extent of the line was not more than 114 miles in length, the termini were necessarily applicable to a traffic carried over 700 miles—viz., from Mooltan to Keamaree. The average cost of the railway would be about £10,000 per mile. The capital account showed that £1,239,683 had been received to the 31st of December, and £895,128 expended, leaving a balance of £5,200 in hand, and £339,355 with the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The report respecting the Indus steam flotilla states that the six towing steamers and twenty-five cargo barges arrived at Kurrachee in November last, with the necessary artisans and appliances, and the eight remaining cargo barges left some time ago the port of Liverpool for Kurrachee. The passenger steamer drew only twenty-two inches, with a speed of thirteen miles an hour, and had space for 500 men. The towing steamer drew seventeen inches, and towed at the rate of eight and a-half miles an hour four barges, carrying together 450 tons. There was every hope of seeing at no distant period the entire flotilla of fifty-three vessels in active operation on the Indus. The native craft on that river had been increased during the past year by 3,625 boats and by 19,790 tons. The capital account showed an expenditure of £165,870.

#### PUNJAB RAILWAY.

The directors in their report state that the earthworks of the section between Lahore and Umritsir, thirty-two miles in length, had been finished in a satisfactory manner by the native contractors, for the small sum of £150 per mile. The permanent way necessary for this section had been placed along the line, the rolling stock had left England in January last, so that there appeared every reason to believe that the two capitals of the Punjab would be placed in railway communication before the end of the current year. The earthworks of the whole of the remaining 218 miles from Lahore to Mooltan had been let with the sanction of Government to native contractors on similar terms to those for the Lahore and Umritsir section, and the works along the line were being energetically proceeded with. The permanent way materials and rolling stock for this portion of the line were being rapidly forwarded, and there was every prospect of the whole railway being brought to an early and satisfactory completion, and at a very moderate cost. It would be necessary to make a call of £5 per share, payable in June next. The directors continued to receive every facility from the home authorities, and also from the local Government in India, for the prosecution of the works. The capital account showed that £240,219 had been expended on the works, &c., £28,369 paid as interest to the proprietors, £3,636 in hand, and £342,526 with the Secretary of State for India in Council—total £614,780.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.**—Her Majesty the Queen held a levee on Wednesday afternoon, 28th ult., in St. James's Palace. The following were among the presentations to the Queen which took place:—Major E. Chippendall, on return from India, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; Captain Barry, on his return from Bengal, by Maj.-gen. Sir M. Creagh; Lieut. A. H. Chapman; Sir John Bowring, on his return from Hong Kong, by the Duke of Newcastle; Major P. A. Brown, on his return from active service in India and on promotion; Captain R. Williams Bulkeley, on his return from India, by Sir R. Williams Bulkeley; Lieut. D. J. K. Sangster; Lieut. J. May, on his return from Lucknow; Assist.-surg. S. J. Wyndowe, on his return from India; Mr. J. W. Robertson; Captain L. Jones, on his return from service in India, by Maj.-gen. P. Taylor; Hydur Jung Bahadoor, of Madras; Mr. T. H. Kavanagh, V.C., Assistant Commissioner in Oude, on receiving the Victoria Cross, by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert; Col. E. Blagden Hall, on return from active service in India, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; Captain E. Tierney; Captain T. Leith, on return from India, by Sir C. R. McGrigor; Ensign F. P. Rowley, on his return from India; Lieut. C. H. Meham, "Hodson's Horse," on return from India; Col. Melvill, on return from India; Col. Leith Hay, on receiving the Companionship of the Bath, and on return from India, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; Dr. J. Hilliard, on his return from India; Brov. Maj. Dawson, on return from India, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; Captain Deedes, on return from India and appointment to the Staff, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; Captain A. D. Denniss, on return from India, by Gen. Sir G. Pollock; Major H. Dinning, on his return from India; Mr. W. H. Elliott, on retiring from her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service; Lieut. A. Ford, on return from India, by Col. Bingham; Lieut. G. G. H. Fulton, on return from India; Ensign F. H. Vanderzee, on his return from India; Lieutenant M. A. Walker, by Brev. Lieut.-col. Sir Henry Havelock, Bart.; Lieut. J. W. Watkins, on return from India, by his father, Maj.-gen. Watkins; Assist.-surg. J. Williams, on his return from India; Lieut.-col. B. Milman, on promotion and return from India, by Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Brotherton; Lieut. E. S. Milman, on his return from India; Lieut.-col. St. John Neale, on return from Bosnia, and appointment as Secretary of Legation in China, by Lord John Russell; Major H. Nicoll, on his return from India, by General Sir G. Pollock; Lieut. C. H. Palliser, on return from India; Mr. T. Lawrence Secombe, on appointment as Financial Secretary in the India-office; Lieutenant-colonel Simpson, c.b., on his return from active service in India, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; Ensign B. Simner, on return from service in India and appointment to Military Train, by Col. Kennedy, c.b.; Captain J. G. Sparke; Lieut. James Stewart; Lieut. J. C. Stewart, on his return from India; Maj.-gen. Stuart, on his return from India and promotion by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; Lieut. A. Prinsep, on his return from India; Lieut. E. C. W. Raynsford. [The names of the officers who were presented by the Secretary of State are given alone.]

**KNIGHTHOOD OF THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF CEYLON.**—The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon E. S. Creasy, Esq., Chief Justice of Ceylon.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

March 26. Clutha, Wilson, and General Neill. Clark, Calcutta; Indiana, Sassoon, Whampoa; Ostreich, Bick, Gopaulpore; Amicus, Brandon, Cochin; Onagondy, Swan, Bombay; City of Canton, Blair, Calcutta; Mercie, Armstrong, Tutu-coren; Rumlies, Hodder, Bombay; Newcastle, Marler, Calcutta; Peverly of the Peak, Davey, Calcutta; Tiger Robinson, Bombay.—27. Sanderson, Sanderson, Penang; North America, Clark, Bombay; Mailborough, Ker, Calcutta; Mon-nequish, Armstrong, Moulmein; Askoll, (Russian frigate), Japan.—28. Padsey Dawson, McKenzie, Calcutta; Hanover, Kiangarn, Macao; Richard Thornton, Sinclair, Batavia;

Hannah Fownes, Robertson, Bombay; Symmetry, Sturrock, Mauritius.—29. Duke of Wellington, Smith, Macno; Clipper, Matsen, Hong Kong; Charger, McGhie, Manila; Victoria, Lee, Calcutta; Gondola, Fowler, Hongkong Bay; Conflict, Dous, Calcutta; Carl von Ribbeck, Westendorff, Canton; Anne Crofton, Turner, Maulmain; Relief, McPherson—Ethel, Hall—and James Pilkington, Griffith, Bombay; John Scott, Harrison, Whampoa; Lizzie Scott, McDonald, Ceylon; Princess Royal, Pratt, Mauritius; Arthur Parden, Davis, Alcoa Bay; Spitfire, Airey, Batavia.—30. City of Carlisle, Shiell, Shanghai; Hero, Hubbard, Cape; Empress, Malone, Foo-chow-foo; Highlander, Spoor, Bombay; Isabella, Miller, Mauritius; Lady Louisa, Parry, Bombay; Alabama, McDowell, Maulmain; Corsair's Bride, Williams, Ceylon; Lady Kinnaird, Charles, Mauritius; Helena, Neist, Zanzibar.—31. Union, Skilling, Bombay; Northern Light, Forbes, Cochin; Lydia, Bulman, and Hygeia, Bauer, Calcutta; Kirkland, Colledge, Whampoa; Lucy and Harriet, Van Huntehn, Foo-chow-foo; Newton, Milne, Mauritius; Royal Stuart, Cornwall, Madras; B. D. Greene, Grierson, Madras; Choice, Crozier, Ceylon; Jane Newman, St. Helena.—April 2. Str. Norman, Boxer, Cape of Good Hope; Boomer, Goodwin, Bombay; Nette, Ma, Mauritius.—3. Alice, McVicar, Mauritius; Warrior Queen, Henry, Calcutta; Lobelia, Gooding, Foo-chow-foo; Bebbington, Tilsen, Bombay; Lord Haddo, Tutu-coreen; Indian Ocean, Wood, Bombay; Conleuth, McLeish, Shanghai.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Euxine, from SOUTHAMPTON, April 27, to proceed per str. Madras, from SUEZ.—For MALTA.—Mr. Hornby, Mr. Staunton. For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. T. Vasey. For BOMBAY.—Lieut. T. E. Fraser, Lieut. C. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Ryland and infant, Mr. R. C. Wright, Miss Frushard, Capt. Frushard, Mr. J. Macfarlane, Paymaster Murray, Mr. H. Taylor.

Per str. Valetta, from MARSEILLES, April 5, to proceed per str. Madras, from SUEZ.—For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Neilson, Mr. Goldingham. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. E. Peel, Mr. and Mrs. T. Atherton. For BOMBAY.—Rev. Maj. Chads, Lieut. W. Blakley, Lieut. S. Child, Mr. Desvoux, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard, Capt. G. Austin.

Per str. Pera, from SOUTHAMPTON, April 4, to proceed, per str. Candia, from SUEZ.—For MALTA.—Mrs. E. Chance, Lieut. H. Woodward, Capt. Moore, Asst. comm. gen. Williams, Capt. Fawcett. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Humphreys. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Halleur, Maj. Wilson, C.B. Mr. M. O. Boyd, Miss Taylor, Capt. A. H. Landry, Capt. Patterson, Mr. Doig, Dr. A. R. Brochie, Lieut. J. R. Sweeney. For MADRAS.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bilderbeck, Lieut. B. L. and Mrs. Gordon, Capt. R. J. Bradley, Mr. and Miss Reade, Miss Shaw, Miss Lewin, Lieut. J. W. Watkins, Lieut. E. Gardner, Lieut. H. L. Higginson, Lieut. H. J. Bell, Asst. surg. H. T. Shaw. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. Chapman, Mr. T. Bedwell, Lieut. Morrish, Mr. C. Howell. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. L. Cateaux, Mr. J. B. Mackie, Miss Ronkes. For CHINA.—Ens. Masefield, Asst. surg. Rennie. For CEYLON.—Surg. Cowen, Mr. M. Nicholson.

Per str. Panther, from MARSEILLES, April 12, to proceed, per str. Candia, from SUEZ.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. E. Turner, Mr. R. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. J. Miller, Lieut. J. H. McLeary, Maj. J. A. Fisher. For MADRAS.—Mr. R. S. Ellis. For HONG KONG.—Mr. G. Moul, Dr. and Mrs. Chaidcott, Mr. Davies, Mr. D. O. Vail, Baron Gros, Count De Bastard. For CHINA.—Col. Neale. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. Flowerdew, Mr. Bernasconi.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

CANNAN, the wife of Capt., Madras Army, of a daughter, at Brechin, Forfarshire, N.B., March 25. FARQUHAR, the wife of Capt. A. B., commanding P. and O. Company's steam-ship *Nubia*, of a son, at Mount-row, Guernsey, March 27.

FLETCHER, the widow of the late John W., of the Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter, at 13, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, March 29.

LAMBERT, the wife of Lieut. Edwin, I.M.'s 1st Bengal Fusiliers, of a daughter, at Stamford-hill, March 25.

MANGLES, the wife of T. H., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Valewood, Haslemere, March 30. WELLS, the wife of W. Walter, I.M.'s Bengal Medical Service, of a son, at Cheltenham, March 20.

## MARRIAGES.

FERGUSON, Robert, to Mary P., daughter of Robert Nelson, late Judge of Malabar, H.E.I.C.S., at Great Malvern, March 26.

JOHNSTON, Theophilus P., Asst. surg. H.M.I.S., Bombay Establishment, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Commander H. Pook, M.N., at St. Mark's Church, Dublin, March 15.

RENDALL, Rev. Frederick, to Jean M., daughter of Benjamin Taylor, Esq., late of the B.C. Service, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, April 1.

## DEATHS.

BLACK, Jane, widow of Lieut. col. Patrick, of the Bengal Cavalry, at 11, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, aged 75, March 23.

CADE, Major William J., late of the 13th Bengal N.I., in London, aged 53, March 24.

DALZIEL, Mary B., relict of Lieut. col. John, Madras Army, at 5, Crescent, Ardrossan, March 21.

ELLIOT, Edward E., eldest son of Edward E., late Bombay Civil Service, at 28, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, March 30.

HARCOURT, John J., late in the home service of the Hon. E.I. Company, at Belmont-lodge, Tunbridge Wells, aged 71, March 25.

MITCHELL, Col. Hugh, of the Madras Army, at 68, Inverness-terrace, Hyde-park, March 21.

MORLEY, Charlotte, wife of W. H., of the Middle Temple, Esq., at 35, Brompton-square, aged 22, March 30.

NONFON, Louisa, daughter of Robert W., of Madras, at 3, Berkeley-crescent, Milton-on-Thames, aged 11 years.

SOADY, Major Thomas E., late Bengal Army, at Edrington-house, Berwickshire, aged 72, March 31. STOCKDALE, Harriet, relict of Frederick W. L., formerly Asst. Military Secretary to the Hon. E.I. Company, at Richmond, Surrey, aged 74, March 15.

## East-India House,

March 28, 1860.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND  
MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major E. Harvey, 4th Cav.; Capt. A. B. Beatson, 56th N.I.; Capt. T. Present, Art.; Lieut. H. H. Christian, 68th N.I.; Ensign M. Rosamond, Unatt.; Cond. A. Heffernan.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. G. Rowlandson, Art.; Capt. H. D. Gloag, Art.; Capt. E. F. Fasken, Art.; Capt. R. Nelson, Inv.; Lieut. P. Salter, 4th N.I.; Lieut. G. C. Hodding, 20th N.I.; Lieut. A. Christy, 10th N.I.; Lieut. M. Carthew, 26th N.I.; Capt. R. P. M. Crew, 14th N.I.; Ensign W. S. Daniell, 2nd Eur.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.  
MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. M. Mackenzie, 56th N.I., 4 mo.; Capt. F. S. Taylor, Eng., 6 mo.; Lieut. P. S. Yorke, 13th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. C. H. Armstrong, 59th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. T. H. Lewin, 31st N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. C. Campbell, 6 mo.; Ensign F. M. Leslie, 53rd N.I., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Ensign E. S. Bell, 6th N.I., 4 mo.; Capt. C. H. Hutchinson, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. F. De Lousada, 51st N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. R. Shakespear, 3rd Cav., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. T. P. Berthon, Art.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.  
MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. W. Clifford, 2nd Cav. Madras Estab.—Capt. C. S. Bradley, 24th N.I.; Capt. T. W. Claggett, 3rd Cav.; Lieut. G. W. Cole, 41st N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. A. Des Voeux, 5th N.I.; Asst. surg. J. G. Fraser.

## BOOKS.

*Universal Review*. No. XIV. London: Wm. H. Allen and Co.

The April number of the "Universal" is, perhaps, the best that has yet appeared. The subjects are as varied as usual, but more popular, while the same scholarly earnestness pervades their treatment that has characterised this periodical from the beginning. Under the title of "The National Money-Box," we have a very readable paper on the modern mode of managing the Exchequer, and of the relations of the Government with the Bank of England. This is followed by an able and interesting sketch of the Danish poet Ewald, together with a comprehensive criticism on his poetry. The third article, avowedly founded on M. Aroux's ingenious work, "Les Mystères de la Chevalerie et de l'Amour Platonique au Moyen Age," endeavours to show that the Troubadours and Trouvères of the Middle Ages were, in fact, professors and teachers of the reformed dogmas of the Albigensian creed, who disguised a religious movement under the symbols of romance. To this succeeds a paper by Professor De Morgan on "Bernardino Baldi," the only fault of which is its brevity. "Sir Everard's Daughter" is evidently drawing to a dénouement: the present instalment is decidedly more vigorous than its predecessors. Under the pretext of reviewing a small volume of poems of considerable merit by Mr. William Stigant, a writer of manifest ability discourses pleasantly on the present condition and future prospects of poetry in this utilitarian age. A charming paper is next on the list. It is a comparison of the life of "The Country Gentleman" in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, and is written in a good-humoured genial spirit, that does one's heart good. The only

political paper is a tirade on the annexation of Savoy to France, while the usual review of the Session completes the present number of Messrs. Allen's monthly review of politics, literature, and social science.

*Macmillan's Magazine*. No. VI. Macmillan and Co., Cambridge and London.

Were we compelled to give an honest answer to the question, Which paper we preferred in the current number of this clever periodical? we should unhesitatingly reply, "Tom Brown at Oxford;" but as that has not the slightest reference to Indian matters, we are bound to skip what is most amusing to pass on to that which is most interesting from our special point of view. In this sense we may express our sincere admiration of Mr. Vansittart Neale's very lucid and instructive exposition of the fundamental tenets of Buddhism, which imparts in a singularly pleasing and popular style all that the million cares, or needs, to know on that somewhat abstruse subject. Those readers, however, who turn with disdain from all that pertains to Eastern literature, will find an ample variety of topics discussed in a pleasant and scholarly manner, such as one has a right to expect from the imposing names which grace the title-page.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	3 1½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	—
4 per Cent. East-India Transfer Loan Stock } Sicca Rs.....	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57.....	—	—	1 1½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1855-56 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1842-43.....	—	—	—

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
	India Stock .....	218	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859 .....	104½ 7½	
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper .....	98 9½	
	India Bonds, Enfd. Paper, 5; per cent. ....	103½ 2	
	India Loan Debentures, 1858 .....	96½ 97	
	India Debentures, 1859 .....	96½ 96½	
	India Enforced Paper, 4 per ct. ....	83½	
	India 5 per cent. for account....	104½ 1	
	India Scrip.....	1s. dis.	
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....		
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	100	96½ 97½
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	all	17½ to 18
18	Ditto B .....	13½	8 to 8 dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) ..	1.3	par to ½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) ..	7½	14 to 1 dis.
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) ..	5	8 to 8 dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	104.6 104½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs. ....	all	101½ to 102
20	Ditto P. Ext. ....	10	par 2 pm.
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. debentures .....	100	102½ 103
20	Jubbulpore .....	10	par to 2 pm.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	98½ 99½
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	6	8 to 8 dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	14 to 1 dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) ..	100	98 90
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	97½ 98½
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	100	91 93
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	1 to 2 dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) ..	7	.....
20	Sicinde 5 per cent. ....	all	99 101
20	Ditto (New) .....	15	.....
20	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	94 96
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	1 to 2 dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim. ....	50	75
40	Australasia .....	all	69 71
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	21½ 22½
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China ..	all	20 20½ dis.
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China .....	all	32 34½
25	Oriental Bank Corporation....	all	4½
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	17 to 18
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	1½ to 2 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) ..	all	3 to 4
1	N. B. Australasian Company ..	all	2 to 2
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	2 to 1
	Ditto New .....	15s.	4 dis. to par
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. ....	6	3 (sales)
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....	all	78 to 80
60	Ditto New .....	16	14 to 15 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph ..	15	8 to 7 pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	8 to 8
1	Ditto Registered.....	all	8 to 8



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FROM

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(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVIII.—No. 436.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1860.

[PRICE 6d.]

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Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

MR. WILSON'S speech on the introduction of a paper currency into India occupies no small portion of the Calcutta papers received by the Mail of March 10. As a correct and complete analysis of the proposed measure was given in our last issue, we have not thought it necessary to reproduce the right hon. gentleman's speech *in extenso*. It does not appear, however, to have been rightly understood by such of the native community as happen to be holders of shares in the Bank of Bengal. A panic has seized these worthies, and the price of shares fell 25 per cent., though the actual result of Mr. Wilson's Bill will be to increase the business, and consequently the profits, of all the three Presidency Banks. The privilege of issuing notes will alone be withdrawn from them.

An agrarian insurrection of a somewhat alarming nature has broken out among the ryots of Lower Bengal, who have hitherto been regarded as too tame and spiritless even to murmur against oppression. They have now signally belied their imputed character, and have shown themselves in their true colours. The cause of the outbreak is traced to the following circular to the police in Bengal, which the ignorant peasantry deemed equivalent to an order to sow no more indigo:—

"PERWANAH.

"No. 1,603.

"TO THE DAROGAH OF THANNAH KALAROOAH.

"Be it known.

"A letter of the magistrate of Baraset, dated Aug. 17, 1859, has arrived, enclosing extract of a letter, No. 4,516, from the Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, dated July 21, 1859, and addressed to the Nuddea Commissioner, which, in referring to certain indigo matters, states that the ryots are to keep possession of their own lands, sowing thereon such crops as they may desire; that the police should take care that neither indigo planters nor other persons should interfere with the ryots; that indigo planters shall not be able, under pretence of the ryots having agreed to sow indigo, to cause indigo to be sown by the use of violence on the lands of those ryots; and that, if the ryots have indeed agreed to do so, the indigo planters are at liberty to sue them for the same in the civil court, the Foujdaree court having no concern at all in that matter, for the ryots can bring forward numerous objections to their cultivating the indigo and in respect of their denial of the above agreement.

"Therefore this general perwanah is addressed to you that you may act in future as stated above. The 20th August, 1859.

"(True translation.)"

The planters have been in the habit of advancing money to the ryots for the purchase of seed and the maintenance of their families, to be repaid by indigo plant at certain fixed prices. This cultivation being less profitable than that of rice and other seeds, the ryots not unfrequently fail to fulfil their part of the bargain, and the planters, having a well-founded distrust of Mofussil justice, have sometimes taken the law into their own hands. Hence

has arisen a feeling of antagonism between the employers and the employed, which has now been fanned into a blaze by the ill-judged partiality of Mr. Eden, the magistrate of Baraset, a gentleman avowedly hostile to all "interlopers." Believing themselves supported by the authorities, the ryots not only refused to grow any more indigo, but proceeded to acts of violence, destroying factories, plundering the rich, and coercing the well-disposed among themselves. Two Europeans have been beaten and left for dead upon the ground; and formidable bands of armed ruffians are roaming at large in the districts of Krishnagur, Baraset, Jessore, and Moorshedabad. The Lieutenant-governor, on hearing of these outrages, instantly hurried down from Patna, and issued a notification to the ryots, in the hope of restoring tranquillity. But the tiger that has once tasted blood is not easily tamed, and there is much danger lest the scenes of the *Jacquerie* in France should be re-enacted in Bengal.

The Supreme Court of Madras has declared war against the Legislative Council on the subject of the debts of the Nawab of the Carnatic, which the Government had engaged to pay, but which it is now endeavouring to evade on various pretences—the total amount far exceeding its anticipations. On this the Madras Bench denounced the conduct of the Government in stronger language than is sanctioned by etiquette, and in return are informed by the Council that their remarks were "unwarranted by the facts, and the language they used wholly unwarranted and unjustifiable." The matter, however, has been referred to the Secretary of State for India, who will, no doubt, pass an equitable judgment, unbiassed by fear or favour.

At a General Court of Proprietors, held on the 11th instant, Colonel Sykes, M.P., and Major-general George Moore were re-elected directors of the East India Company; and on the following day, at a Court of Directors, Colonel Sykes was unanimously elected chairman.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. J. W. King, 1st batt. 60th Royal Rifles, at Calcutta, March 1.

BENGAL.—Col. T. L. Harington, 5th Bengal L.C., at Picton Villa, Surbiton Hill, aged 49, April 6.

MADRAS.—Capt. Carlton Thomas Collingwood, Madras Art., at Kamptee, March 7.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Tucker and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cogswell, Mrs. Murray, Lieut. Macnaghten, Mr. Gibbons, Maj. Alison, Mrs. Darvall, Capt. G. W. Money, Mr. C. L. A. Reg, Mr. Gardner, Capt. Ritherdon.

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## BENGAL.

## PENNY WISDOM.

Mr. Wilson has a great opportunity. He is about to tax all the poorer sections of the middle class two per cent. on their incomes. He can give it all back to them if he chooses, without the expenditure of a penny from the Treasury, by reforming our copper currency. At present every clerk, small trader, artisan, and ryot is docked from two to six per cent. of his earnings from the absence of sufficient copper currency. Here, within thirteen miles of Calcutta, the "batta" or agio paid on changing silver into copper is within a trifle of two per cent., or a pice in the rupee. In the interior it is a pice and a half, and once across the Kurumnassa, the loss ranges often as high as six per cent. As the poor artisan must "break" his rupees, and the dealer is compelled to insist on his batta, or lose it when he in turn changes with the money-changer, the value of an income-tax is permanently lost. The sole reason for this state of affairs is the adherence of the Treasury to routine. A hundred and fifty millions of people want every year ten times as many copper pieces as the Mint can supply. They make up the deficit in part with tokens, old native pice, Furruckabad pice, and Oude coinage, but this supply yearly decreases, while the State Mint does not enlarge its average. New machinery is about to be or has been set up, but even this only just compensates for the new provinces added to the empire. Meanwhile the Mint imports copper ready laminated from England. Why not import the coin ready struck? There are houses in Derby and Birmingham which would supply any quantity under any securities Government might fix, and with the heavy seignorage in favour of Government cost is not an element in the question.

This is not all the loss suffered by the poor. The mass of transactions are not conducted in copper at all, but in cowries. The lowest copper coin,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  farthing, is so high in denomination that on almost every transaction the artisan wants smaller change. He obtains it in cowries, the value of which varies twenty per cent. in a week. It has varied here in the past year from 100 cowries per pice to 72, which is the present rate, though three days ago it was 80. Why should there not be a cheap spelter coinage? The matter is one of pennies, not millions sterling, but it concerns the daily life of the people more than loans.—*Friend of India.*

## THE TALOOKDAR MAGISTRACY.

The system commenced in Oude has been extended to the Punjab. At the great durbar held at Lahore on the 13th February, and attended by upwards of a thousand Sikh sirdars, Lord Canning informed his audience that a number of the sirdars before him would be invested with magisterial powers. Those powers, he added, were to be employed, not as personal privileges, but for the benefit of the State. The concession was received by the assembled magnates with extreme satisfaction, and we believe will be extended over a wider area than in Oude.

This extension of this experiment to a second province seems to indicate that a desire to use and regulate the just influence of the great proprietors of the soil is now part of the settled policy of Government. As such we hope it will be accepted by its subordinates. At present we fear the current of hostile opinion is so strong that the experiment will hardly obtain fair play. Many of the experienced officers believe it ruinous to the State. Almost all brought in direct contact with it feel that the native's power interferes annoyingly with their own. There will be probably no open resistance, but any deputy-commissioner who distrusts the plan can always impede it in his

own district. It is only necessary for him to display a consistent want of confidence in the talookdar, and a readiness to prejudge appeals. The talookdars will of course blunder. The "great unpaid" in England often blunder atrociously. That is no proof that the system on the whole fails to secure substantial justice to classes who but for it would never obtain redress. Stern responsibility and not petty interference is the best corrective for the aberrations of the talookdars. If they only do little evil, much will have been gained, for they have already power, and the first maxim of politics is that all real power already in existence should be enrolled in the service of the State, not suffered to array itself against it.—*Friend of India.*

## BEHEMOTH STIRRING.

Are the mutinies in the North-West to be followed by a *jacquerie* in Bengal? The recent intelligence from Krishnaghur, though not yet alarming, is sufficient to suggest some doubts as to the continued tranquillity of the Delta. The war between the ryots and the landholders which the late Mr. Lacroix, perhaps of all men best acquainted with the Bengalee peasantry, used so incessantly to predict, seems on the verge of breaking out in earnest. The immediate quarrel, so far as we can gather, seems to have occurred in this wise. The prices of all descriptions of provisions have for the last four years been steadily on the rise. Land, therefore, has acquired a new value, and the ryots are taking up every attainable square inch for rice and seeds. The prices offered for the indigo plant have not increased in an equal proportion, and the original distaste of the ryot to this cultivation has been greatly intensified. The planters, however, who cannot work without their supplies of the plant, insist either on the delivery of the stipulated quantities, or the repayment of their advances. The transaction, strictly legal, is also on most factories pretty equitable, for although the ryot does not obtain the profit on indigo he might obtain on rice, he still does obtain other advantages, especially capital at low interest, which fully compensate for the deficiency. A Bengalee ryot, however, sees only the momentary gain. He has spent his advances, and is maddened by the idea that he must devote land which would yield him 150 per cent. to a cultivation the profits of which, always low, he has already eaten up. Still he might have cultivated, as he has done for 50 years, but an idea suddenly spread through Krishnaghur that the Government was opposed to the indigo cultivation. A letter from Mr. Grant, intended only to discourage forced labour, was interpreted to mean an actual prohibition of the trade. Government might have protested against a profitable agriculture for ever without the slightest effect, but the letter chimed in strongly with the passion of the moment, and the ryot over large concerns refused to cultivate.

Thus far the action of the peasantry, however much to be deplored, as injurious to their permanent interests, and the welfare of a great manufacturer, was not without defence. The planters naturally enough think that men who have stipulated to perform a certain work, for a price paid in advance, should be compelled to do it. We are by no means certain, however, whether true justice, as administered among free men, would concede more than a summary process for the recovery of the advance. Men cannot be "held to labour" against their will in the nineteenth century, and under the British Government. They ought to be and must be compelled to pay their debts, but something more than this lies at the bottom of some proposals for summary laws.

The ryots, however, soon advanced from this position. Emboldened by what they deemed the support of Government, and seeing a way to relieve themselves from the unpleasant necessity of honesty, they have commenced a plan of systematic rioting. Whether their movements are in any degree directed from Calcutta appears doubtful. The expulsion of European landholders is, however, a favourite idea of some native patriots,

and the following passage from Mr. Robertson's account of Saharunpore during the mutinies throws a curious light upon the question:—

"The Koolins, though they originally migrated from Kunouj, in the North-West Provinces, have, from finding themselves thrown amongst a much inferior race, assumed a more prominent position than their brethren in the North-West, while, in consequence of their vicinity to the fountain-head of legislation, they have always restlessly watched its progress. Had this astute body of men not initiated them into the facts, the Brahmins, Chutrees, and Rajpoots of the North-West might never have observed or troubled their heads regarding any extent of legislation carried on in Calcutta, so long, at least, as the English Government did not interfere with their land tenures, as serious a question—or more serious, perhaps—than caste itself. But the Brahmins of Calcutta, being well up in the legislation of the day which affected the free development of many of their disgraceful privileges, determined, if not to revenge themselves, at least to excite such a national feeling that the Government would be induced to pause in its course. To effect this, their Brahmin brethren in the North-West were set in motion to rouse the caste jealousies of their countrymen, more particularly of the sepoys; and all the more intelligent Brahmins of the North-West whom I had an opportunity of questioning on the subject, declared that their own caste in the North-West had been led astray by the Bengal Brahmins."

However that may be, it seems certain that the ryots, at first engaged only in a strike, rapidly proceeded to open rioting. Bands of half-armed men crossed the country, and threatened the labourers who still continued to grow indigo. In at least three concerns the cultivation seems to have been suppressed by force, and all through Krishnaghur, and part of Moorshedabad, the peasantry are for the moment masters of the situation. No planters have yet been slain, but all are menaced, the police are as useless as usual, many magistrates are secretly not sorry at such a warning to "interlopers," and the first bloodshed will probably be the signal for outrages which may recall the worst days of the mutinies. It is mere folly to believe that the movement will stop short at the planters, even if that were any consolation; the ryots like paying rent just as little as they like repaying advances, and once they know their strength are little likely to rest content with an injury to trade. Mr. Grant at least remembers the fate of the grain and money-dealers on the borders of Sonthalistan in 1855. The poor love the rich no more in Krishnaghur than in Bhagulpore, and the massacre of every man with a list of debtors is not an occurrence calculated to reflect credit on an administration. The movement should be stopped at once, before the tiger-cub has tasted blood, and the ryots compelled at once to bring their grievances and their assertion of them within the law.

The affair places in a strong light the wretched state of our internal organisation. The duty is plain and simple, but how is it to be performed? In England the country gentlemen, aided by their tenantry, would suppress the rising for themselves. So they would in Krishnaghur, but there is no law, and they would be instantly punished for an affray. Indeed they are not at liberty to defend themselves. The European might fire on an armed mob which attacked his house, because he is under English law. But his native servants are not, and if they fired the Sudder might transport them. They did it in 1853, when they transported a man for seven years for cutting down one of a gang of dacoits in the act of robbing his house, and were pronounced by Lord Dalhousie, in a formal letter on record, "unjust" Judges. In Ireland the disturbed pergunnahs would be "proclaimed," and police quartered in them at the expense of the landholders. That plan would exactly meet a case like that of Ooterparah, where the object was to put down armed men contending for private interests, but in Krishnaghur it would involve the taxation of the innocent for the offence of being assailed. In fact, there exists at present no means of preserving order in any part of Bengal except the direct employment of military force, which Government, wisely enough, will not use till the last moment. In the present instance, if

this spirit spreads, there will be no remedy. Order must be maintained at all hazards, unless we want the most fearful of calamities, an intermittent agrarian war. The instant order is restored, let a mixed commission, a *conseil des prud-hommes*, inquire into the whole question of the complaints of the ryots, and the grievances—less talked of, but very real—of the planting interest.—*Friend of India*.

#### RYOTS AND RIOTS.

The Lieutenant-governor of Bengal appears to be getting up, if not a rebellion, at least an agrarian rising, on his own account, in Lower Bengal. It is now about two months since, upon a question referred to him by Mr. Eden, magistrate of Barraset, Mr. Grant decided in favour of that gentleman's law, and against that of Mr. Grote, the commissioner of the district, that police interference was justifiable to prevent the servants of an indigo factory from going upon the lands or to the house of a ryot who had taken advances from the factory for the cultivation of indigo. This decision was conveyed in a letter, characterised by an unusual amount of Mr. Grant's ingenious special pleading in support of his opinions, and in which he indulged, even to an unusual extent, in the logical intricacies in which he appears to delight. Copies of this letter, together with the orders of the magistrate in the cases from which it originated, were circulated in some unauthorised manner throughout Lower Bengal. As was to be expected, it was interpreted by the inferior officials as an expression of the wishes and views of the Lieutenant-governor to check indigo planting, and by the ryots, to whom it was industriously made known by those officials in search of Government favour, as an authority to them to resist the fulfilment of their contracts with planters. Isolated cases of complaints against factories immediately began; then followed opposition to the demands of planters to have the lands sown, for which only a few weeks before advances and seed had been given. From this an excitement sprung up in the minds of the ryots; whole villages have gone into stations, demanding that they should not be compelled to sow, and now the inhabitants of many villages, to the number of many thousands, are moving about the country, setting the police at defiance, who are utterly powerless to oppose them, compelling the inhabitants of perfectly quiet and contented villages to join them, and have begun acts of violence which in all probability will end in serious bloodshed. A European assistant of one factory has been attacked, and left for dead while riding along the high road; several native factory servants have been assaulted and so beaten that recovery is hopeless; the outbuildings of factories have been burnt and the seed destroyed, and bodies of men have approached to within a few hundred yards of the large factory houses, threatening attack, and only deterred by fear of fire-arms in the hands of Europeans. In some cases European managers of factories have been compelled to remove their wives and children for safety, and the native servants are leaving in hundreds, under the threats of the rioters. Lower Bengal is in a state of agrarian rebellion. France goes to war for "an idea," and it appears that Mr. J. P. Grant creates a rebellion for "an idea."

From the information we daily receive it is clear that, unless some stringent as well as prudent measures are immediately taken by the Government, it will not be long before we have some very serious outrages to report. Mr. Grant is returning immediately by dak, called down, it is said, by the state of the country. It will be something to know who is to blame for this most uncalled for disturbance. The responsibility is serious enough, for the country was perfectly quiet and contented only a few months ago, without any apparent cause of complaint. We have before said that if the authorities knew of any great oppression existing requiring correction, the mode taken to remedy it is an abiding disgrace to Government.

We believe there was no other necessity for interference than has long been known to exist in Bengal. We also believe that the matter will not rest here, that an impetus has been given to the budmash-ship of Bengal, which may yet add a few more serious figures to our deficit; in fact, it appears that, as fast as Mr. Wilson caulks up one leak, our able governors are causing new ones. It looks not unlike the small beginnings of the great mutinies. A *Jacquerie* rising in Bengal will be most deplorable; we have seen the Moulabees of Barraset and the Sonthals in the field; we may now have the Firazees and the whole budmash population of Bengal joining in such another miserable scene of plunder and massacre, ending in their destruction, and producing a crop of judicial punishments which will cover the Government with the contempt of all Europe.—*Englishman*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

SYLHET, Feb. 27.—The march across the Khasia hills from Assam to this place has scarcely a parallel in the world for fineness of climate, and beauty and variety of scenery. The road to the base of the hills winds through the same amphitheatres of hills reposing on the same lake-like plains, which I have before described. Then you ascend the lower range of hills, still in Assam, which are covered with the densest forest vegetation, and watered with hundreds of small streams of purest water, until you reach the river Burapanee, which runs at the base of the Khasia hills. This river is spanned by a suspension bridge, which would bear a comparison with the best of the kind in England. Beneath it rush the clear blue waters of the Burapanee, over a bed of rocks worn and cut into deep holes, and a thousand fantastic shapes, by the action of the immense body of water that pours over them during the periodical rains that are so heavy in this part of the world. Beneath the bridge there is a very fine waterfall, about 40 feet high, which falls into a large pool, said to be of very great depth. The falls in Scotland, that attract annually such crowds of admiring visitors, fade into perfect insignificance before this grand rocky river. From the bridge you ascend to Nanklow, a height of 3,000 feet, and there commences the journey across the Khasia hills. At this season of the year the climate is cold and exhilarating, and I am sure, if these hills were more known, the worn-out and climate-touched residents of the plains would visit them in preference to the Himalayas. From Nunklow the view of the lower hills and plains of Assam is magnificent. In the early morning the leaden-coloured clouds rest on the lower ranges, leaving the peaks of the hills cropping out like islands in a dull blue sea. As the sun rises the peaks become lighted, and the clouds boil up, in the grandest and most fantastic shapes. I have seen the rising of the sun from the Righi in Switzerland, but it is not equal to the view from Nunklow. About four hours ride from the next station, Meyrung, is one of the greatest wonders of the world, called the Kullung rock. It is one mighty mass of granite, cropping out of the spur of a mountain. On one side it is seven hundred feet high, and about five hundred on the other. It is then much higher than the highest pyramid of Egypt, and contains a mass of stone that would build half a dozen Great Pyramids. In shape it is nearly round, and it appears like a gigantic dark tower, overlooking the whole country around. Near its base fir trees grow, as high as eighty and a hundred feet; but look quite insignificant beside it. There is a sketch of it in Mr. Oldham's report on the Khasia hills, but it is most incorrect, and gives no idea of the vast magnitude of this wonderful rock. I have never seen any object in nature to be compared to it. It is not difficult to ascend, and with the assistance of four Khasias, and a rope attached to my belt, I got to the top in about half an hour. In many parts of the road I noticed a great many pieces of quartz lying scattered

in the ground, exactly as I have seen the quartz at the gold diggings of Australia. It is not unlikely that there may be valuable gold diggings in these hills to be found, if some enterprising adventurers were to make the experiment. It is in the creeks and gullies of the hills of Australia that gold most abounds, and the Khasia hill formations are not unlike those of the Ovens' mining district. Iron, coal and lime are abundant in these hills, but little can be made of them, from the distance, expense of carriage and labour; for in these hills, too, the same increase in the price of labour which is puzzling us in Bengal and elsewhere has taken place to a surprising extent. At Cherrapoonjee, where the Khasias work the coal mines, the price of coal was formerly three rupees per hundred maunds; they now demand and obtain ten rupees for the same quantity.—*Englishman*.

THE SENATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY held a public meeting in the Town Hall, on the 6th March, for the purpose of conferring degrees. The Advocate-General, Mr. Ritchie, presided as Vice-Chancellor. In addition to the members of the Senate, he was accompanied by Mr. Wilson, Sir James Outram, and Sir Bartle Frere. There was a fair attendance of natives and of professors of the affiliated colleges. In the course of an eloquent speech, the Vice-Chancellor reviewed the history of the University and of education in India, and paid a tribute to the memory of Macaulay. Twenty-four students who had passed the examination for Bachelor of Arts in 1859 and 1860 were presented successively by the Principals of their college to the Vice-Chancellor, who conferred on them the degree, charging them in their life and conversation to prove worthy of the honour, and delivering to each a diploma sealed with the University seal. One was created also Bachelor of Law, and promised by Mr. Ritchie a warm welcome to the bar of the Supreme Court, should he wish to practise there. Of the twenty-four Bachelors, one passed with honours. The Syndicate contemplate recommending the use of Oxford gowns with the hoods, in the case of all graduates and members of the Senate. The fact that even one Bachelor of Law has passed should deter the Senate from the barbarism of instituting a lower and unrecognised degree such as L.L.

JACQUERIE IN BENGAL.—We (*Englishman*, March 3) have heard, on good authority, that a very serious affray took place four days ago at Kalapanee, an indigo factory belonging to the Aurungabad concern in Moorshedabad. A gomastah of the factory had, it appears, been plundering and oppressing the ryots for some time, who carried their complaints to the manager, without having any attention paid to them. Seeing that the factory people would not listen to them, they gathered in large numbers and attacked the factory. The agent and his people fled, but the obnoxious gomastah was seized and so maltreated that his life is despaired of. We are told that the unfortunate man is now in hospital, with but very poor hopes of surviving. The riotous cultivators, delighted with their success, carried their violence further; numbers flocked to the spot, and proceeded from village to village recruiting, drumming, shouting, and exulting in their victory. They called on all to follow them and drive the English out of the country. The police force was helpless; darogahs and their myrmidons collected from all quarters, but they were only derided—told to take it easily, and give themselves no trouble in the matter. The people of the villages who refused to join them were insulted and threatened. When our letter was despatched, the whole country remained in great agitation. This will cause more trouble, and the rest of the people in Bengal will have it that it arose out of resistance to the planters, a cause they are all quite ready to join, as they have been sedulously taught that the Government of Bengal approves of this course. The villagers in the Kishnaghur district have also claimed the sacred right of insurrection against the planters, backed, as they believe themselves to be, by Government. Letters have

been received in town from various quarters, which have been placed at our disposal. We make up the following narrative from them. Influenced by the ryots in the Golar division, where the whole country is in a state of confusion, the ryots around Kacheegatta have begun to behave very badly. On the 29th of February about 2,000 of the Lokenathpoor, Chandpoor, Toltolla, and Kajeerah ryots crossed the river at a place named Choondungah, near Toltullahpoor, amongst the villagers of Peerpoor, and came within 300 or 400 yards of the Peerpoor Factory, shouting and intimidating the Peerpoor ryots to make them join the insurrection. The police in this part of the country have been doing their utmost lately to foment a bad spirit among the ryots. At Toltollah, the ryots, on being spoken to on the subject, said they had no wish to quarrel with the factory, but that it was "the Company's" orders that they were not to sow any more indigo. To these people "the Company" is still the Government of India; the police, they added, had told them so. On the 1st of this month there was another outbreak at Bamundee.

THE BUDGET OF PUBLIC WORKS in Bengal, for 1859-60, embraces the following:—Original works, 25,15,553; petty works, 35,000; repairs, 11,00,000; establishments, 7,00,000; total, 43,50,553. Of the 25 lakhs allotted for new works, upwards of 2½ are devoted to Fort William, 10½ to accommodation for troops, and more than 5 to roads, bridges, and canals. In the official papers just published, which contain the details, the Lieutenant Governor exercises a minute and healthy supervision over the department. He censures the careless style in which the estimates are prepared. He condemns proposals "to fritter away the small sum available in carrying on in a languid manner a number of great works, none of which will be materially advanced in consequence." He objects to sanction expenditure for a road from Sooree to Bhagulpore, "running through an uninhabited jungle teeming with tigers." He orders the speedy completion of the Burhee and Hazareebagh road, and of the Darjeeling road as great military works, and of the Bowsee and Bhagulpore line, as a feeder to the East Indian Railway. Common sense and searching inquiry, such as this, are needed in the Public Works Department.

SINGING BIRDS FOR INDIA.—The Calcutta papers advertise the importation from Hamburg of 2,000 European singing birds, by two enterprising Germans. The birds are chiefly German canaries, nightingales, skylarks, goldfinches, robin redbreasts, thrushes, and blackbirds. The experiment should succeed, although it is on so large a scale.

SALT.—At the Government of Bengal salt sale on the 1st March, 3,80,000 maunds, were assigned to the applicants. Rs. 6,000 were paid for stamps on the 3,000 tenders which were given in. A sum of forty-nine lakhs of rupees was deposited for payment of the amount of salt for which application was made. As the distribution was only 28 per cent. on the amount applied for, three-fourths of this large sum must be returned. Some of the speculators paid usurious rates of interest for the temporary loan of money, which caused a disturbance in the market. One Jew alone lent thirty lakhs—not three—at 25 per cent. per annum.

THE CALCUTTA AUCTION COMPANY, at their meeting on Tuesday, March 6, declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The sales for the six months amounted to Rs. 15,49,319, against 10,22,088 for the preceding half-year, a sum nearly equal to the whole of the sales in 1858. The divisible balance of profit was equal to 25 per cent. on the paid up capital. Of this part was transferred to the formation of a guarantee fund. The bad and doubtful debts for the period amounted to Rs. 15,000.

THE INDIGO PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION has resolved to adopt the name of "the Agricultural and Commercial Association" and to extend its sphere so as to include all indigo planters, tea planters, proprietors of silk filatures, mines, ze-

mindaries, government grants of land, or forest rights, railway contractors, river navigation companies, and those engaged generally in any branch of industry in the country, in fact all the non-official classes. A deputation of the association is about to wait on the lieutenant-governor of Bengal on the subject of the agrarian outrages in Krishnagur.

NATIVE HOARDS.—The *Mofussilite* gives an instance of the extent to which the natives of India are in the habit of hoarding gold. One native in the North-West, who had only five lakhs in Company's paper, was stripped of 10½ lakhs in personalty by the Nana and the Gwalior Contingent. The following details afford an insight into the nature of native wealth:—

Cash in company's rupees .. ..	77,009
994 gold mohurs (of Lucknow) .. ..	15,407
Gold wearing apparel .. ..	45,063
Silver ornaments, dining utensils, &c. ..	12,175
159 shawls, halfraj, jamair, &c. ..	22,562
10,550 Jeypore, Delhi and Kuldar gold mohurs .. ..	205,350
Jewels, apparel, &c., and original jewellery ..	207,250
Gold bricks .. ..	306,000
404 silver thukkah or bricks .. ..	101,000
Broad cloths, kimbabs, piece goods, &c. ..	17,000
10 horses .. ..	5,300
Ruth or up-country carriage .. ..	300
12 bullocks .. ..	500
Silver articles and toys which were exclusively made for the females of the family and had been presented to them ..	25,000
Furniture of the bungalow about .. ..	5,000
Cash in company's rupees .. ..	14,000

Total Co.'s Rs. .. 10,55,907

This sum would have yielded £5,000 a-year.

MOORSHEDABAD.—We (*Englishman*) have received from a friend the following account of an attack of a most violent and brutal description by some soldiers of the 73rd regiment at Moorshedabad:—"I duly received your note, but the reason I have not replied to it before is, that I have been for some days incapacitated, and my time taken up through a most shameful attack which was made on our house and myself on the night of Saturday, the 18th February, about 9.30 P.M., by a party of European soldiers. I had come home somewhat late and tired from the city, and after dinner was sitting in my wife's room when I heard a great noise in the lower part of the compound, and almost at the same time the Ayah rushed into the room, saying some soldiers were in the stable beating the horse and breaking the buggy. I went to the back of the house, and there saw the syce, who confirmed her report; this was sufficient to cause me to go out, and putting on my clothes and a fez cap I proceeded to the back of the house, where I saw five men in military undress going towards the front; one man I overtook, and asked what he did there making an uproar, and destroying property; he said, in a doubtful tone, that he had lost his way. I asked him what regiment he belonged to, he said the 73rd. My attention was now directed to the remaining four men, who were trying to break into my wife's bed-room, and using the most fearful threats and oaths. I immediately rushed forward, and threw down the first man I reached, when the others set on me and beat me most unmercifully with short heavy bludgeons, swearing they would knock my — soul out. I was obliged to run for my life, closely pursued by the ruffians, but managed to reach the back of the house; I was severely contused and bled profusely, but fortunately the fellows did not stun me, my thick fez cap having saved my head. They then left the house, and meeting the chowkeedar, beat in his skull, and he died in about three hours."

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.—The East India Railway Company, we believe, will be able to redeem their promise of opening the line to Rajmahal on 1st July next. We hear the public will not be allowed to take advantage of it till the end of the year, the need for forwarding permanent way and other materials is so great. If this is the case Government should coerce the company. According to the *Engineer's Journal* the railway tunnel at Monghyr is exciting great interest among the natives. Crowds flock from all parts of the country to see it. In the course of six

weeks the whole will be completed. The railway between Lahore and Mooltan will be ready, the engineers expect, early in 1863. We fear there is no hope of the line from Delhi to Lahore being even begun by that date.

LUCKNOW, March 2.—Mummoo Khan, after a very long trial and a most careful investigation, during which a great number of witnesses have been examined, many of whom were evidently inclined to screen him, has at last been pronounced "guilty," that is, guilty, not merely of rebellion, but of having been an accessory to the murder of the Dourayra fugitives, as well as of Captain Patrick Orr, Sir M. Jackson, Lieut. Burnes, and Sergeant Major Norton. Colonel Abbott intimated to the prisoner that there was no chance of his escaping a felon's doom, though he would not (for what reason is unknown to me) sentence him to death himself. The proceedings and decision have been sent up to the Judicial Commissioner for confirmation; as there is no recommendation for mercy, there is no doubt that he will be hanged on the spot on which his victims met so cruel a death.

DELHI.—The order for clearing the necessary space round the fort (palace) has been passed, and in a few days the work will commence in right earnest. The inhabitants of the Duriba have sent up a petition with the view to set aside the threatened destruction of their property, but as the clearance is absolutely necessary as a measure of precaution, it is to be hoped that no petition will be permitted to interfere with the arrangements. The executive engineer, Mr. Campbell, is only waiting for the commissioner's sanction, and the houses to be made over; as soon as these difficulties are overcome, there will be no further delay. Permanent barracks on a very handsome scale are to be built in the fort. The present accommodation there is to be vacated in a few days by the 2nd Fusiliers, which regiment is to march out in progress to Roorkee. This change of station for the gallant Fusiliers has become imperative from the prevalence of Delhi sores in the regiment. It is doubtful whether the change to Roorkee will benefit them very much, but anything is better than another year in this station. They will be greatly missed, and carry with them the good wishes of all. The detachment of the 88th Connaught Rangers, at Allygurh, will rejoin head-quarters as soon as the court-martial, now sitting there, is over; three companies of the 88th will then be quartered in the fort, and the remainder continue at their quarters near the Cashmere-gate. H.M. 70th regiment passed through recently *en route* for Chinsurah. They will go by railroad and bullock-train from Cawnpore, and by the time they arrive at the latter place they will find the weather somewhat oppressive. The 5th Regt. P. I., on their way to Lahore and Kohat, also passed through lately, and the 21st company Royal Engineers, on their way to England; the latter are from Dugshai, and travel by bullock-train. Our cold season is over, the mornings being all that is now left us of the bracing weather we have recently enjoyed. The season has been very favourable for ice making, enough having been stored to last for two years, if necessary.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 7. Str. Bentinck, Paterson, Suez; str. Lancefield, Oliver, Hong Kong; Genova, Barnes, Bombay; Gallant Neill, Farley, Vizagapatam.—8. John Henry, Scott, Madras.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Fire Queen. — Messrs. McGregor, Keys, Fitch, Elias, and Bruce.

Per str. Bentinck.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Thompson, Miss Winstanley, Mr. and Mrs. Allan, Miss Wavell, Miss E. L. Gatten, Mrs. Fellowes and infant, Messrs. T. Taylor, J. N. Steele, Gunn, A. H. Cox, Miss F. Homes, Major Warburton, Miss G. Douglas, Miss A. Mackenzie, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Garin and two infants, Capt. and Mrs. Sidebottom, Mr. Cunliffe, Lieut. J. C. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, Mr. W. Robertson, Capt. and Mrs. Cannon and infant, Ens. Crespin, Miss Dow, Mrs. Robinson and infant, Asst. surg. Jackson, Capt. Johnson, Messrs. H. B. Wilson, M. H. Court, G. D. Reid, Aitchison, R. MacDonald, Lizzie, A. Cumine, W. Forster, Berg, W. B. Andrews, Wilton, D. C. Andrew, Capt. Knox, Mrs. Harrington. From MARSEILLES.—Mrs. M. H. Grey, Asst. surg. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. M'Kay and infant, Miss Cunie, Mr. A. R. Young, Lieut. Ogilvie, Lieut. col. H. Vetch, Mrs.

Showers and two daughters, Maj. Johnston, Messrs. B. Dickson, J. P. Steele, Tallada, B. Dickson, Eames, Schmidt, J. O. Wilkinson, A. Boward, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. C. G. Bacon, Mrs. E. W. Samuels. From SEZ.—Mrs. Elliot. From BOMBAY.—Dr. Fitzgerald. From GALLE.—Mr. McKillop. From MADRAS.—Mrs. J. D. Urrila. Rev. and Mrs. Schumann and two infants, Col. G. W. White, Messrs. G. Albert, R. Burgess, C. C. Grace, W. Waterfield, J. S. Decruze.

Per Gallant Neill.—Capt. Flint, M.N.I., Mr. Arbuthnot. Per str. Lancefield.—Captain Browne, H.M.'s 71st regt., Messrs. W. Larnan, J. King, G. Weir, C. Cort, F. Lent, C. G. Gray, and Mrs. Gray.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 17. Themis, Rodgers, Jamaica and London; Chowringhee, Evans, Mauritius.—18. Wisconsin, Scott, Bombay; Saracen, Osgood, Boston; Glazepore, Greig, Liverpool.—19. H.M.'s steam frigate Feroze, Tronson, I.N. Tutteon; Magnet, Grandall, Bombay; Jabez Snow, Snow, London.—20. Agamemnon, Hyde, London; Bois Rouge, Beamer, Bourbon; Dashing Wave, LeCraw, Bombay; 21. Charlotte, Pearson, Cutchack, Thomas Sparks, Bruce, Akyah; Ayrshire, Moore, Pennaog and Singapore, Nor, Wester, Akyah, Boston; Ellen Foster, Robinson, Mauritius; str. Burnish, Gray, Akyah, Bangoon, and Moulmein; Carthage, McGregor, China; Hydros, Andrews, Mauritius.—22. James Booth, McQueen, Bombay; Art Union, Nicklason, Boston; Merrimack, Thurston, Boston.—23. Gosforth, Porteous, Demerara; Talavera, Blair, London; Atalanta, Walker, Bombay; Bessie Young, Duncan, Monte Video.—24. Str. Nubia, Ferguson, Suez; Isaire, Broukhorst, China; Abbot Lawrence, Davis, Boston.—25. Surrey, Scott, London; King Philip, Cary, London.—26. Sherazee, Littlepage, Singapore; Ocean Rover, Briard, Mauritius.—27. Burlington, Howes, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.—28. Bosphorus, Murphy, China; Yoffcombs, Cordner, Liverpool; Zuleika, Simpson, China.—29. Elizabeth, Mitchell, China.—March 1. Franco, Oppiano, Akyah; Albion, Maugat, Bourbon; Dal-kirch, Bruce, London; Appleton, Donald, Demerara; Miles Standish, Gardiner, New York.—10. P. and O. str. Nemesis, Weston, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nemesis.—For MADRAS.—Rev. and Mrs. Alexander Forbes, Mr. George Bryant, Mr. Gardner, Cornet G. Rosser, Mr. Johnson, Lieut. Gompertz, Mr. J. Cayron, and Mrs. Taylor and child. For GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard, and Mr. J. R. Worcester. For BOMBAY.—Lieut. Burnes, For SEZ.—Mr. Stutz, Mr. Dundas, Mr. J. Ferguson, Mr. Schoene, and Capt. Ireland. For MALTA.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Kirby and inf., Maj. and Mrs. Lawrence and children. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Tucker and family. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cogswell, Mrs. Murray, Lieut. McNaughten, Mr. Gibbons, Major Alison, and Mrs. Darvall. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Burgess and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Kenney, Mr. J. G. Ross, Maj. gen. L'Estrange, Mrs. Bunney and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. E. Dalrymple and family, Mr. J. J. Hall, Lieut. Birney, Col. Reid, North, and Bruce, Maj. Richardson, Maj. Perry, Mrs. Dickens and child, Capt. Dunbar, Lieut. Ashburnham, and Brigad. Dennis.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, March 10, 1860.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	5 0 to 5 0 1/2	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	18 0 to 18 1/2	
Do, 5 do.	5 0 to 5 8	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	20 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5/2 do.	par	

## BANK OF BENGA.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	8 per ct.
Do, on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	11 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	10 per ct.
Do, on open Cash Credit Accounts	9 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	11 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	9 1/2 to 2 1/2
Do, with documents, do.	9 1/2 to 2 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	2 0 1/2
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0 1/2 to 2 0 1/2
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Nominal.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Ditto.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 84
5 1/2 ditto ditto	" 100 " 92
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	At Co.'s Rupees.	At Co.'s Rupees.
Bank of Bengal	4000	Each 5000
Agra Bank	500	650 to 660
North-Western Bank	400	Winding up
Delhi Bank	500	650 to 660
India General Steam	1000	1800 to 1910
Ganges Company	1500	600 to 615
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1690 to 1700
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	500 to 525
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	25 ds.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	355 to 360
Calcutta Docking Company	700	850 to 870
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par
Assam Company	200	\$40 to 350
East-India Railway Company	£20	par
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	60	Rs. 5 ds.

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	0 to 10 4
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 15
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 0

Old Gold Mohurs	21 4 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs	15 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16 10
Gold Dust (Australia)	14 8 to 15 0
Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	16 6 to 16 4
Spanish Dollars	2 2 to 2 2 1/2
Mexican do.	222 8 to 223 0

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 5s. to £5.  
To Liverpool, nominal.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, March 10).—*Rau Silk*.—For native silks the demand continues dull except for fine qualities. Combs and Gonates of the November band which are fairly selling, and may be quoted at 8 annas to 1 rupee per seer higher. Other descriptions, however, remain nominally unchanged in value. Stocks are about 200 mds. In European Silks the demand continues satisfactory, and prices are well supported. Want of available stocks has, however, in a great measure tended to curtail operations. *Silk Piece Goods*.—In Corals a very small business has been done during the fortnight at previous prices. Transactions of any consequence are not likely to take place until prices shall have given way. In Choppas and Bandanahs there is nothing to notice. There is no Tussar in the market. Stocks of Corals are estimated at about 60,000 pieces. *Cotton*.—Supplies are arriving from the Upper Provinces, but very gradually; there is little doing for shipment. *Salt-petre*.—The market has been dull since the increase of duty; business has been limited for all places. Prices have materially declined, and a few parcels have latterly changed hands at a reduction of nearly 1 rupee per md. which makes up a portion of the present high duty. 5 per cent. Refraction is now at Rs. 9-8 per md. *Lac dye*.—There is a better feeling manifested; but the small stocks and high prices restrain free operation.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, March 10).—The beginning of the last fortnight showed marks of a revival in Piece Goods, but suddenly the long prevailing tightness of the money market became greater, and this checked business to a high degree. Not only the transactions have been very limited, but prices generally have receded a little. Metals steady in demand, and in prices we quote sheathing copper at 44-8. *British Cotton Piece Goods*.—*Grey Shirtings*.—Owing to the tightness of the money market, business has been done on a limited scale, but at rather improved rates. 39-inches 50 reeds at Co's Rs. 4-0 to 4-1, do 54 do at 1-8; do 56 do at 5-4; do 60 do at 6-0; 45-inches at 4-12 to 7-8; 54 do at 8-0. *White Pique Shirtings and Broadens*.—Are to be quoted one anna per piece better than formerly. *Grey Jacquets*.—Low qualities are nearly the same as before, but adding and fine goods are slightly higher. 39-inches at Co's Rs. 1-9 to 2-7, 45 do at 2-11 to 3-0. *Wide Jacquets*.—Most descriptions of these goods have again improved in value. 38-inches at Co's Rs. 1-12 to 3-12, 45 do at 3-2 to 6-12. *Grey Madapolams* have risen in value, are to one and half per piece. 32-inches 42 reeds at Co's Rs. 2-3; do 50 do at 2-5; do 56 do at 2-8. *White Twills*.—Saleable at our quotation. 36-inches 40 yards at Co's Rs. 5-6 per piece. *Lappets* are in some demand for the local market. *Mull Mulls*.—We have no change to notice in Grey Goods, but Whites have improved one anna per piece for assorted Nos. *Black Muslins* are scarce and easily saleable at full prices. *Coloured Yarns*.—Almost all descriptions under this head are in fair demand at rather improved rates. Turkey Red English dye at Co's Rs. 1-5 to 1-6; do German do at 1-6 to 1-8; Orange at 0-18-0 to 0-18-6; Green at 0-13-0 to 0-13-6. *White Mule Twist* has again become dull of sale.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CIVIL SERVICE RETIRING PENSIONS.—The proceedings of the Madras Government with regard to the memorial of the Civil Service for retiring pensions, in lieu of the present system, have been published. Government agree with the memorialists as to the disadvantageous working of the annuity fund, and "its utter failure to accomplish the end for which it was established," namely, retirement on a thousand a year after twenty-five years' service. But they do not support the prayer of the memorial to its full extent. For example, the memorialists propose that twenty-two years' actual service in India should be the maximum period, and that it should entitle to a pension of £600 per annum. Instead of this, Government has strongly urged the Secretary of State to adopt the following scale of retiring pensions. After ten, fifteen, and twenty years' actual service, £150, £250, and £400 per annum respectively, to be granted to those who may be compelled to retire by certified ill health; and a pension of £600 per annum after twenty-five years' actual service, irrespective of all conditions. The memorialists propose that the money now in hand, on account of the annuity fund, should be distributed among the subscribers; and they suggest that Government paper should be used for this purpose.

THE MADRAS AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY during the past year issued 56,820 of the whole and portions of the Bible in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, and Hindustani. Of these 4,473 were sold, and 1,197 distributed among the coolies emigrating to the Mauritius and West Indies. The total income of the society was Rs. 13,306.

TANJORE.—Madras is in a ferment, and the natives have arrived at the conviction that even Lord Dalhousie was a better ruler of Asiatics than the hitherto popular Sir Charles Trevelyan. The daughter of the late Rajah of Tanjore, under fourteen years of age, has been married to Suckeram Sahib, the widower of her elder sister, and old enough to be her father. During his life the Rajah is said to have forbidden this marriage, and the Ranees have offered to it the most determined opposition. On the ground that the young princess has expressed a wish to marry Suckeram, Sir Charles Trevelyan, in spite, it is said, of the whole of his council, has determined to protect her in her choice. The Ranees assert she acted under compulsion; and the whole Hindoo community declare that the sanctity of their domestic rights has been attacked. Mr. J. B. Norton proceeds to England to raise the whole question of the lapse of the Tanjore Raj, and a public meeting of natives has been called to strengthen his hands.

THE MADRAS INAM COMMISSIONER continues to report his progress. His last statement is dated the 8th February, and from it we learn that "the total number of titles confirmed up to the 31st January was 28,153; of which 1,600 were in respect of religious and charitable grants of a permanent character; 14,008 were personal grants enfranchised at the option of the Inamdar; 7,273 were personal grants enfranchised compulsorily, and 263 personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures. The number of the deeds issued up to last month was 17,561. The total amount of quit rent stipulated to be paid in addition to former quit rent, is Rs. 31,828; Rs. 5,233 have been paid in redemption of quit-rent, and the proportion of persons who have declined the commutation has not varied since last report."

LAWRENCE ASYLUM.—The committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum have at last agreed to make over the institution to Government, subject to the same rules as to religious teaching which prevail in the Sonawur Asylum. As subscriptions were given by the public on the understanding that Sir Henry Lawrence's wishes as to its strictly Protestant character should be adhered to, the committee are prepared to refund donations. The three Lawrence Asylums for the three presidencies, at Sonawur, Mount Aboe, and the Neigherries, are now, therefore, under similar management, and belong to the State. The children are at liberty to receive religious instruction from the ministers of their own denomination, while the Authorised Version of the Bible alone is read in the school, and the services of the Church of England are held in the chapel.

THE MYSORE.—We (*Athenaeum*) understand that the political relations of Mysore, which have hitherto been superintended by the Supreme Government, are now to be transferred, as they should have been long ago, to that of Madras, and that the commissioner in Mysore will henceforth be accountable to the executive of this Presidency, which has hitherto had no voice in his conduct of affairs. It is further mentioned that Sir Mark Cubbon, the present commissioner, has resigned his appointment, in consequence of the above change. We lament his vacation of the high office which he has for many years held so well, but at the same time we highly approve of the measure that has led him to vacate it. There was no good reason why Mysore should not be subordinated to the Government of Madras, equally with Travancore, while there were cogent reasons why the transfer should be accomplished. It is rather absurd that the superintendent of a province which virtually lies within the Madras Presidency should be under the orders of Bengal. But as the Mysore question is being dealt with, we trust that the Supreme Government will go a little further, and place it on a satisfactory footing by suffering the Rajah to fulfil his long cherished desire of adopting an heir to his Raj. England has lost much more than she has gained by pursuing the policy of annexation and absorption, and as she is reversing it to a great extent in the north west, and restoring rights of



which she ought never to have deprived the native princes, it would be well if she gave indication of a little repentance in the south.

**CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.**—The experiment of opening the Madras Civil Engineering College to twenty men of good conduct and superior ability in the various European regiments has succeeded so well that Sir Patrick Grant recommends an increase of the number to thirty. He says, however, that there is at present a serious difficulty in securing good non-commissioned officers for regiments, as "vast numbers" of the most deserving men are taken for detached employment. Why not attach a junior department to the college, to train the sons of soldiers as practical mechanics and surveyors? The experiment has succeeded on a small scale in the Government workshops at Roorkee.

**IMMIGRATION INTO PEGU.**—The *Rangoon Times* says the stream of emigration is steadily setting into Pegu from the Shan States, the Coromandel Coast, and China. The population of Rangoon, in the absence of a correct census, is estimated at 65,000. The steady increase of settlers from year to year is one of the most favourable features of Pegu. In 1858-59 there was an increase of 50,771, and the population of the whole province was 8,90,974.

**MR. BRIGHT ON THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**—Mr. H. Nelson has received the following letter from Mr. John Bright, on the subject of a petition from the Anti-Licence Bill Meeting, held in Madras in the latter part of 1859:—Dear Sir, I have received your letter on the subject of your recent meeting, and informing me of the petitions which have been forwarded to my friend, Mr. John Dickenson, junior. I shall have great pleasure in presenting the petition to the House of Commons, and in giving such help as may be in my power to your views. I am not sanguine that we shall easily produce any change in the Indian Government. The whole concern is one of patronage, and those who now hold the good things will not willingly give them up. The English people, too, are very slow, and very careless about everything that does not immediately affect them. They cannot be excited to any effort for India, except under the pressure of some great calamity, and when that pressure is removed they fall back into their usual state of apathy. The English Government has always too much on its hands. To keep itself in power is considered its first duty, and there is little force or leisure to do anything else. It hands over India to Sir Jno. Hobhouse, or Mr. Herries, or Sir C. Wood, or Lord Stanley, and takes no further interest in it until an insurrection is announced, or a loan in England is necessary; and the India Minister is expected never to trouble his colleagues except in the last extremity. Parliament cares about India little more than the Cabinet—and thus the interests of your vast population are left to the tender mercies of an exclusive service, whose main object of adoration is patronage. I almost despair of anything being done here, but you may rely on my honest assistance whenever there seems a chance of doing anything. I am much obliged to Mr. Norton and to others of your friends for their too kind mention of me at the meeting, the report of which you have sent me.—I am, with great respect, yours sincerely (Signed), JOHN BRIGHT.—Rochdale, Jan. 14, 1860.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 4. Ascendant, Spence, Cape.—S. P. and O. Co.'s str. Simla, Cooper, Suez; Trimountain, Field, Liverpool; Margaret Jane, Dunlop, Sumatra.—J. William and Jane, Morris, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Simla.—From SUEZ.—Lieut. and Mrs. Baillie, Mrs. Branson, Mr. Power, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Kimber, Rev. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. C. Johnson, Miss Burke, Lieut. col. Bingham, Rev. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. Dobbs. From MARSEILLES.—Major Steward, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Annel, Mr. and Mrs. Balfour, Miss Gilchrist. From GALLE.—Mrs. E. Chandler, Mr. A. Hoffman, Mr. Carson. From BOMBAY.—Lieut. Pike.

Per str. Nemesis.—From CALCUTTA.—Rev. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Gardner, Cornet G. Rasser, Captain Chards, Mr. Johnson, Lieut. Gompertz, Mr. Cargon, Mrs.

Taylor and child, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Littledale and three children, Lieut. Guthrie.

### DEPARTURES.

March 2. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bentick, Paterson, Calcutta; York, Redpath, Negapatam and China; str. Hindostan, Stewart, Negapatam and China.—3. Jane Ewing, Stanton, London; Euxine, Malcolmson, China; str. Oriental, King, China; Rajah of Cochlin, Canning, China; str. Coromandel, Hatlock, China.—4. Barham, Consitt, London.—5. Statesman, Marshall, China.—7. Forerunner, Fletcher, China.—8. P. and O. Co.'s str. Simla, Cooper, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nemesis.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. R. Campbell, Lieut. C. B. Lewis, C. J. Shubrick, Esq., Mrs. Shubrick and three children, Miss Onslow, Mrs. H. A. Fletcher, Dr. and Mrs. Urquhart and infant, Miss Shortland, Lieut. G. A. Goldingham, Miss Thomas, Lieut. A. D. Taylor, A. Kerakoose, Esq., Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Buncher, Ena. L. Campbell, Miss Raikes. To MARSEILLES.—Capt. G. W. Money, C. L. A. Reg. Esq., Gardner, Esq., Capt. Ritherdon. To MALTA.—J. Goldingham, Esq., Mrs. Goldingham. To SUZ.—General A. W. Lawrence, Lieut. col. D. R. Brett.

Per York.—Captains H. Riggs and R. Renton, Lieuts. A. H. Cook and G. Clarke, Ena. C. J. Watson, Asst. surg. W. Fry. Per str. Hindostan.—Lieut. col. G. Desanemarey, Major D. Hamilton, Captains G. Smart, E. Sweet, and J. W. Rideout, Lieuts. N. Wasap, G. Briggs, P. M. Robinson, P. Murray, and F. Middleton, Ena. T. H. Staton, Surg. H. Smith.

Per Euxine.—Lieut. W. A. P. Wyllie, Lieut. Sir J. Campbell, bart.

Per str. Oriental.—Col. W. D. Staveland, C.B., Capt. J. L. O. Munsey, Lieut. W. A. Ward, Lieut. R. Y. Foby, Ensign J. J. Irvine, Adj. Pizott, Qr. Mr. W. Sturt, Surg. J. Ince.

Per Rajah of Cochlin.—Capt. J. Desborough, Lieut. H. R. Martin, Asst. surg. J. H. Finimore, Vet. surg. J. Cleveland.

Per Barham.—Maj. J. G. and Mrs. Haldy, Mrs. H. R. Phillott and four children, Mrs. Nickle and two children, Mrs. R. Lycester, Rev. D. and Mrs. Porter, Rev. C. D. and Mrs. Kennett, Mrs. H. Tulloh and four children, Mrs. Lechler and child, Capt. and Mrs. Trist, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Davies and two children, Mrs. Black and family, Capt. and Mrs. Rae, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Hamilton, two Misses Hamilton, Mrs. Ingham and infant, Dr. W. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. Surgeant, Haynes, and O. A. Gower.

Per Statesman.—Captain Stewart, Lieuts. Swanton, H. D. Keyne, M. Ford, H. Gordon, D. Hall, and A. Fugata, Asst. surg. Pearce.

Per Forerunner.—Maj. J. Hackett, Capt. R. Preston and G. Ingham, Lieuts. G. E. Acklon and A. S. Birch, Engineer Foneil, Asst. surg. McDowell, Paymaster G. Phonsett.

Per str. Simla.—Major Greathall, Surg. Scott, Mrs. Sumner and two children, Mrs. Bagshaw and infant, Mrs. Ferguson.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, March 14, 1860.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ...	8 per ct.
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn	8 per ct.
Discount on Government Bills	7 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months	10 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	9 1½
Credit, to 6 months	2 1½
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	2 1
" " " 3 do.	2 0½
" " " 1 do.	2 0
" " " Sight	2 ¼
H.M. Treasury Bills	none
Bank of England Post Bills	none
Mauritius Government Bills	nominal
Ceylon do.	"
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight	None
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	¼ pm.
Do. on Bombay	par to ¼ dis.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859 ... 3 to 3½ pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57 ... 2½ to 2½ dis.
4 per cent. ditto	1832-33 ... 16 dis.
" " " 1835-36	"
" " " 1842-43	"
" " " 1854-55	"
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt	No transacts.
Tanjore Bonds	6 to 8 As. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	"

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns..... each Rs. 10-9

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes	95 per ct.
Do. 4½ do. do.	80 per ct.
Do. 5 do. do.	93 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts	80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica	80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's	80 per ct.
Do. 3½ do. do.	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do. do.	98 per ct.

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £2. 10s. to £2. 15s.

"INDIAN ECONOMY."—We see that India now possesses a "Meg Dodds," in the shape of a volume published by Dr. Riddell, of the Madras army, entitled "Indian Economy." It has run through five editions. A Bombay journal says it treats of every subject in domestic economy, from the boiling of an egg to the roasting of a sirloin. The book is great on new curries and wonderful soups.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**COTTON MILLS IN BOMBAY.**—Two separate projects for establishing new mills have been already started by native merchants. It may be interesting to our English readers to know what undertakings of this kind are actually in existence or in progress in Bombay. We have at present two companies, the Spinning and Weaving, whose mills are regularly at work, with what success may be inferred from the fact that the shares of both companies stand at from fifty to seventy per cent. premium. Besides these mills, and irrespective of the speculations alluded to above, a small mill for 2,500 throstle spindles is now, by way of experiment, in course of construction at Ahmedabad. The machinery and steam-engine, boiler, &c., for the mill were all shipped in October last from Liverpool on board the *Duke of Wellington*, which was unfortunately destroyed by fire off the coast of Portugal. The orders were immediately renewed, and the whole of the machinery left Liverpool on the 15th of January on board the *Lillydale*. As soon as the mill has fairly begun to work, and is found likely to answer, the intention of the proprietors is to enlarge it either for spinning alone, or for spinning and weaving combined. The Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company propose to enlarge their present works by building another mill for 12,000 throstle spindles, and 1,440 mill spindles, for which they have ample power in the splendid pair of steam-engines now in use, which far surpass any previously erected in India. These engines being made on the compound principle, that is, working the steam twice over, consume much less fuel than any other engines at work at Bombay—at least 40 per cent. less, we are told, than the engines for working the mill at Broach, or any of the engines at the mills belonging to the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company. Fuel is almost the heaviest item in the working expenses of a cotton mill in Bombay, and therefore it is of the utmost importance to procure good and efficient steam power. By the last mail in January, orders were sent home by three enterprising Parsee merchants—Dinshaw Manockjee, his brother Nusserwanjee Manockjee, who is at present chairman of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, and Merwanjee Framjee—for the steam-engine and machinery for 10,000 throstle spindles. Land has been bought for a mill, and contracts have been entered into for the building; and we understand that eventually the works will be enlarged to the extent of 10,000 mule spindles, and 420 looms for weaving all the yarn. Orders for 10,000 throstles and 10,000 mill spindles for another mill are being sent home. This mill is for a private company, in which Mr. Munguldass Nuthobhoy is the principal shareholder, and it will be made large enough to contain from 28,000 to 30,000 spindles, in case an extension of operations should seem hereafter desirable. These two mills last mentioned will also be worked by steam engines on the compound principle, and they will, moreover, be provided with patent fuel economisers, which are expected to reduce the consumption of fuel at least 20 per cent.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**HER MAJESTY'S 83RD REGIMENT.**—We have much pleasure in publishing the subjoined extract from brigade order by Brigadier R. W. Honner, C.B., commanding at Nusseerabad. It is a generous acknowledgment, fully earned, of most valuable services, and is creditable alike to the regiment and the brigadier:—"Feb. 16, 1859. 1. On the occasion of the departure of the head-quarters and right wing of Her Majesty's 83rd, or County Dublin, regiment from Rajpootana field force, for the southern division, under the command of Lieut.-colonel Austen, in course of relief, the brigadier commanding feels it to be his duty to place on the public records of the force a detail of the valuable services performed by this excellent regiment in Rajpootana during the mutinies. 2. The 83rd regi-

ment was stationed at Deesa, 237 miles from Nusseerabad, where there were no European troops, and on the first outbreak of the mutiny in May, 1857, a wing of the regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Steele, was despatched in all haste for the protection of that cantonment, which had been ravaged by the mutineers; a month afterwards a second detachment, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Heatly, followed in the same direction; and in July two companies, commanded by Captain Reade, proceeded to Neemuch, where they participated in the defence of Neemuch Fort, which was besieged by the rebels in November, 1857, and subsequently in the affairs of Nimbaira and Jeerum, where Captain Reade was killed. 3. Consequent on these movements Nusseerabad became the head-quarters of the regiment. 4. In September, 1857, a detachment, commanded by Lieut.-colonel Heatly, proceeded to coerce the Thakoor of Awa, who had rebelled against his chief, the rajah of Joudpoor, but their services being dispensed with, they were ordered to return to camp. Another detachment, under the same officer, was subsequently engaged at the capture of that stronghold, and many guns were taken. 5. In March, 1858, the 83rd proceeded on field service with a strong force under the command of Major-general Roberts, and were engaged at the siege and capture of Kotah, on the bank of the Chumbul; this river greatly added to the strength of its formidable position, and the difficulties of the siege, but the stupendous stone walls and imposing defences of this, the strongest and most important fort in all Rajpootana and Central India, were destined speedily to succumb to British skill and prowess. Three companies, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Heatly, occupied the palace of the Rajah, who was friendly to the English during the siege. The 83rd greatly distinguished themselves on this service, and were subsequently engaged in the pursuit of the rebels. 6. In June, 1858, the head-quarters of the regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Steele, again took the field under Major-general Roberts, and remained employed in active operations against the insurgents until the end of August, when they returned to Nusseerabad; in this interval they successfully engaged the enemy at Sanganeer on the 8th Aug., and, following them up, a second time attacked and defeated them at Kotaria on the Bunnass, on the 14th August, with great slaughter, and dispersed them in all directions. 7. In December, 1858, the head-quarters under Lieutenant-colonel Austen, and a detachment under Lieutenant-colonel Heatly, combined with other troops commanded by Lieutenant colonel J. Homes and Brigadier Honner, C.B., respectively, were employed once more in pursuit of the rebels, led by Tantia Toppe, Feroze Shah, and other chiefs, and, after having brought them to action, and defeated them at Seekur on the 21st January, 1859, and at Kooshana on the 10th February, after long and harassing marches, drove them along the borders of the Bikaner desert, through Northern Rajpootana, and Marwar, and over the Arravilla range of hills into Meywar, thus clearing the whole of that part of the country of their presence for many hundreds of miles, and, having completed their task, returned to Nusseerabad on the 1st March, 1859. About this time also, Captain Baumgartner moved with a detachment to cover Pallee and the surrounding country. 8. The above is a summary of the field service performed by the 83rd Foot in Rajpootana, during the most eventful period of British Indian history, and how performed all the superior commanders who were engaged in the same scenes can bear ample testimony: their patience, and endurance of fatigue in all marches, their good order and discipline, were ever pre-eminent, their conduct in quarters most exemplary, their courage in the field unsurpassed. 9. In bidding these stalwart soldiers farewell, the Brigadier wishes Lieutenant-colonel Austen, and all ranks, health, happiness, and prosperity in their future career."

CANDAHAREES.—We (*Sind Kossid*, Feb. 24) learn that during the first week of this month no less than 1,704 camels have arrived at Kurrachee from Candahar, laden with goods, and accompanied by 894 persons. What a matter for regret it is that no inducements that have yet been held out can prevail upon these sturdy hill men to take up their residence here. Their services on our public works would be invaluable, if we could once get them to make a beginning. The example of a few taking such employment here would soon encourage others to follow, and in course of time we might have our labour market stocked with a race of hardy workmen, capable of more endurance than the biggies and other classes we are now forced to engage for unskilled labour. If this could be accomplished, and we see no insuperable difficulty in the way, the high rate of wages now existing might be reduced to an equitable scale, whilst, at the same time, we should be served better as well as cheaper. We have no desire, in throwing out this hint, to see the labour market swamped by the importation of these outsiders to such a degree as would reduce the rates of pay so low that the native labourer could not be able to supply himself with the necessities of life, as has been the case in days gone by. All we want in Kurrachee is a "fair day's work for a fair day's wages," neither of which can be secured under existing circumstances. Those who have the superintendence of large public works here, whether belonging to Government or to joint-stock companies, would do well to see to this matter, and ascertain for themselves, by personal inquiry, whether it is not possible, by holding out offers of fair remuneration, to secure the services of these people, and thus engraft on our labouring population a class of workmen inured to hardships, and possessed of great physical strength.

ADEN, March 4.—On the 27th February the French screw-steamer *Yemen* arrived here from Massowah, &c., bringing Le Comte Roussell, Padre Sapetto, and eleven other members of the Abyssinian Mission. It appears that the Tigre was growing too hot for these gentlemen, and they have deemed it prudent to leave it for a time. They were waited on at the beginning of last month, in their place of retreat at Halai, by two chiefs of the Emperor's party, who informed them that his Highness would soon be there, and begged that they would not stir till his arrival. True politeness demanded their assent to the proposal, and they gave it; but a latent fear that they might be treated as abettors of Dejai Negoosi led them to escape by night to Massowah, to which place they had managed to send back all their baggage and the presents intended for the chief of Tigre. There they continued to keep up a constant correspondence with Dejai, who has retreated to the Sangalla country, where it is doubtful whether Theodorus, who is still in pursuit of the rebel army, will follow him. The last reported arrangement is that Dejai Negoosi is to prepare a safe asylum for the mission in the Sangalla district, where ulterior measures are to be concocted for putting more effectual aid within his reach. The *Yemen* left Massowah on the night of the 17th, and took another glance at the projected French settlement in Annesley Bay before coming to Aden. She is still here, but what her next movements are to be have not transpired. The French corvette *La Cordelière* is the only man-of-war in our harbour. The *Imperator* and *Imperatriz* have been underrunning and repairing the cable between Aden and Perim for the last week. It is to be hoped that the line from the latter place to Sonakin will not give them so much trouble. I believe that a fault exists somewhere about Jebel Teer; as that island is purely volcanic, and occasionally shows signs of being in a state of ignition, perhaps there may be too much heat for the cable in its vicinity. This is a pure conjecture, as I have been informed that Captain Pullen found no difference in the temperature of the water when taking his deep-sea soundings in that locality. Meanwhile all telegraphic communication with Suez has ceased for the present. The line to Kurrachee works admirably.—*Bombay Gazette*.

## CHINA.

HONG KONG, Feb. 28.—The London mail of the 10th January arrived here on the 26th instant, bringing out General Montauban, the Chief of the French Expeditionary Force.

From Shanghai the most important intelligence is the departure under sealed orders of H.M.'s vessels *Sampson*, *Acteon*, *Algerine*, and *Dove*. Doubtless they have gone to survey the state of matters at the mouth of the Peiho, and we have heard it whispered that they have been sent with the special intention of taking a strip of land in the Gulf of Pecheleo and the province of Shantung, for the purpose of forming a depot. This is very probable, as a depot in the Gulf will be absolutely necessary in the event of warlike operations being entered on, and we understand there is one strip so situated that a single gunboat could guard the communication with it. Kweiliang, the chief imperial commissioner, had asked permission to retire from public service, on account of failing health, but this request had been denied to him. We hear it rumoured that the Chinese have withdrawn the guns from the Taku forts, in order to strengthen with them the fortifications of Tient-sin.

Affairs in Japan remain in an unsettled state. Mr. Alcock, H.B.M.'s plenipotentiary, has again been lecturing the British community there, on account of their preference of Yokohama as a place of settlement to Kanagawa. It is said that a Japanese servant of Mr. Alcock has been murdered at Yeddo, while playing with some children; and as a Japanese forfeits his life by leaving his own country, and the man in question had been to the United States, it was thought by some that he had been made an example of by the Japanese authorities. The Japanese authorities, however, attended his funeral, and profess themselves desirous of bringing his murderers to justice.

The Hong Kong Races have passed off this year with more than usual eclat. The weather was fine—perhaps a little too hot; the heats were all well sustained; and Stockham, a horse new to Hong Kong, belonging to Dent & Co., carried off the chief honours. Some reports have been published of Canton mandarins having engaged Chinese to burn houses in this colony, but they have not the slightest foundation, and have been already contradicted by those who unthinkingly put them in circulation.

The census of Hong Kong, taken at the close of 1859, gives only 1,034 European and American inhabitants, against 1,109 the preceding year; but we are not satisfied that complete returns have been made, or that there actually has been any decrease of this portion of the population. A great many persons, however, went home last year, others returned to Canton, and the superintendency of trade was removed to Shanghai. The Chinese population continues steadily to increase in numbers, respectability, and wealth, there being now about 85,000 of them upon the island.

The case of Tam Achoy and Captain Baker, who recently made a raid on a Chinese village, has resulted in a compromise. Certain members of the Government were mixed up in the affair, and Mr. Adams, the acting chief justice, entered into an arrangement to the effect that, if the prisoners pleaded guilty no sentence would be passed upon them, and so the matter was closed up. They pleaded guilty, and the Court bound them over for judgment should they again engage in a similar undertaking. It appeared on the trial that they had received encouragement from some officers of Government in the course they had pursued, and they alleged that they had been requested to act by some local mandarin.

The collision at Swatow between the barque *Chin Chin* and the Custom-house boat is being investigated before the magistrate's court in this colony, and will probably be referred to the decision of the Supreme Court. The case consists of a charge of murder brought against the captain of the *Chin Chin*; and there is all likelihood that it may open up several difficult questions as to the present anomalous position of Europeans on the coast of China.—*Overland China Mail*.



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Camp Bara, Jan. 24.*—The serv. of Lieut. F. M. Birch, late 71st N.I., are placed at disposal of for. dept.

*Camp Khana, Jan. 26.*—The foll. notification from the for. dept. is republished:—

Capt. W. H. Hawes, 63rd N.I., having res. his app. of dep. coms. in Oude, his serv. are replaced at disposal of the mil. dept.

*Fort William, Feb. 14.*—No. 170.—The foll. alterations of rank and promotions are made:—

## BREVET.

## ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Col. J. W. Bayley, Madras inf., fr. Oct. 4, 1858, v. Maj. gen. J. J. Farrington, Bengal art., dec.

Col. J. H. B. Congdon, Madras inf., fr. Oct. 24, 1858, v. Gen. J. C. Collette, Madras cav., dec.

Col. T. G. E. G. Kenny, Madras inf., fr. Nov. 14, 1858, v. Maj. gen. H. J. Wood, Bengal art., dec.

Col. J. S. Ramsay, Bombay inf., fr. Nov. 23, 1858, v. Maj. gen. C. Waddington, Bombay engra., dec.

Col. E. H. Atkinson, Madras inf., fr. Feb. 4, 1859, v. Lieut. gen. H. T. Roberts, Bengal cav., dec.

Col. H. W. Trevelyan, Bombay art., fr. March 5, 1859, v. Gen. W. C. Fraser, Madras inf., dec.

Col. H. Bower, Madras inf., fr. March 13, 1859, v. Gen. J. MacInnes, Bengal inf., dec.

Col. C. G. Otley, Madras inf., fr. April 26, 1859, v. Maj. gen. A. Spens, Bengal inf., dec.

Col. J. Hill, Madras inf., fr. May 6, 1859, v. Maj. gen. L. W. Watson, Madras inf., dec.

Col. F. Dudgeon, Madras inf., fr. May 15, 1859, v. Gen. A. Duncan, Bengal inf., dec.

Col. N. J. Gordon, Madras inf., fr. May 17, 1859, v. Gen. Sir J. Russell, Madras cav., dec.

Col. C. M. Maclean, Madras inf., fr. May 26, 1859, v. Lieut. gen. W. H. Kemm, Bengal inf., dec.

Col. H. Drummond, Bengal cav., fr. May 30, 1859, v. Gen. Sir J. L. Lushington, Madras cav., dec.

Col. W. B. Wemyss, Bengal cav., fr. July 20, 1859, v. Maj. gen. J. Stuart, Bengal inf., dec.

Col. R. Drought, Bengal inf., Lieut. col. A. F. Macpherson, Bengal inf., and Major S. H. Becher, Bengal inf., fr. Aug. 29, 1859, v. Lieut. gen. W. Vincent, Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. A. H. Duncan, Bengal inf., and Maj. G. N. Greene, Bengal inf., fr. Sept. 11, 1859, v. Lieut. col. J. M. Madden, Madras inf., prom.

## PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. col. J. M. Madden, Madras inf., to be col., fr. Sept. 11, 1859, v. Gen. Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Bart., Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. E. H. Hart, Bombay inf., to be col., Maj. W. K. Babington, Madras inf., to be lieut. col., and Capt. T. H. Campbell, Madras art., to be maj., fr. Sept. 21, 1859, v. Lieut. gen. J. Morse, Bombay inf., dec.

Lieut. col. T. Moore, Bengal cav., to be col., Maj. R. B. W. Ellis, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col., and Capt. G. P. Sealy, Bombay art., to be maj., fr. Sept. 27, 1859, v. Lieut. gen. J. Kennedy, Bengal cav., dec.

Lieut. col. C. Campbell, Bengal inf., to be col., Maj. L. P. D. Eld, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col., and Capt. E. B. Marsack, Madras inf., to be maj., fr. Oct. 25, 1859, v. Maj. gen. T. Dickenson, Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. G. Cantley, Bengal cav., to be col., Maj. C. Pattenson, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col., and Capt. G. W. Peyton, Madras inf., to be maj., fr. Nov. 28, 1859, v. Maj. gen. J. Graham, Bengal inf., dec.

No. 171.—The underment. officers have returned to their duty on this estab., without prejudice to their rank:—

Capt. G. W. G. Green, C.B., 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., comdt. 2nd Punjab inf.; date of arr. at Bombay, Jan. 30.

Lieut. B. R. Chambers, 13th N.I.; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 9, 1860.

*Camp Lahore, Feb. 18.*—Judge Advocate gen.'s Dept.—Maj. G. C. Hatch, dep. judge advocate gen., pres. div., to offic. as judge advocate gen. dur. abs., on m.c., of Lieut. col. K. Young.

*Feb. 20.*—Hyderabad contingent:—

1st Inf.—Lieut. A. C. Havelock, of the 42nd Madras N.I., do. du. with sappers and miners, to offic. as adjt., v. Lieut. Justice.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Lahore, Feb. 20.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following further appts. to the force proc. to China:—

Maj. the hon. A. H. A. Anson, 7th (Queen's own) hussars, to be A.D.C. to Lieut. gen. Sir Hope Grant.

Lieut. col. J. H. F. Elkington, of the 1st batt. 6th foot, to be A.D.C. to Maj. gen. Sir J. Michel.

Capt. H. F. Brooke, H.M.'s 48th regt., to be A.D.C. to Brig. gen. Sir R. Napier.

Capt. E. L. Green, of H.M.'s 77th foot, to be dep. asst. adjt. gen. to Maj. gen. Sir J. Michel's div.

*Feb. 21.*—Staff sergt. J. Murphy, of the Bhopal contingent, art., having distinguished himself in several actions, having been specially recommended by his commd. officer, and being considered by the C. in C. to be eminently deserving of reward, H.E. the Gov. gen. of India, concurring in that opinion, is pleased to confer upon him the rank of Ena. unatt., subject to the approval of the Secy. of State for India.

*Pub. Works Dep.—Head Quarters, Camp Lahore, Feb. 20.*—No. 24.—His Excellency the Governor-general is pleased to make the following promotions in the Department of Public Works:—

To be Executive Engineers of the 1st Class.—Capt. A. W. Garnett, engr., Kohat Division; Capt. C. Pollard, engr., Peshawur and Nowshera div.

To be Executive Engineers of the 2nd Class.—Capt. C. W. Nightingale, 18th N.I., Jullundur; Mr. J. O'Flaherty (C.E.), 24-Pergunnah's Embankments; Capt. A. G. Priestley, 41st N.I., 3rd div., Grand Trunk Road.

To be Executive Engineers of the 3rd Class.—Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, 8th div., Grand Trunk Road; Mr. W. W. Clarke (C.E.), on special duty in Gurhwal; Capt. S. H. J. Davies, 51st N.I., Rawul Pindee; Capt. J. Dawson, 43rd L.I., Ramghur div.; Lieut. E. Leeds, 47th N.I., Rangoon Cantonment; Lieut. C. S. Thomason, engr., North div. Ganges Canal; Lieut. J. M. Williams, 1st Madras Fusiliers, Martaban Province.

To be Executive Engineers of the 4th Class.—Mr. H. Garbett, 2nd div., Baree Doab Canal; Capt. E. N. Sandilands, H.M.'s 8th Foot, Attock div. Lahore and Peshawur Road; Mr. T. Wilson, Goojerat, ditto.

To be Assistant Engineers of the 1st Class.—Mr. P. Caffery, 1st subdiv., Husli Canal; Mr. J. L. Lennox, Rawul Pindee; Mr. W. B. Macrone, Lower Central div., Ganges Canal.

*March 2.*—No. 449.—Mr. C. Galbraith to act as dep. superint. of electric telegraphs in the N.W. Provinces, v. Mr. Harrington, resigned.

## THE LATE KOTAH CONTINGENT.

*Foreign Department, Camp Lahore, Feb. 21.*—No. 663.—The several details of artillery and infantry of the late Kotah Contingent, the Joudpore Legion, and the 7th regt. Gwalior Contingent, serving under com. of Capt. MacDonald, on special duty at Deoloe, were incorporated with Meena Battalion, on the 1st Jan., 1860.

No. 664.—Lieut. A. P. Mew, offic. adjt. Meywar Bheel Corps, arrived at Kherwara on 2nd inst., and assu. charge of his office on that date.

No. 667.—The serv. of Lieut. E. B. Ward and B. H. Smith, of the Oude Frontier Police, are placed at the disposal of the C. in C.

No. 675.—Asst.-surg. A. Day, of the I.N., assumed charge of med. dn. of Political Agency, Turkish Arabia, on 1st Dec.

## WOUNDS.

No. 224.—Under instructions from the right hon. the Secretary of State, it is directed that the right of an officer to a pension for wounds received in action under the operation of the G.O. No. 109 of Jan. 20, 1858, shall depend on the result of an examination by a Board of Army Medical Officers, to be made twelve months after the wound was received.

Officers examined within a twelvemonth from date of wound must be re-examined at the expiration of that period in order to establish their claim to pension.

No. 229 of 1860.—The following promotion is made:—

2nd regt. Eur. Lt. Cav.—Lieut. J. Cookerell to be capt. by brev. under operation of G.O. No. 217 of 1840, from Jan. 12, 1860, v. Capt. E. B. des Voeux, resign.

No. 230.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Lieut. J. C. Millar, late 29th N.I., cantonment joint mag. of Jullundur, date of arrival at Bombay, Feb. 9.

No. 231.—The undermentioned gentleman to be an asst.-surg. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service:—

Medical Dep.—Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald, date of arrival at Bombay Jan. 27, 1860.

No. 232.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave on m.c.:—

Maj. H. P. Burn, 4th Eur. regt., superint. of army clothing, has 15 mos. leave, under new regs.

No. 233.—Maj. H. J. Piercy, 49th N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 3 years, under old regs.

*Jan. 31.*—No. 374.—The servs. of Capt. C. C. Robertson, 11th Bengal N.I., are placed at disposal of the C. in C.

*Camp Reyah, Feb. 4.*—No. 421.—Capt. J. P. Nixon res. ch. of the office of political agent at Joudpore from Major Hall on the 14th ult.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Capt. Nixon, in G.O. No. 768, dated Dec. 23 last, is canc.

No. 437.—The appt. of Lieut. T. Wakefield, 33rd Madras N.I., to offic. as asst. commr. of 3rd class at Nagpore, in G.O. No. 753, dated Dec. 21 last, is canc.

*Camp Umritsar, Feb. 6.*—No. 441.—Mr. H. E. Wrottesley is app. an extra asst. commr. of the 3rd class in Nagpore.

*Fort William, Feb. 7.*—No. 405.—Capt. J. Stubbs, asst. commr. Hyderabad assigned districts, has privilege leave, for 1 mo., from 20th ult.

No. 406.—Capt. D. S. Barrow, district superint., Oude mily. police, has privilege leave, for 1 mo., to Calcutta.

No. 408.—Lieut. col. Barrow is app. to offic. as chief of police, in add. to his other duties.

Lieut. Dodd is app. to offic. as asst. to the chief of police.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Feb. 18.*—Mr. J. J. Grey, C.S., is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl. for a period of 1 year from date of embarkation.

*March 6.*—Mr. T. F. W. Smith, C.S., rep. qualified for the pub. serv., is att. to Bengal div. of prey. of Fort William.

Mr. W. T. Tucker, C.S., is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl., for 3 years, from date of embarkation.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Moreedkee, Feb. 23.*—Lieut. G. F. Blowers, 23rd Bombay N.I., assu. ch. of his office, app. as 2nd in com. of Malwa Bheel Corps, on July 20.

*Military Dept., Camp Garendia, Feb. 9.*—In cont. of G.O., dated Jan. 13, H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to announce the following further appointments of officers to the general staff of the force proc. from India to China:—

Lieut. col. T. Pattle, 1st drag. gds., to be a brigdr. of cav.

Lieut. col. C. P. B. Walker, 2nd drag. gds., to be asst. qrmr. to cav. brigade.

*Camp Shadera, Feb. 22.*—Col. E. W. Crofton, Roy. art., is app. to com. the art. with the British troops in China, with rank of brig. gen.

*Camp Goojranwalla, Feb. 26.*—Appointments:—

Punjab Irreg. Force, 3rd Punjab Cav.—Lieut. A. Vivian, offic. adjt. Puthan cav. regt., to offic. as second in com.

Puthan cav. regt.—Lieut. W. Wroughton, do. du., to offic. as adjt.

Lieut. A. J. C. Birch, H.M.'s 24th foot, to do du.

*Fort William, March 1.*—Appointments:—

Maj. R. Strachey, Bengal engra., consulting engr. to the govt. of India, to be also consulting engr. to the govt. of Bengal.

Capt. C. J. Hodgson, Bengal engra., to be consulting engr. to the govt. of N.W.P.

Capt. G. Sim, Bengal engra., to be consulting engr. to the govt. of the Punjab.

The above appts. are to have effect from the date on which the officers respectively ass. ch. of their offices.

## BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Military Dept., Fort William, Feb. 18.*—No. 193.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proceed to Eur. on leave m.c.:—

Lieut. F. T. Goldsworthy, 72nd N.I., for 15 mos., under old regs.

Capt. W. Irwin, 49th N.I., for 18 mos., under old regs.

No. 194.—Surg. H. J. Thornton, med. dept., is perm. to retire from the service on a pension of £365, from 16th inst.

*Feb. 20.*—No. 195.—The serv. of Maj. C. Douglas, the regt. of art., commissary of ordnance, are placed at disposal of home dept.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Feb. 25.*—Mr. L. S. Saunders, of the civ. serv., reported qualified for the public service, to N.W. provinces, the Punjab and Oude.

*Feb. 27.*—Appointment.—Asst. surg. G. W. Walter, Madras estab., to be dep. suptd. of settlement at Port Blair, in Andaman Islands, from 30th Oct. last.

*Feb. 18.*—The services of Hon. H. B. Devereux, judicial commr. of Mysore, are placed at disposal of Govt. of Bengal.

*Camp Lahore, Feb. 20.*—The govr. gen. is pleased to grant Mr. C. Wingfield, chief commr. of Oudh, priv. leave for 8 mos., from May 1.

No. 199.—The following promotions are made:—

Regiment of Artillery.—Capt. J. Abercrombie, dec., to be lieut. col. from Dec. 6, 1859, v. Lieut. col. T. J. W. Hungerford, dec.

Capt. R. Warburton, to be lieut. col. from 5th Jan., 1860, v. Capt. col. J. Abercrombie, dec., promoted.

Lieut. M. M. Fitzgerald, to be 2nd capt., from Feb. 10, 1860, v. 2nd Capt. W. J. Evans, dec.

4th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. G. A. Cuyler to be capt., and Ens. G. P. Cumming to be lieut. from Nov. 6, 1859, v. Capt. W. L. Reynolds, dec.

Capt. J. C. Griffith, regt. of art., is brought on the estab. of capt., v. Capt. R. Warburton, promoted.

Capt. C. H. Brownlow, 4th Eur. regt., who was promoted by brev. under operation of G.G.O., No. 267 of 1840, will rank as capt. in that regt. from Nov. 6, 1859.

No. 201.—Mr. F. H. Thomas, whose appointment as a cadet of inf. on this estab. was announced in G.O. No. 1837, Sept. 27, 1859, is admitted into the service as a cadet of inf., from 14th inst., and prom. to rank of ensign, leaving date of his commission for future adjustment.

No. 202.—Mr. C. O. W. Apperley, whose app. as a cadet of inf. on this estab. was announced in G.O. No. 1564, of Nov. 21, prescribed by existing regs., is admitted to the service as a cadet of inf., from 14th inst., and prom. to rank of ens., leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

*Military Dep., Fort William, Feb. 28.*—No. 206.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to pro. to Eur., on furl.:

Capt. H. D. Battye, 56th N.I., for 2 years, under new regs., embarking at Bombay.

Feb. 24.—No. 207.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to pro. to Eur., on leave of abs., on m.c.:

Capt. G. Newbolt, 81st N.I., and of commiss. accounts, for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 208.—The following proms. are made:

16th N.I.—Capt. N. B. Chamberlain to be maj., and Lieut. R. H. Tulloh, to be capt., fr. Feb. 11, v. Maj. T. J. Gardiner, ret.

No. 210.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:

Lieut. col. A. Wheatley, 4th Eur. L.C. Date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 12.

No. 211.—The servs. of Asst. surg. E. C. Thorp, civil, Hooghly, are, at his own req., replaced at the disp. of the rt. hon. the C. in C.

No. 212.—The servs. of Asst. surg. A. G. Crewe, civil, Nursingpore, are placed at the disp. of hon. the Lieut. gov. of Bengal.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Feb. 20.*—No. 391a.—Rev. J. F. A. Gavin has been perm. by the Secy. of State to return to du.

No. 392.—Appointment.—Maj. C. Douglas, of the regt. of art., to be dep. supert. of electric telegraphs in India.

Feb. 21.—No. 575.—Capt. M. Taylor, dep. commsnr. Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has leave on m.c., for 12 mo., to England; also six weeks' prep. leave.

No. 214.—The following proms. are made:

Med. Dept.—Asst. surg. G. K. Webb, to be surg., fr. 17th Feb., v. Surg. H. J. Thornton, ret.

Med. Dept.—Asst. surg. A. L. S. Campbell to be surg., from 24th Feb., v. Surg. C. Harland, ret.

No. 215.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:

Maj. J. Travers, 2nd N.I. Date of arr. at Bombay, 9th Feb., 1860.

Asst. surg. J. Brown. Date of arr. at Fort William, 22nd Feb., 1860.

No. 216.—The following order, issued by the Commissioner of the Province to the Nagpore Irregular Force, is confirmed:

No. 5, dated Feb. 2.—Permitting Maj. W. G. Arrow, of the 3rd inf., Nagpore Irreg. Force, to proc. to Bombay, from 10th inst., prep. to applying for leave on m.c. to Europe, under the new regs.

No. 217.—To be assist. surgs. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at the pres.; they are accordingly admitted into the service:

Medical Dept.—Messrs. C. F. Oldham, date of arr. Feb. 22.

Messrs. J. Richardson and A. P. Holmes, date of arr. at Fort William Feb. 23.

No. 218.—Admitted into the service and promoted to the rank of cornet, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment:

Cavalry.—Mr. A. W. R. Becher, date of arr. at Fort William Jan. 30.

No. 219.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:

Capt. H. C. Craigie, 1st Eur. L.C.; Lieut. J. H. T. Farquhar, 2nd Eur. L.C.; Lieut. J. B. Brander, 87th N.I.; Surg. J. McClelland, med. dept., date of arr. at Fort William Feb. 24.

No. 220.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proc. to Eur., on leave on m.c.:

Capt. J. E. L. Willows, 10th N.I., for 2 yrs., under old regs.

Lieut. J. Birney, eng., dep. superint., Eastern Jumna Canal, for 15 mos., under new regs.

*Fort William, Feb. 24.*—Lieut. col. L. Macqueen assu. charge of the office of offic. judicial commis. in Mysore on 7th inst.

Feb. 21.—East India Company.—Capt. F. S. Stanton, app. a dep. consulting eng. in the railway dept., in notification No. 21, of Jan. 30 last, assu. charge of his duties on 17th inst.

Feb. 22.—Lieut. F. A. Howes, Madras eng., offic. exec. eng., 2nd div. Great Deccan Road, is permitted, on account of ill-health, to resign his app. in public works dept. of the N.W.P.

*Military Dept., Fort William, Feb. 28.*—No. 213.—The following orders, issued by the hon. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab provs. in the milit. dept.:

No. 9.—Lahore, Jan. 7.—Leave of absence:

Lieut. G. D. Eales, 2nd in com., 2nd Belooch regt.,

fr. Dec. 15 to Feb. 15, on m.c., to Bombay, prep. to furl. to Eur., under new rules.

No. 10.—The servs. of Capt. H. Battye, 56th N.I., late in com. of a body of Pathan horse, are placed at disp. of H.E. the C. in C., with effect fr. 31st ult., the date of that officer's return from priv. leave.

No. 18.—The brigade order, dated Dec. 4, 1859, by Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, com. Punjab irreg. force, app. Lieut. H. W. Pitcher, do. du. with 1st Punjab inf., to offic. as adjt. of 3rd Punjab inf. as a temp. arrangement, is confirmed.

No. 14.—Asst. surg. J. R. Jackson to assu. med. ch. of detach. of the corps of guides, in add. to his present charge, with effect fr. Dec. 8, 1859, the date upon which the detachment arrived at Kohat, is confirmed.

3rd Regt. Punjab Cav.—No. 19, dated Jan. 11.—Lieut. J. S. Jarrett, do. du. officer, to offic. as adjt. in room of Lieut. Burton (confirmed).

*Fort William, March 8.*—The Hon. the Pres. in Council is pleased to notify the following arrangements in the Pegu commission, consequent upon the death of Capt. D'Oyly:

Lieut. C. W. Street, asst. commr., Pongday (Prome dist.), to be asst. commr., Ngathaing Khyoung (Bassein dist.)

Mr. D. F. Lonsdale, Extra asst. commr. (Tsanway), Tharrawaddy dist., to be asst. commr. Pongday.

Mr. J. Treacey, collr. of customs, Toungoo, to be extra asst. commr., Tsanway.

Mr. R. H. Kinchant to be collr. of customs, Toungoo.

Lieut. A. G. Duff, asst. commr., made over charge of his duties as asst. commr., Ngathaing Khyoung, to Mr. W. Bell, extra asst. commr., Bassein, on Sept. 24, 1859.

Lieut. A. G. Duff received charge of the duties of asst. commr., Thayetmyo, on Oct. 5, 1858, from Capt. C. P. Hildebrand.

Lieut. C. W. Street, asst. commr., Pongday, made over charge of his duties, on Sept. 21, 1859, to Maj. D. Brown, dep. commr., Proms, and received charge of the office of asst. commr. at Ngathaing Khyoung from Mr. Extra asst. commr. W. Bell, on Sept. 28 last.

Lieut. C. W. Street, app. to offic. as asst. commr. in Pegu, is confirmed in his app. as a permanent arrangement, with effect from Jan. 18, 1859.

Capt. C. P. Hildebrand, asst. commr., Thayetmyo, received charge of his office as dep. commr., Tharrawaddy, from Mr. Extra asst. commr. Lonsdale, on Oct. 9, 1859.

Mr. D. F. Lonsdale received charge of the asst. commr.'s office at Pongday on Dec. 19, 1859, from Maj. Brown, dep. commr. of Proms.

Mr. J. Treacy, coll. of customs, Toungoo, delivered over charge of his office to Lieut. M. Lloyd on Dec. 7, 1859.

Mr. J. Treacy received charge of the office of extra asst. commr., Tsanway, on Jan. 1.

Mr. R. H. Kinchant received charge of the office of coll. of customs, Toungoo, from Lieut. M. Lloyd, on Jan. 8, 1860.

Mar. 6.—Lieut. Ward, Oude frontier police, has leave for 14 days, in ext. of leave granted him in G.O. dated Feb. 9 last, No. 447.

Capt. M. Taylor, dep. commr., Hyderabad assigned districts, made over charge of his office to Mr. L. Ricketts, asst. commr., on Feb. 16 last.

The Hon. the Pres. in Council is pleased to grant Maj. J. Mackenzie, offic. agent to the Gov. gen. at Moorshedabad, leave for 1 mo. to Calcutta.

*Mil. Dept., Fort William, March 6.*—No. 237.—Lieut. J. S. Ogilvie, 48th N.I., dep. asst. comy. gen., has leave for 6 weeks fr. 1st inst., to Pres., prep. to leave on m.c. to Eur., under new regs.

No. 238.—The underment. officers are permitted to proc. to Eur. on m.c.:

Capt. G. Gordon, 50th N.I., comdt. 1st Sikh inf., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. J. S. Robinson, 1st Eur. L.C., for 18 mo., under new regs.

March 2.—No. 222.—The underment. officers are perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave, m.c.:

Lieut. W. H. Macnaghten, 5th Eur. L.C., for 18 mos., under new regs.

Lieut. A. Bruce, 28th N.I., for 18 mos., under new regs.

No. 223.—The underment. warrant officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave, m.c.:

Conductor W. Skeaf, of the ordnance commissariat dept., for 15 mos.

No. 229.—The following promotion is made:

2nd Regt. Eur. L.C.—Lieut. J. Cockerell to be capt. by brev., fr. Jan. 12, v. Capt. E. B. Des Vœux, resigned.

No. 230.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:

Lieut. J. C. Millar, late 29th N.I., cantonment jt. mag. of Jullundur, date of arr. at Bombay, Feb. 9.

No. 231.—Her Majesty has been pleased to app. the underment. gentleman to be an asst. surg. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at presy. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service:

Medical Dept.—Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald; date of arr. at Bombay, Jan. 27.

No. 232.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave, m.c.:

Maj. H. P. Burn, 4th Eur. regt., superint. of army clothing, and member military finance commission, for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 233.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on furl.:

Maj. H. J. Piercy, 49th N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 243.—Lieut. H. B. Chalmers, 27th N.I., asst. comy. gen., has leave for 1 mo., from 9th inst., to pres., prep. to leave to Eur., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 244.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur., on m.c.:

Capt. R. C. Lawrence, 78th N.I., mily. secy. to Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 247.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be an asst. surg. in H.M.'s Indian mily. forces at pres. of Bengal; he is accordingly admitted to the serv.:

Medical Dept.—Mr. J. M. Cameron; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 27.

No. 248.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur., on furl.:

J. A. Tytler, 66th or Goorka L.I. regt., for 2 years, under new regs.

By order of the Hon. the Pres. in Council:

March 1.—Mr. E. F. Harrison assumed charge of the office of civil auditor, Madras, from Mr. W. Waterfield, on the 18th ult.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Feb. 18.—Mr. J. D. Gordon, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Tipperah, making over office to Mr. A. B. Falcon, who will offic. as mag. and coll. of Noacolly, until the arr. of Mr. G. A. Pepper.

Mr. G. A. Pepper to offic. as mag. and coll. of Noacolly.

Mr. J. D. Ward to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Chittagong.

Mr. T. F. Larkins to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Mymensing.

Feb. 21.—Mr. W. J. Money to be superint. of survey, 4th or western div., and to exercise full powers of a coll. in districts of Jessore, Furreedpore, Pubna, Backergunge, 24 pergunnahs, and the sunderbunds.

Mr. S. Nation, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Backergunge, is trans. to Tipperah, in which district he will exercise the powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag.

Feb. 1.—Leave of absence:—Mr. W. O'Neil, special asst. engr., for 12 mo., on m.c., including the period already allowed him on that account.

Feb. 20.—Mr. E. B. Godfrey, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Shahabad, is trans. to Backergunge, in which district he will exercise powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag.

Feb. 24.—Mr. C. J. Powlett to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Backergunge.

Feb. 16.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. J. Combe, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Shahabad, for 1 mo., on m.c.

Feb. 17.—Mr. J. Bean, sub dep. opium agent of Monghyr, for 6 weeks, to rejoin his appt.

Feb. 18.—Mr. R. Alexander, mag. and coll. of Purneah, for 8 mo., under new rules, making over ch. of his offices to the offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Mr. A. Smith, who will offic. as mag. and coll. of Purneah.

Mr. J. W. Furrell, in ch. of subdiv. of Jungpore, for 2 mo., under new rules, making over charge of the subdiv. to the mag. of Moorshedabad.

Feb. 15.—The servs. of Maj. C. Douglas are placed at disposal of govt. of India in mily. dept.

Feb. 16.—The servs. of Asst. surg. E. C. Thorp are placed at disposal of the govt. of India in mily. dept.

Feb. 21.—Mr. R. F. Hutchinson to be registrar of deeds and marriage registrar in Shahabad.

Feb. 22.—Mr. J. Macleod, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Sarun, is vested with special powers of an asst. to a mag.

Mr. W. G. L. Lane to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Beerbhoom.

Feb. 21.—Capt. R. T. Leigh, junior asst. to commr. of Arracan at Akyab, has leave for 1 mo.

Feb. 27.—Mr. E. Jackson to be civil and sess. judge of Midnapore.

Mr. G. P. Leycester to be civil and sess. judge of Shahabad.

Feb. 28.—Mr. W. L. Heeley to the charge of sub div. of Jajipore.

Feb. 29.—Mr. R. H. Russell to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Tipperah.

March 6.—Lieut. W. Phaire to be a junr. asst. to the commr. of Assam.

Feb. 25.—Leave of absence.—Capt. J. L. Nation, commdt. 9th Bengal police batt., for 10 days, prep. to sea, in supersession of leave granted to him on 3rd inst.

Feb. 29.—Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, judge of Tipperah, for 1 mo., prep. to retiring from the serv.

Appointment.—Feb. 22.—Mr. C. F. Harvey to offic. as magist. and collr. of Furreedpore.

Feb. 25.—Mr. F. H. Pellew, assist. to magist. and collr. of Cuttack, is vested with powers of a dep. collr., to try cases in that dist.

Mr. E. G. Man, dep. magist. and dep. collr. of Tir-



hoot, is transferred to charge of subdiv. of Nurail, and to exercise special powers of an assist. to a magist., in Jessore and Furreedpore.

Leave of absence.—Feb. 22.—Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw, magist. and collr. of Furreedpore, for 4 weeks, prep. to Eur. on furl.

Mr. F. A. Dalrymple, collr. of Dinagepore, for 15 mos., on m.c., under new rules.

Feb. 28.—Mr. J. Cockburn, dep. magist., under dacoity commr. at Jessore, for 3 mos., on m.c.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

*Judicial Dept., Camp Roorkie, Feb. 7.—No. 311a.*—Priv. leave for 1 mo. is granted to Mr. Pollock, offg. mag. and coll. of Benares, fr. 10th inst., Mr. Pollock to make over ch. of office to Mr. E. J. Jenkinson.

*Camp Dehra Dhoon, Feb. 11.—No. 7aa.—Dr. F. Corbyn, civ. asst. surg. of Bareilly, to afford med. aid to the civ. station of Budaon.*

*Revenue Dept., Roorkie, Feb. 7.—No. 85a.*—Prep. leave for 1 mo. fr. 15th inst. is granted to Mr. J. G. Ross, dep. coll. and mag. of Boolundshuhur, who is about to res. the serv. and proc. to England.

*Judicial Dept., Camp Dehra Dhoon, Feb. 14.—No. 36aa.*—Dr. Webster, 1st regt. Madras N.I., is appd. to civ. med. ch. of dist. of Hoshungabad, with retrospective effect fr. Jan. 20.

*Camp Hurdwar, Feb. 18.—No. 56.*—Priv. leave fr. 7th inst. to April 15 next, is granted to Dr. Wilson. Civ. asst. surg. of Jubbulpore, Dr. Heard, of the Madras horse art., is appd. to offic. for Dr. Wilson.

*No. 63aa.*—Priv. leave of abs. for 1 mo. and 15 days is granted to Mr. W. P. Masson, civ. and sess. judge of Allahabad, fr. date on which he may avail himself of the same, making over ch. of the current duties of his office to the principal sudder ameen, who will conduct them dur. his abs.

*No. 66aa.*—Mr. W. C. Turner, C.S., having returned fr. leave, is reposted as an asst. to Benares div.

*No. 70aa.*—Mr. D. M. Gardner, C.S., who is reported qualified for the public serv., is posted to Agra div.

#### COMMITTEES OF EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.

*Military Dept., Camp Busera, Feb. 24.—No. 180a.*—The following order, by H. E. the Gov. gen. in the mil. dept., is published for general information.

*Dec. 22, 1859.—No. 53 of 1859.*—At the recommendation of the board of examiners, Fort William, H. E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to cancel that portion of G.O. by the Gov. gen. No. 9, dated Oct. 31, 1859, which directs that special committees of examination in the native languages be held April 10 next, in addition to the usual half-yearly examinations, which are to take place on Jan. 10 and July 10, 1860, and in lieu thereof, H. E. directs that the usual half-yearly examination of Jan. 10 next shall be dispensed with, and that the special examination ordered to be held on April 10 shall, instead, be held on March 10 next.

*Railway Dept., Feb. 4.—No. 3.*—Leave of abs., on m.c., is granted to Mr. C. Mayne, c.e., asst. in Rohilcund railway survey, for 3 mo.

The serv. of Mr. C. Mayne are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India, fr. date of expiry of above leave.

*Mil. Dept., Camp Poor, Feb. 23.—Lieut. A. H. Bramley, do. du. with yeomanry levies in the Mynpoorie district, is app. to offic. as comdt. of Moozuilnugger district batt. dur. abs. of Lieut. A. S. Heathcote, temp. placed at disposal of the Govt. of India in mil. dept., and subject to his passing the prescribed exam. on 10th prox.*

*Appointments.—Lieut. A. B. E. Thomas, adjt. of the Agra div. mil. police, N.W.P., is app. to offic. as comdt. of Muttra district batt. dur. abs. of Lieut. Noble.*

*Lieut. G. F. I. Graham, adjt. of Etawa district mil. police, is app. to offic. as adjt. of Agra div. mil. police dur. abs. of Lieut. A. B. E. Thomas.*

*Mr. W. Braybrooke, adjt. of Seonée district mil. police, is app. to offic. as adjt. of Jubbulpore div. of mil. police.*

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

*General Dept., No. 368, dated Feb. 6.—Transfer.*—The servs. of Mr. C. Lindsay, Assist. commr. Goorgaon, are placed at disposal of the chief commr. of Oudh.

*General Dept., No. 379, dated Feb. 6.—Posting.*—Rev. A. Horsburgh, assist. chaplain, has been posted to Dehra Ishmael Khan.

*Erratum.*—In the Punjab Order, of Feb. 1, transferring Mr. G. R. Elsmie, assist. commr., from Dehra Ghazee Khan to Lahore—for Lahore read Ferozepore.

*Pub. Works Dept., No. 263, dated Feb. 10.—Appointment.*—Mr. D. Crawford has, with the sanction of the Supreme Govt., been app. a probationary assist. engr. in the Punjab dept. public works.

*General Dept., No. 403, dated Feb. 11.—Transfer.*

—Lieut. R. G. Sandeman, assist. commr., from Goorjranwalla to Mooltan.

*No. 408, dated Feb. 11.—Posting.*—Mr. R. T. Burney, assist. commr., is posted to the Goorjranwalla district.

*No. 412, dated Feb. 11.—The services of the Rev. E. J. Tandy, assist. chaplain, have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt.*

*No. 413, dated Feb. 11.—Rev. E. J. Tandy, assist. chaplain, is posted to Campbellpore.*

*No. 29, dated Jan. 18.—Leave of absence.*—Major R. C. Lawrence, sec. to Govt., Punjab milit. dept., and supdt. cantonment police, is perm. to proceed to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur. on m.c., from such date in Feb. as he may avail himself of the indulgence, to date of sailing of the steamer on which he may embark.

*Dr. H. W. Bellew, assist. surg., in med. charge of guide corps, is app. civil surg. at Murree, with effect from date he was relieved of his present appointment.*

*No. 107, dated Jan. 17.—Transfers.*—Capt. W. S. Oliphant, exec. engr., Gwalior, is transferred to Punjab as exec. engr. of the 3rd class, under orders from the Supreme Govt.

*Lahore, Jan. 21.—No. 31.—The Kohat station order, dated Dec. 14, 1859, by Maj. Lambert, comdng., directing Lieut. G. A. Way, 3rd Punjab inf., to act as station staff during absence of Lieut. Craster, art., who has proceeded on field service, is confirmed.*

*No. 32.—The Dera Ghazee Khan station order, dated Dec. 14, 1859, by Maj. L. S. Hough, comdng., appng. Lieut. H. S. Jarrett, 3rd Punjab cav., station staff officer, in room of Lieut. J. P. Burton, 3rd Punjab cav., confirmed.*

*No. 37.—The div. order, issued by Maj. gen. C. A. Windham, comdng. the Lahore div., dated 7th inst., directing Assist. surg. H. W. Robinson, in temp. med. charge, 3rd Punjab cav., to assume med. charge of 2nd Belooch regt., on being relieved from his present duties by Assist. surg. W. Delprat, is confirmed.*

*No. 45.—The brigade order, dated Jan. 16, by Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, comdng. Punjab irreg. force, directing Lieut. Pitcher, offic. adjt., 3rd Punjab inf., to rejoin his substantive appointment of "doing duty officer" with the 1st Punjab inf., consequent on arrival of Capt. Orchard, offic. 2nd in command, confirmed.*

*No. 43.—Lahore brig. order, dated Meean Meer, Jan. 23, 1860, by Col. A. C. Errington, comdng., placing the services of Assist. surg. S. C. Courtney, 3rd Eur. light cav., at disposal of lieut. gov. of Punjab, from 25th inst., for the purpose of affording med. aid to his honour, during his stay in camp, is confirmed.*

*Leave of absence.*—Capt. J. M. Mackenzie, 58th N.I., will offic. as cantonment joint mag., during the abs. of Capt. Bartlett.

*Lahore, Feb. 8.—Umballa Div.—No. 55.—The Lahore brig. order, dated 1st Feb., 1860, by Maj. gen. C. A. Windham, comdng., appt. Asst. surg. G. C. Chesney, doing du. with the 2nd brig. horse art., to temp. med. ch. of Pathan regt. of cav., from 1st Feb., v. Asst. surg. R. C. Chundra, transf. to med. ch. of 11th Punjab inf., is confirmed.*

*Gen. Dept., Feb. 13.—No. 431.—Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, asst. commr., Delhi, is transf. to the Goorgaon dist.*

*Lieut. R. H. Hudleston, asst. commr., Dehra Ishmael Khan, is transf. to the Huzara dist.*

*Public Works Dept., Feb. 15.—No. 288.—Promotion.*

*Lieut. C. H. Luard, engr. prob. asst. engr., and dep. superint. Western Jumma canals, is prom. to the grade of asst. engr., from 17th Jan., 1860.*

*Gen. Dept., Feb. 13.—No. 18.—Leave of absence.*—Mr. J. W. McNabb, asst. commr. in the Punjab, has two months' leave on m.c., in exten.

*Gen. Dept., Feb. 17.—Leave of absence.*—That portion of the Punjab order, 4th Jan., by which 15 mo. leave to England, on m.c., was granted to Capt. P. Maxwell, offic. dep. commr. of Moozuilurgurb, is hereby cancelled.

*Gen. Dept., Feb. 17.—No. 463.—Appointment.*—Mr. C. W. P. Watis is appt. an asst. commr. of 3rd class in the Punjab, and posted to the Ferozepore dist.

*Lahore, Feb. 18.—No. 62.—The regtl. order, dated 24th ult., by Lieut. col. G. Gordon, comdng. 1st Sikh inf., making over com. of corps to Capt. M. R. Somerville, second in com., consequent on his own dept. on leave, is confirmed.*

*No. 63.—The Bunnoo station order, dated 6th Feb., by Brev. col. B. F. Tytler, comdng., appg. Lieut. F. J. Keen, station staff officer, v. Lieut. F. J. N. Mackenzie, 9th irreg. cav., who vacates on the march of his regt. to Mooltan, is confirmed.*

*3rd Sikh Inf.—No. 66.—Appointment.*—The regt. order, dated 31st Jan., 1860, by Capt. R. Renny, comdng., app. Lieut. T. P. Harrison to offic. as second in com., in add. to his other duties, dur. abs. of Lieut. T. L. Roberts, directed to join his regt. under orders for China, is confirmed.

*No. 68.—The brig. order, dated 31st Jan., by Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, comdng. Punjab irreg. force, appt. Lieut. H. W. Pitcher, doing du. with 1st Punjab inf., to act as adj. of 4th Punjab inf.*

*No. 69.—Leave of absence.*—Capt. H. Hayley, 69th N.I., capt. of police, Dera Ismail Khan, has 8 weeks' leave, on m.c., from 12th prox., to Bombay, prep. to furl.

*General Dept., Feb. 21.—No. 484.—Leave of absence.*—Mr. H. E. Perkins, personal asst. to financial comr. of the Punjab, has 6 mos' leave, together with the usual prep. leave from the date of his dep.

*Revenue Dept., Feb. 21.—No. 281.—Mr. T. L. Barlow, patrol of the Punjab customs, has 5 mos. and 15 days' leave fr. May 7.*

*General Dept., Feb. 21.—No. 482.—Transfers.*—Mr. A. J. S. Donald, extra asst. commr., fr. Sirsa to Shahpore district.

*No. 486.—Mr. D. C. McNabb, asst. commr., fr. Jhelum to Shahpore dist.*

*No. 488.—Mr. L. Cowan, extra asst. commr., fr. the Leia to the Goorgaon dist.*

*Feb. 28.—No. 554.—Lieut. J. S. Tighe, asst. commr. of Mooltan, has 1 mos' leave.*

*Feb. 29.—No. 560.—Transfer.*—Mr. C. W. P. Watts, asst. commr., from the Ferozepore to the Jung district.

*Feb. 28.—No. 545.—Capt. G. M. Battye, asst. commr. Punjab, rep. his return to India fr. 15 mos' furl. m.c., on Feb. 12.*

*Public Works Dept., Feb. 21.—No. 327.—The servs. of Capt. E. N. Sandilands and A. R. Bayley, asst. exc. officers of the Lahore and Peshawar road, are placed at disposal of the C. in C.*

*Lahore, Feb. 21.—No. 72.—The Bunnoo station order, dated Feb. 8, by Capt. J. P. W. Campbell, comdng., directing Asst. surg. G. Farrell to receive med. ch. of No. 1 Punjab lt. field batt. and wing of 2nd Punjab cav. from such date, in add. to his other duties, consequent on the departure of Asst. surg. A. R. Waghorn with his regt., is confirmed.*

*No. 73.—The brigade order, dated Feb. 8, by Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, com. Punjab irreg. force, app. Lieut. J. Gillespie, 4th Punjab cav., to act as 2nd in com. of 5th Punjab cav., in room of Lieut. C. E. Goddard, ordered to rejoin his own regt., H.M.'s 87th Royal Irish fus., proc. on serv. to China, confirmed.*

*No. 74.—The Dera Ismail Khan station order, dated Jan. 31, by Capt. G. H. Waller, com., directing Asst. surg. T. McSheehy, 7th roy. fus., to rec. med. ch. of No. 3 Punjab lt. field batt., is confirmed.*

*No. 78.—The servs. of Capt. T. G. Souter, of H.M.'s 8th foot, late in command of a body of Tawannah horse, are placed at disp. of the C. in C.*

*General Dept., Feb. 24.—No. 524.—Transfers.*—The servs. of Mr. B. Temple, comr. of the Lahore div., are placed at disp. of the Supreme Govt.

*Mr. T. D. Forsyth, offic. comr. of Hissar, to offic. as comr. of Lahore div.*

*Mr. E. L. Brandreth, comr. of Hissar, and offic. comr. of Delhi, to perform the duties of comr. of both divisions (temp.).*

*Feb. 25.—No. 536.—The serv. of the Rev. R. Panting, chapl. of Sealkote, are placed at disposal of Govt. of N.W.P.*

*No. 535.—Appointment.*—Maj. G. Hutchinson, offic. mil. sec. to the Punjab Govt., is app. to offic. as superint. of cantonment police, in room of Maj. R. C. Lawrence, on leave. Major Hutchinson received charge from Col. Lawrence on the 20th inst.

*No. 537.—Posting.*—Rev. W. W. Phelps is app. chapl. of Sealkote.

*Lahore, Feb. 25.—No. 79.—Appointment.*—Maj. G. Hutchinson, of engns., mil. sec. to chief commr., Oude, is app. offic. mil. sec. to Punjab Govt. during abs. on furl. of Maj. R. C. Lawrence, with effect fr. 20th inst.

*No. 81.—The Dera Ghazee Khan station order, dated Feb. 1, by Maj. L. B. Jones, comg., directing Mr. J. R. Deane, in med. ch. of 3rd Punjab inf., to relieve Asst. surg. H. W. Robinson of the med. ch. of the gaol and civil estab., is confirmed.*

*No. 82.—The Abbottabad station order, dated Jan. 28, by Maj. O. E. Rothney, comg., directing the foll. apps., consequent on the return to the station of the 4th Sikh inf. from field service, is confirmed:—*

*Lieut. G. B. Stainforth, adjt. 4th Sikh inf., is re-appointed station staff.*

*Surg. H. B. Buckle, 4th Sikh inf., will resume med. ch. of Hurrepore gaol and Abbottabad dispensary fr. Asst. surg. G. W. Clemenger, Huzara Goorkha battalion.*

*Feb. 27.—No. 85.—Leave of absence.*—Brev. maj. F. W. Lambert, offic. comdt. 1st Punjab inf., has 2 mo. leave fr. March 1, or fr. such date as he may avail himself of it, to proc. to Bombay, m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur., under old rules.

*Feb. 29.—No. 87.—The Sealkote station order dated Feb. 18, 1860, by Lieut. col. C. W. Thompson, comg., directing Lieut. A. Tulloch, under orders for service with 11th Punjab inf., to make over charge of Lahore inf. depot to Capt. C. Jackson, late 89th N.I., is confirmed as a temp. arrangement.*

*No. 89.—1st Punjab Cav.—The regtl. order dated Feb. 19, by Lieut. col. W. T. Hughes, comg., directing Lieut. H. B. Hanna to offic. as adjt. of the regt., as a temp. arrangement, v. Lieut. W. C. Anderson, on service, is confirmed.*

*Jan. 31.—Lieut. R. Clifford, acting temp. 2nd in com., 2nd Punjab cav., to offic. as perm. doing duty officer, from Oct. 15, 1859.*

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head-quarters, Camp Umritsir, Feb. 8.*—Pres. div. order dated 26th ult., app. Lieut. W. E. M. B. Ramsay late 17th, and attached to 73rd N.I., to do du. with 19th Punjab inf.

By Capt. G. C. Lambert, com. 1st Eur. Bengal fus., dated 27th ult., app. Lieut. J. Morland to act as adj., in room of Lieut. H. M. Wemyss.

By Col. Lennox, comdg. at Berhampore, dated 5th ult., appg. Capt. A. G. Nedham, late 74th N.I., to be station staff, v. Lieut. D. Ross.

Nagode station ord., dated 5th and 6th ult., the former appg. Asst. surg. J. J. Henry, H.M.'s 43rd L.I., to med. ch. of Alexander's horse; and the latter directing that officer to afford med. aid also to a detach. 17th Punjab inf. and to the Bijnore levy.

By Maj. H. B. Stevens, comdg. the regt. of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, dated 1st inst., directing Lieut. H. L. Hawkins to proc. to Umballah and offic. as adjt. to right wing of the regt. during its separation from regimental head qrs.

Lahore brig. ord., dated 1st inst., trans. Asst. surg. R. C. Chandra from med. ch. of Pathan regt. of cav. to that of the 11th Punjab inf., and appg. Asst. surg. G. C. Chesnaye, do. du. with 2nd brig. horse art., to temp. med. ch. of Pathan cav.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Lahore, Feb. 16.*—Capt. W. H. Knight, of H.M.'s 48th foot, is app. to offic. as dep. asst. q. mr. gen. at Allahabad, as a temp. arrangement, v. Maj. W. D. Macdonald.

The undermentioned officers are directed to do du. with the corps specified:—

Lieut. C. M. Boswell, late 23rd N.I., 16th Punjab inf.

Ensign H. A. Plowden, of the late 51st N.I., Murray's Jat horse.

The following order is, with the sanction of govt., confirmed:—

Rohilcund f. f. order, dated April 8, 1858, appg. Capt. C. W. Earle, H.M.'s 2nd batt. rifle brig., to be dep. judge adv. gen. to the force.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Dabepore, Feb. 10.*—Lieut. R. F. Godby, 2nd in comm. of 1st Sikh irreg. cav., is permitted to res. his acting appt. with 2nd regt. Hodson's horse, and directed to rejoin the former corps.

Leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff.—Capt. F. T. Goldsworthy, maj. of brig., Lucknow, from Feb. 3 to March 15, to pres., on m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur.

Engineers.—Brev. maj. F. R. Maunsell, comdg. sappers and miners, one month from date of his departure from Roorkee, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., under new rules.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Lahore, Feb. 11.*—With the sanction of govt., Brev. maj. J. H. Maxwell, corps of engr., is app. to comm. sappers and miners dur. leave of Brev. maj. F. R. Maunsell.

The following officers are app. to do du. with the corps specified, and directed to join forthwith:—

Ens. C. N. Hodgson, on the general list, 18th Punjab inf., at Gondah.

Lieut. J. H. W. Osborne, late 44th N.I., Allypore levy.

Lieut. C. L. Woodruffe, late 68th N.I., 22nd Punjab inf.

Surg. M. Ainger is app. to med. ch. of 32nd N.I., at Dorundah, while Surg. H. N. Elton may remain att. to recruit depot at Barrackpore.

Lieut. H. M. Wemyss, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., is app. to offic. as maj. of brig. at Lucknow, v. Capt. F. T. Goldsworthy.

Leave of absence:—

5th Eur. L.C.—Capt. J. L. Robinson, from March 1 to May 31, to Bhawalpore and Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur.

2nd E. B. Fus.—Lieut. G. A. Bishop, from Jan. 28 to Feb. 28, to pres., prep. to leave to sea, on m.c.

66th, or Goorka L.I. Regt.—Capt. J. A. Tytler, from Feb. 20 to April 20, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur.

Feb. 13.—Col. J. K. McCausland, app. a brigdr. of 1st class on the estab., by G.O. of 4th inst., is posted to Gwalior district, to join his comm. without delay.

Brev. col. C. S. Maling, late 18th N.I., lately ret. from England, is directed to do general duty at Umballah.

## TRANSFERS TO FANE'S HORSE.

With reference to G.O. of 8th inst., making transfers to Fane's horse, it is notified that the transfers directed from the 1st Punjab cav. and 4th Sikh irreg. cav., will take effect from the 1st and 10th ult. respectively, the dates on which the men volunteered.

The following officers are confirmed in their appointments, in succ. to Lieut. G. C. Rowcroft, proceeded on furlough:—

Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regt.—Lieut. W. Winson, officg. 2nd in com.

Lieut. J. C. Miller, offic. adjt.

Lieut. G. W. C. Plowden, offic. adjt., 3rd Bengal Eur. L.C., is confirmed in his appt.

Asst. surg. G. H. Daly is, at his own request, rem. from 1st regt. of Hodson's horse, and app. to med. ch. of Fane's horse.

Asst. surg. C. A. Poole is app. to med. ch. of 1st regt. Hodson's horse, v. Daly.

Vet. surgs. G. Kettlewell, lately returned from Eng., and J. Field, att. to 2nd tr. 3rd brig. Bengal h. art., are posted, the former to 1st Sikh irreg. cav., and the latter to Fane's horse, which they will respectively join forthwith, by dawk, at the public expense.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Lahore, Feb. 14.*—Capt. C. M. Pym, H.M.'s 75th foot, is to be relieved from duty with 16th Punjab inf., and directed to join his own corps.

Lieut. H. A. Pakenham, 55th N.I., passed prescr. colloq. exam. on 31st ult.

Leave of absence:—

1st Eur. L.C.—Lieut. J. S. Robinson, fr. Feb. 1 to April 1, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Late 30th N.I.—Brev. maj. J. Morrisson, fr. Feb. 23 to May 23, to Calcutta, prep. to furl., under new rules. This cancels the leave granted in G.O. Nov. 11 last.

Ross' Camel Corps.—Capt. C. Andrews, for 6 mos., fr. 6th ult., to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c., under new rules.

By Lieut. col. J. C. Guise, comdg. a field force, dated Nov. 24 last, appg. Capt. J. A. Tytler, 66th or Goorka L.I. regt., to act as postmaster to the force.

The following Sirhind div. orders, directing med. arrangements, are confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 12.—Asst. surg. A. C. C. DeRenzy, dg. du. with H.M.'s 27th regt., to proc. in med. ch. of 2nd tr. 3rd brigade horse art., under orders for Jubbulpore.

Dated 30th idem.—Asst. surg. J. N. Bell, M.D., in med. ch. of Kussowlie depot, to take ch. of 21st comp. royal engrs., at Dughahie, in add. to his other duties, as a temp. arrangement.

Asst. surg. J. Hooper to join the head quarters of the 1st European Bengal fus. in med. ch. of the depot of that regt.

By Brigdr. gen. Sir R. Napier, comdg. Gwalior div., dated 11th ult., making over command of div. and the station of Morar, fr. the 12th idem, to Col. W. W. Davidson, consequent on his own departure to accompany the expedition to China.

Futtlighur station order, dated 11th ult., appg. Lieut. F. J. Stephenson, 3rd Eur. regt., to be station interp., v. Lieut. R. Ouseley, with effect fr. Dec. 21 last.

Presy. div. order dated 12th ult., directg. Lieut. F. R. A. B. Constable, of the late 69th N.I., to do du. with East Indian regt., v. Lieut. C. A. Munro.

By Capt. T. W. Seager, comdg. East Indian regt., dated 12th ult., appg. Lieut. G. D. Crawford, do. du., to act as adjt., as a temp. arrangement, and Lieut. and adjt. C. H. Griffin to continue to act as 2nd in com., only dur. time the former may offic. as adjt.

Sealkote station order, dated 13th ult., directing Surg. M. McN. Rind to afford med. aid to detach. 4th N.I., arrived fr. Noorpoor.

Presy. div. order, dated 19th ult., directing the following med. arrangements:—

Placing the servs. of Asst. surg. J. B. S. Brown, returned fr. furl., at the disposal of the superintdg. surg. Sirhind circle; and Asst. surg. P. O'Brien, returned fr. furl., at the disposal of the officer comdg. at Saugor.

Rae Bareilly station order dated 20th ult., directing Asst. surg. D. W. Lawlor, H.M.'s 38th regt., to take med. ch. of right wing 1st regt. Hodson's horse, in add. to his other duties.

The following Gondah station orders are confirmed:—

Dated Nov. 5.—Apptg. Lieut. and adj. O. T. Burne, H.M.'s 20th regt., to act as station staff.

Dated Dec. 24.—Re-appt. Lieut. and adj. Burne to act as station staff, in room of Lieut. C. G. Robinson, Bengal art.

Dated Dec. 26.—Directing Asst. surg. A. H. Hilson, 18th Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to detach. 2nd regt. Hodson's horse.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Lieut. col. J. C. Guise, comdg. a field force, dated the 5th Dec. last, appt. Asst. surg. G. H. Ray, 8th irreg. cav., to act as post mr. to the force, from 4th idem, v. Capt. Tytler.

Lucknow brig. order dated 15th Dec. last, directing Lieut. G. W. Thompson, Bengal art., arr. with a detach. of recruits by bullock train, to pro. and rejoin his comp. at Meerut.

Goruckpore station order dated 15th Dec. last, appt. Capt. M. Browne, H.M.'s 13th Lt. inf., to act as station staff, consequent on the abolition of the Goruckpore and Trans-Gogra brig. com.

Sirhind div. order dated 22nd Dec. last, directing Vet. surg. J. Field to pro. in vet. ch. of 2nd troop 3rd brig. horse art., under orders for Jubbulpore.

Nowgong station order dated 30th Dec. last, appt. Lieut. C. W. Cragg, acting adjt., 4th irreg. cav., to act as station staff, as a temp. arrang., in room of Capt. W. J. Morris.

By Maj. G. G. Dennis, comdg. 1st Eur. Bengal fus., dated 13th ult., directing Lieut. H. M. Wemyss to act as adjt., v. Lieut. H. Maxwell.

By Capt. R. J. F. Hickey, comdg. 17th irreg. cav., dated 19th ult., directing Lieut. B. C. Urquhart, 2nd in com., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, with effect from 12th Dec., 1859.

By Brigd. M. Smith, comdg. in Fort William, dated 19th ult., directing the undermentioned young officers to do du. with the corps specified:—

Ens. C. E. D. Branson, on the gen. list (inf.), H.M.'s 88th regt.

Ens. H. Carter, late 14th N.I., H.M.'s 35th regt.

Allahabad brig. order dated 20th ult., directing Asst. surg. C. Smith, Madras rifles, to afford med. aid to a party of convicts pro. to pres. with Madras column.

Peshawur div. order dated 20th ult., appt. Asst. surg. J. R. Johnson to med. ch. of 58th N.I., v. Asst. surg. R. Parker, 17th irreg. cav.

Benares station order dated 22nd ult., directing Lieut. T. Bowen, H.M.'s 6th regt., to take charge of Benares depot from Lieut. the Hon. R. P. Vereker, 2nd batt. 60th royal rifles.

Meerut station order dated 24th ult., directing Vet. surg. I. Bicknell, 1st brig. horse art., to afford prof. aid to horses of the detach. 3rd N.L.C., with effect from 1st idem, in room of Vet. surg. of the 2nd Eur. L.C., who has marched with his regt.

Allahabad brig. order, dated 25th ult., appt. Asst. surg. J. J. McDermott, arr. from pres., to med. ch. of the Cawnpore levy.

Orders confirmed:—

By Capt. T. M. Cameron, comdg. 24th Punjab inf., dated Dec. 15 last, appg. local Ens. L. Gustavinski, to be do. du. officer, with effect fr. Oct. 20 preceding, in room of Lieut. J. Stevenson, 33rd N.I.

By Capt. A. H. Campbell, comdg. 8th irreg. cav., dated Dec. 21 last, appg. Lieut. and adjt. H. C. Smith to act as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties, till arrival of Lieut. W. A. Garden.

By Lieut. R. C. Low, comdg. 4th Sikh irreg. cav., dated 14th ult., appg. Lieut. and adjt. W. L. P. Drummond to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties, fr. the date of Lieut. Low assu. com. of the regt.

By Capt. H. R. Drew, comdg. the Kamroop regt., dated 18th ult., assug. ch. of the adjt's office, consequent on the departure of Lieut. and Adj. R. Travers with the left wing.

Leave of absence:—

6th Batt. Art.—Brevet col. F. B. Boileau, from Feb. 13, 1860, to Feb. 13, 1861, to Simla, on m.c.

3rd Eur. Regt.—Ens. G. A. Owen, fr. Jan. 20, to April 20, to Calcutta, in view to undergoing an examination in the native languages.

4th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. O. I. Chalmers, fr. Feb. 3 to April 3, m.c.

Inf.—Maj. gen. C. D. Wilkinson, fr. Feb. 10 to May 10, to presy., prep. to furl. to Eur., under old rules.

Unatt. Ens. M. Rosamond (barrack master), for 2 mo., fr. date of availing himself of the same, to proc. to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to leave to Eur.

By Lieut. J. Chalmers, 2nd in com. 24th Punjab inf., dated 23rd ult., assuming com. of the corps, and directing the following arrangements:—

Ens. and adjt. T. P. Stevens to offic. as 2nd in com.

Local Ens. L. Gustavinski, do. du. officer, to act as adjt.

Local Ens. F. Knowles to act as do. du. officer, in room of Gustavinski.

Leave of absence:—

Late 55th N.I.—Capt. W. D. Hoste, fr. March 1 to March 15, in ext., to remain at presy.

Ross' Camel Corps.—Capt. C. Andrews, for 6 mo., fr. 6th ult., to visit hills north of Deyrah, on m.c., under new rules.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Adjutant General's Office, Calcutta, Feb. 18, 1860.*—*Head Quarters, Camp Umritsir, Feb. 7.*—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotion until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

97th Foot.—Ens. R. Thompson to be lieut., by purch., v. Parker, ret., Feb. 6.

The following officers have passed in Hindoostanee and in the vernacular:—

Hindoostanee.—Lieut. H. L. Mitchell, roy. art.

Vernacular.—Lieuts. C. Shuttleworth and W. James, 42nd foot.

The leave to England, granted to Ens. J. Williamson, 90th foot, in the G.O. March 23, 1859, is cane., and leave to the presy. for 9 mos., from date of quitting his regt., is granted in lieu.

Ens. Williamson is placed at disp. of Brig. Smith, com. in Fort William, to proc. with an early draft to the upper provs.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, granting leave of abs. to the following officers to England, under new rules, m.c.:—

1st Foot.—Asst. surg. R. Atkinson.

18th Foot.—Capt. J. Swinburne.

By the brig. com. at Mooltan:—

Dated Jan. 29.—Directing Staff Asst. surg. Woolhouse to receive med. ch. of left wing, 46th ft., from 19th inst., till arr. of Asst. surg. Faught.

By the gen. officer com. Cawnpore div.:—

Dated Jan. 30.—Directing Staff Asst. surg. T. E. MacFarland to return to Lucknow.

By the gen. officer com. Meerut div. :—  
*Dated Jan. 28.*—Directing Staff surg. Fraser to assu. med. ch. of 88th foot, on arr. of 87th at Delhi, and Staff surg. Stewart (now with 88th) to proc. in med. ch. of 87th fus. as far as Allyghur.

Leave of absence :—  
 17th Lancers.—Capt. D. C. Lowe, fr. Dec. 15, 1859, to March 15, 1860.

*Head Qrs., Camp Dabepore, Feb. 10.*—Lieut. Roberts and Goddard, 87th fus., late 2nd in comm. 3rd Sikh inf. and 5th Punjab cav., respectively, will proc. to join their regt. at once.

Lieut. Stavely, royal art., will proc. to join the E. batt., royal horse art., now on escort with the Gov. gen.'s camp, and do duty.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Feb. 13.*—In compliance with instructions from the horse guards, the following officers will proc. immediately to England on du., to join the Staff College :—

60th Foot.—Capt. R. A. Leggett.

91st Foot.—Lieut. T. E. A. Hall.

With reference to G.O. No. 15, dated Calcutta, Feb. 8, para. 2, directing Capt. Cubitt, 5th fus., to join the 2nd batt. of his regt., Capt. Cubitt is permitted to remain in India until sufficiently recovered to proc. to the Mauritius.

At the recommendation of the officer comdg. royal art. in Bengal, Pay mr. De Chamette, 11th brig. royal art., will proc. to Lucknow, where his serv. are urgently required.

Orders confirmed :—

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset :—

Granting leave to Asst. surg. J. Clarke, 95th foot, to England, for 12 mo.

Granting leave to the following officers to England, under new rules, on m.c. :—

56th Foot.—Pay mr. H. Finlay.

Medical Staff.—Dep. insp. gen. H.M.'s hospitals, Mr. C. Whyte.

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant :—

Granting leave to Lieut. J. P. Cox, 68th foot, to England, under new rules, on m.c.

Granting leave to Pay mr. F. F. Fereday, 68th foot, for 60 days, from date of quitting Rangoon, and app. Lieut. Tew, of that corps, to perform duties of pay mr., dur. abs. and on responsibility of Pay mr. Fereday.

Appg. Lieut. L. D. Broughton, royal art., to act as adjt. and qr. mr. to the royal art. in Madras pres., v. Lieuts. Martin and Wyllie, res.

By the gen. officer comdg. Sirhind div., dated Jan. 2, directing Dr. Slaughter, 7th Hussars, to proc. with a comp. of 93rd highlanders to Phillour, and return by dak, his servs. being urgently required at Umballa.

By the gen. officer comdg. at the Cape of Good Hope, dated Oct. 19, 1859, granting leave to Col. J. L. Dennis, 52nd foot, to remain at the Cape until an opportunity offers for his proceeding to join his regt. in India.

By the officer comdg. 87th foot, dated Feb. 8, appg. Ens. J. H. Vowell instructor of musketry to the corps.

By the officer comdg. 48th foot, dated Feb. 6, appg. Lieut. J. Rawlins to act as adjt. to corps.

By the officer comdg. 34th foot, dated Nov. 22, directing Capt. Saunders to perform duties of pay mr., and Lieut. Lampen to act as qr. mr., in add. to his other duties.

Leaves of absence :—

Staff.—Col. the Hon. W. L. Pakenham, Adj. gen. H.M.'s forces in India, to England, under the new rules, m.c. 2nd Drag. Gds.—Capt. J. T. Ling, to England, under new rules, m.c. 7th Drag. Gds.—Capt. H. Blinkhorn, to Bombay, from Feb. 5 to April 14, 1860. 7th Hus.—Lieut. H. J. Wilkin, from Feb. 1 to March 7, 1860. 5th Fus.—Brev. Lieut. col. G. B. Millman, to England, for 18 mos., from date of quitting the regt. 27th Foot.—Capt. H. B. Patton, to England, for 18 mos., from date of quitting the regt. 28th Foot.—Capt. D. A. Baby, in ext., from April 25 to July 25, to remain in England. 42nd Highlanders.—Ens. S. G. McDakin, to England, under new rules. 60th Rifles.—Maj. C. N. North, to precede his regt. to England, by the overland route. 79th Foot.—Lieut. N. Campbell, to Simla, from Feb. 2 to Nov. 2, 1860, on m.c. 82nd Foot.—Col. Hon. P. E. Herbert, in ext., from March 14, 1860, to March 13, 1861. 89th Foot.—Lieut. col. W. Boyle, to England, for 18 mos. 98th Foot.—Maj. C. Ellerman, to England, for 18 mos., from date on which his servs. with the Jager Corps will no longer be required. H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave to the underment. officers, m.c. :—Royal Art.—Capt. J. R. Gibbon, in ext., from Nov. 26, 1859, to March 26. 46th Foot.—Lieut. P. Jones, fr. Dec. 10, 1859, to March 10.

Asst. surg. J. M. Taylor, Royal Art., will proceed immediately to Chinsurah, and report himself to the officer comdg. and to Staff surg. Gibbons, for duty.

Staff asst. surg. Parsonage, do. du. with Chinsurah depot, will take med. ch. of the draft of women and children proceeding by steamer to the Upper Provinces on 21st inst.

*Head-quarters, Camp Lahore, Feb. 17.*—No. 21.—The C. in C. makes the following proms. and appts. until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known :—

6th Foot.—Lieut. Cockburn to be adj., v. Lawrel.

69th Foot.—Maj. Heatly, from 83rd, to be maj., v. Hankey, who exch.

83rd Foot.—Maj. Hankey, from 69th, to be maj., v. Heatly, Feb. 16.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Feb. 10.*—Official notification has been rec. that the undermentioned officers have been posted to batts. as follows :—

20th Foot.—Maj. A. R. Warren, and Lieut. J. Smith, to 1st batt.; Capt. G. Gethin, to 2nd batt.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. C. G. A. Drummond, to 4th batt.

Capt. Gethin will proceed to join the 2nd batt. 20th foot, without delay, at the public expense.

*Feb. 15.*—The following officers are appd. to do du. with the invalids H.M.'s service proc. to England, in the ship *King Philip* :—

Capt. M'Pherson, 42nd highlanders, to command.

Lieut. Haward, 71st highlanders, to do duty.

Staff asst. surg. O'Brien, highlanders, in med. char. Orders confirmed :—

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset :—

Granting leave to Lieut. R. Macnee, 95th foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

By the gen. officer com. Sirhind div. :—

*Dated Jan. 23.*—Direct. Lieut. Dougal, 79th foot (who arrived at Umballa, in char. of recs.) to rejoin his corps at Meeran Meer by horse-dak, at the public expense.

By the officer comdg. 75th foot :—

*Dated Jan. 28.*—Appg. Lieut. Le Pelley to act as qr. mr.

By the gen. officer comdg. Lahore div. :—

*Dated Jan. 8.*—Appg. Brev. maj. K. R. Maitland, 79th foot, to the comd. of recs. for Sealkote and the Peshawur div.

Leaves of absence :—

7th Hussars.—Capt. D. P. Brown, to Calcutta, from March 1 to April 1.

64th Foot.—Capt. D. M. Murray, to Bombay, by sea, to rejoin his regt.

75th Foot.—Asst. surg. C. W. Semple, to Calcutta, for 2 mos., m.c.

77th Foot.—Lieut. col. T. J. Deverell, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from March 7 to Oct. 31, m.c.

Staff asst. surg. C. J. Kirwan will take med. char. of the detach. roy. art., proc. to China on board the ship *Elizabeth*.

Staff asst. surg. Wiles will take med. char. of a detach. of roy. art., proc. to China on board the *City of Poonah*.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Lahore, Feb. 20.*—Orders confirmed :—

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B. and K.H., granting leave of abs. to Asst. surgs. E. O'Connell, 83rd foot, and W. Sharpe, 95th foot, to England, under the new rules, to appear before a med. board.

By the brigd. comdg. at Allahabad, dated Feb. 14, 1860, directing Staff asst. surg. G. Smith to afford med. aid to the men of the 75th foot in the rifle practice camp, in add. to his other duties.

By Lieut. col. Price, comdg. royal horse art. in Bengal, dated Jan. 15, 1860, appg. Lieut. and qr. mr. H. T. Arbutnot, of F battery, to be adjt. and qr. mr. to royal horse art. in Bengal.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Feb. 13.*—H.R.H. the Gen. Com. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the underment. officers, m.c. :—

Royal Art.—Capt. J. R. Gibbon, in ext. from Nov. 20, 1859, to Mar. 26, 1860.

46th Foot.—Lieut. P. Jones, from Dec. 10, 1859, to Mar. 10, 1860.

Asst. surg. J. M. Taylor, Royal art., will proceed immediately to Chinsurah, and rep. himself to the officer comdg., and to Staff surg. Gibbons for du.

Staff asst. surg. Parsonage, do. du. with the Chinsurah depot, will take med. ch. of the draft of women and children proceeding by steamer to the upper provinces on 21st inst.

### Durbar at Lahore.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Lahore, Feb. 15.*—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India is pleased to confer the title of "Rae Bahador" on Dewan Sirdar Sing, jagdeardar of Logasse, and on Rajdhar Rudra Sing, jagdeardar of Gowrihar, in Bundelcund, for his loyal services to the Government during the rebellion.

H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India is pleased to confer the title of "Rai Bahador" on Dhurum Narain Pundit, meer moonshes of the Central India agency, for his loyal services to the Government during the rebellion.

*Feb. 16.*—H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. held a durbar at Lahore on the 14th inst., for the reception of the Rajah of Kuppoothulla and the sirdars and principal residents of the Punjab.

The Rajah of Kuppoothulla, who had been previously received by H.E. in camp, at Phugwarra, on Jan. 31, with the honours due to his rank, had a private audience of H.E., accompanied by his nearest relatives and principal officers, and received on arrival and departure a salute of eleven guns.

The Rajah of Furreedkote, accompanied by his son, had also a private audience of the Viceroy.

Afterwards, the above-mentioned Rajahs, and the other native chiefs and gentlemen, together with the principal civil and military officers of the station, having been assembled in general durbar, the Viceroy and Gov. gen., accompanied by H.E. the C. in C., and by the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, entered and took his seat under a royal salute.

Each native chief and gentleman present having been introduced to the Viceroy and Governor-general, and the customary tribute and offerings having been presented and accepted, his excellency addressed the assembled chiefs in the following words :—

"Sirdars of the Punjab,—I have long wished to visit your country and be amongst you.

"I need not tell you that this wish has been greatly strengthened by recent events, and by the recollection of the services which you and your fellow-countrymen have lately rendered to the British Government.

"In other parts of India I have received many distinguished chiefs of ancient lineage and large influence, who have proved themselves faithful feudatories of the Crown, and many of lower degree, who have been dutiful subjects in the midst of great discouragements and dangers. But in the Punjab I find a whole nation of brave and loyal men.

"In the name of the Queen I thank you for your fidelity and courage and true service.

"Sirdars,—I have seen with pleasure the signs of prosperity with which the Punjab abounds; cultivation extended; commerce increasing; life and property secure; the people orderly and contented.

"I know that you are not insensible of the value of these benefits to your country, and I am about to call upon you to take your part in confirming and extending them. It is not in times of war and trouble only that the Government of the Queen claims your services; and some among you will shortly be invited to assume the duties which belong to the hereditary chiefs and landholders of a loyal people in times of peace.

"For this purpose certain powers in magisterial and revenue matters will be conferred upon a limited number of you. The Lieutenant-governor will determine to whom they can be most usefully entrusted, and will explain to you their scope and purpose. In the exercise of them, your best guidance will be the wise and friendly advice which on this and on all occasions you will never fail to receive from Sir Robert Montgomery.

"But remember that those who receive these powers will receive them to be used, not carelessly or for private purposes of their own, but earnestly for the public good, and especially for the expediting of justice, and the maintenance of order among those around them.

"Sirdars,—I look forward with confidence to the proof, which by a right use of these powers you will give to India and to England that the chiefs of the Punjab are not more conspicuous for their fidelity and bravery in danger, than for their intelligence, sense of justice, and respect for the law, when quiet and prosperity are undisturbed."

Suitable khillats were bestowed on all according to their rank, and after the concluding ceremonies, the Viceroy and Governor-general left his seat under a royal salute. The Rajah of Kuppoothulla was then conducted from the tent and the durbar broke up.

This day the Viceroy and Gov. gen., accompanied by the Sec. to the Government of India and by the officers of H.E.'s personal staff, paid a return visit to the Rajah of Kuppoothulla, at his encampment.

H.E. was met by the rajah himself, and by the relatives and principal ministers of his highness, in accordance with established customs, and received, both on arrival and departure, a royal salute.

The usual offerings were presented and accepted, and the concluding ceremonies having been observed H.E. retired.

By order of H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India.

CECIL BRADON,  
 Sec. to the Govt. of India, with the Gov. gen.

### Advances of Pay.

*Fort William, Feb. 4.*—No. 138.—Advances of pay proper to the extent of three months are authorised to be issued to officers of H.M.'s forces on their quitting India to join regiments or battalions to which they may be posted at home or elsewhere.

Such advances to be noted on the last pay certificates furnished to officers.

### The Lieutenant Governor's Tour.

*Feb. 21.*—The following further notice of the Lieutenant Governor's progress during his present tour is published in continuation of the Notification dated Dec. 23 last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem :—

The Lieutenant Governor will leave the following stations on the dates here mentioned :—Tirhoot, Feb. 28; Patna, March 1.

**1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry for China.**

*Camp Lahore, Feb. 11.*—With reference to the G.O. of the 29th ultimo, the 1st regt. of Sikh irreg. cav., commanded by Major Probyn, C.B., consisting of 585 sabres of all ranks, having individually volunteered for service in China, H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to determine that this corps shall proceed to China on its present footing, instead of being formed of the same strength and on the same scale as Fane's horse, as directed in the G.O. above cited.

The corps will consist of six (6) troops, as at present.

An interp. and qmr. will be attached to the regt., and 12 officers doing du., while on foreign service.

Also twelve (12) farriers and six (6) lascars.

The pay of the Eur. officers will be the same as that authorised for the officers of Fane's horse.

H.E. the C. in C. is requested to issue such subsidiary orders relative to this regiment as may be necessary.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Maj. Gen.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Gov. gen.

**Inspection of Arms.**

*Adj. gen.'s office, Simla, Feb. 13.*—In accordance with the instructions contained in G. O., Horse Guards, Feb. 24, 1859, an annual inspection of the arms in possession of H.M.'s regiments in the East Indies will be made, and the proceedings forwarded to the adjutant general H.M.'s forces, for submission to the C. in C.

The inspection will be made by corps immediately after the completion of the course of musketry instruction in each year.

**Travelling Allowances.**

*Financial Department, Fort William, Feb. 10.*—The following resolution is published for general information:—

Read an extract from the proceedings of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept., No. 293, dated 27th ult., suggesting that a rule may be enacted requiring the countersignature of a superior officer upon bills for travelling allowances.

Resolution.—The Hon. the Pres. in Council is pleased to resolve that the following rule be passed and promulgated for general information:—

Every collector, deputy commissioner, assistant, extra assistant, or other subordinate officer in civil employ, who may, under existing rules, be entitled to travelling allowances while engaged on duty in the interior of the district, shall obtain the countersignature of the commissioner of the division, or of the resident agent, or other officer under whose superintendence the district to which the said officer is attached may be placed, to his bill for such allowance, previously to submitting it to the civil auditor for audit.

**Want of Respect to Commanding Officers.**

*Public Works Department, General Establishments, Head Quarters, Camp Jullunder, Feb. 1.*—Several instances having lately been brought to the notice of H. E. the Governor-general, in which officers of this department have been charged with want of respect to commanding officers, or have otherwise come into collision with the military authorities, H. E. desires to call the attention both of the officers of the department and of the local governments under which they serve, to the regulations affecting the relations between officers of the department and commanding officers, and to the necessity for their strict observance.

These relations are indeed of a somewhat delicate kind, requiring tact and good sense on both sides, as must always be the case where two departments under different authority are constantly in contact.

But every officer of the department, whether civil or military, should understand that he can do nothing more pernicious to the service than when, by any act of his, he gives just cause of offence to an officer in military command. He is bound by the regulations alluded to above, "to comply with the requisitions, and to act in conformity with the wishes of commanding officers whenever he can do so without infringing departmental rules, and he is at all times to treat commanding officers with becoming respect."

If he receives orders which do infringe departmental rules, or which, without infringing any specific rule, do unquestionably trench on his efficiency for the discharge of his general duties, he should first try the effect of personal explanation, which in nine cases out of ten would remove difficulty. If this fail, he should refer through his departmental superiors to the government under which he serves, whilst carefully abstaining meanwhile from giving offence, and above all from writing disputative letters to the military authorities.

The local governments, whilst giving to their officers, in cases where these have acted in conformity

with the regulations, and with the temperate spirit thus enjoined, that support which in such circumstances justice and policy alike demand, will not fail, H.E. expects, to deal promptly and efficaciously with officers who, by the neglect of these orders and admonitions, obstruct the public service, and bring, so far as in them lies, a bad name on the department to which they belong.

**MADRAS.****BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.**

*Fort St. George, March 6.*—J. D. Bourdillon, sec. to govt. in the revenue and public works depts., has this day res. his duties at the pres.

Mr. E. G. R. Fane and Mr. R. Davidson to be lay trusts of Vizianapatam.

Capt. J. R. Fulton, 46th N.I., to be a lay trust. of Vizianagram.

Lieut. R. Q. Mainwaring, sub asst. commis. gen., to be a lay trust. of the chaplaincy of Vellore.

Mr. G. B. Tod, hd. asst. to the coll. and mag. of Chingleput, reported his return from England, March 8.

The undermentioned gentlemen of the Madras Civil Serv. have obtained the rank of 2nd and 3rd class, respectively:—

2nd Class.—V. H. Levinge, coll. and mag. of Madras, from Feb. 28, 1860.

3rd Class.—H. M. S. Graine, March 8, 1860.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras has granted the Rev. C. Rhenius, chap. of Cannanore, leave of abs. for 6 weeks from the 12th inst., or date of dep. from his station.

34th L. I.—Brev. maj. T. Thompson to be maj., Brev. capt. J. T. Clarke to be capt., and Sen. ens. F. H. Yandergze to be lieut., v. Hutton, invalided; date of commissions, Feb. 18, 1860.

The servs. of Lieut. T. Wakefield, 33rd N.I., have been placed at the disposal of Govt. of India for employment under the commr. of Nagpore.

The undermentioned officers, who arrived at Madras, March 2, have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank:—

Capt. F. Mardall, 16th N.I.

Capt. F. C. Barber, 29th N.I.

Lieut. W. M. Wright, adjt. 2nd N. V. batt.

The undermentioned gentlemen, who arrived at Madras March 2, are admitted upon the establishment as cadets for the engns., cav., and inf., in conformity with their appointment by the home govt., and prom. to the rank of lieut., cornet, and ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their commissions to be settled hereafter:—

Engns.—Mr. A. T. Fraser.

Cavalry.—Mr. F. G. H. Ainslie.

Infantry.—Messrs. W. R. Carr, A. M. Black, J. C. V. White, and R. F. Taylor.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieut. G. A. Goldingham, H.A., on m.c., under old regs., and to embark from Madras.

*Fort St. George, March 9.*—The undermnt. gentlemen have obtained leave of abs. from their stations:—

Mr. G. A. Ballard, dep. director of revenue settlement, for 1 mo., prep. to proc. to Eur. on furl.

Maj. W. J. Wilson, mag. of police, for 2 mo., under sec. 12 of the cov. service absentee rules.

March 7.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the foll. apps.:—

Mr. R. S. Ellis to offic. as coll. and mag. of Chingleput until fur. ord.

Mr. W. H. Kerr to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Madras, but to continue to offic. as act. special asst., Tanjore, until fur. ord.

Mr. W. S. Hooper to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tanjore.

Mr. F. M. Kindersley to be senior asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam; to join immediately.

Mr. G. B. Tod to offic. as subord. judge of Cud-dapah dur. abs. of Mr. Ratliff on other duty, or until fur. ord.; to join immediately.

Mr. C. H. Ames to offic. as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Madras until fur. ord.; to join immediately.

Mr. P. P. Hutchins to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. South Arcot dur. abs. of Mr. W. C. Sim, or until fur. ord.

Mr. W. D. Horsley to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. Godavari div. dur. abs. of Mr. J. W. Reid on other duty, or until fur. ord.

Mr. W. F. Hathaway to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem dur. abs. of Mr. J. A. C. Boswell on sick leave, or until fur. ord.

Mr. A. McC. Webster to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. North Canara.

Mr. J. H. Garstin to offic. as head asst. to coll. and mag. Tinnevely dur. abs. of Mr. C. H. Ames on other duty, or until fur. ord.

March 9.—J. Goldingham, esq., is permitted to resign the serv. fr. the date of his embarkation on the first steamer of this month.

*Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, March 9.*—Leave of absence:—

Mr. W. C. Harrington, 1st assist. dist. engr., Madras, for 6 days, retrospectively from the 7th ult., prep. to leave to Europe on m.c.

Capt. J. J. Brine, of 4th N.I., to act as 1st assist. dist. engr. of Madras.

E. G. Balfour, Esq., resumed charge this day of the offices of Govt. agent at Chempauk, and paymr. of Carnatic stipends, and of Persian and Hindoostanee translator to Govt., and on 8th inst. of the office of commr. for investigating the claims of the servants of the Carnatic Sirkar.

The undermentioned officers are permitted, at their own request, to retire from the inf. volunteer guards:—

Maj. J. B. Norton.

Lieut. A. Thomson.

Capt. R. C. Glover, H.M.'s 43rd Foot, extra aide-de-camp, to be aide-de-camp to the hon. the gov.

4th L. C.—Brev. maj. S. W. Hennah to be maj., and Sen. lieut. J. C. Burnett to be capt., v. Brett retired; date of commissions, Nov. 10, 1859.

8th L. C.—Sen. lieut. G. A. Arbutnot to be capt., and Cornet G. W. W. Morant to be lieut., v. Campbell, resigned the serv.; date of commissions, Oct. 11, 1859.

11th N.I.—Sen. ens. M. H. L. Harris to be lieut., v. Meyer ret.; date of commission, Nov. 23, 1859.

Medical Dept.—Sen. 1st class assist. surg. W. Forrester to be surg. from March 1, 1860, v. Arthur ret., to complete the estab.

The underment. officers are per. to proceed to Europe:—

Maj. gen. A. W. Lawrence, cav., on m.c., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Capt. C. H. Cazalet, 29th N.I., on furl. under old regs., and to embark from Bombay.

Capt. C. S. Elliot, 1st Madras fus., who arrived at Madras Mar. 6, 1860, is re-admitted upon the estab. from that date, without prejudice to his rank.

Mr. A. G. C. Power, who arrived at Madras Mar. 8, 1860, is admitted upon the estab. as a cadet for the inf., in conformity with his app. by the Home Gov., and prom. to the rank of ens., leaving his date of com. to be settled hereafter.

Mr. F. T. Baynton, who arrived at Madras Mar. 2, 1860, is admitted upon the estab. as an Assist. surg., in conformity with his app. by the Home Gov.

**BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.**

*Hd. Qrs., Choultry Plain, Mar. 8.*

The following removals are ordered:—

Lieut. (col.) D. H. Stevenson, from 28th N.I. to 45th N.I.

Lieut. (col.) A. C. Wight, from 45th N.I. to 28th N.I.

Lieut. and adjt. D. G. S. St. J. Grant, 44th N.I., is opp. a member of the Presidency Hindoostanee Military Examining Committee, v. Capt. G. W. Peyton, 25th N.I., relieved.

Mar. 5.—The following extract from Gen. Orders by the Right Hon. the C. in C. in India, dated Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 80, 1859, is republished:—

"Lieut. H. H. C. G. Warrington, 8rd Madras Eur. regt., is app. to do du. with discharged European soldiers proceeding to England, instead of Lieut. W. Stoddart, app. to do du. in G.O. of the 3rd inst."

As a temporary arrangement, Asst. surg. S. G. Johnson is directed to do duty under the Superint. surg. pres.

The undermentioned asst. surges., recently admitted on the establishment, are appointed to do duty as follows:—

Asst. surg. A. Fergusson, under the surg. 4th batt. art., Secunderabad.

Asst. surg. H. Griffith, under the surg. 2nd Eur. L.I., Trichinopoly.

So much of G.O. of the 20th ult. as posts Surg. J. K. Ogilvie to 30th N.I. is cancelled, but that officer will join and do du. with the regt.

The following removal and posting are ordered:—

Surg. J. Ratten, from late prom. to 36th regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. H. J. Beach, from temp. med. char. of H.M.'s st. *Coromandel*, to do du. superint. surg.'s dept., Mysore div.

March 6.—With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, the undermentioned officers are appd. to do du. as mentioned against their names:—

Cornet F. G. H. Ainslie, with 1st (King's) drag. gds., to join.

Ens. H. W. Bairnsfather, now do. du. with art. recs. depot, W. R. Carr and A. M. Black, with 1st Madras fus., to join.

Ens. R. F. Taylor, and J. C. V. White with 43rd foot on arr. of that regt. at the pres.

**Court Martial.**

LIEUT. C. C. WILLOUGHBY, 3rd BATT. ROYAL RIFLES.

At a general court martial holden at Bangalore, on Monday, Jan. 23, 1860, Lieut. Charles Christopher Willoughby, of the 3rd batt. Royal Rifles, placed in arrest by order of Maj. H. F. Kennedy, comg. the same regiment, was arraigned upon the following charge:—

Charge.—"For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and



military discipline, in having, in the billiard room of the mess house of the 3rd batt. 60th Royal Rifles, at Jackatallah, on Nov. 14, 1859, struck with his open hand Asst. surg. Seth Sam, of the same regt."

The above being in breach of the articles of war.  
(Signed) H. F. KENNEDY, Maj.  
Comg. 3rd batt. 60th Royal Rifles.  
Jackatallah, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1859.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding on the charge—Guilty.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner Lieut. C. C. Willoughby to be severely reprimanded, in such manner as H.E. the C. in C. may be pleased to direct.

"The Court begs most respectfully to record, for the information of H.E. the C. in C., that it has been induced to award a lenient sentence, in consideration of the deep contrition expressed by the prisoner for the offence committed by him in an ungarded moment.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) PATRICK GRANT, Lieut. gen.  
Madras, Jan. 21, 1860.

Lieut. Willoughby.—I have concurred in the merciful view the Court has taken of your unofficial conduct, under the persuasion that the contrition you have expressed arises from a just and deep sense of your offence.

"The publication in Orders of your court martial will, I trust, be felt by you as a sufficiently severe reprimand.

(Signed) PATRICK GRANT, Lieut. Gen.  
Madras, Jan. 28, 1860.

Lieut. C. C. Willoughby is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty."

## BOMBAY.

### NAVAL.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, Feb. 25.

Mr. W. Sanderson, actg. master, having arrived fr. the Indus flotilla, was attached to the *Ajdaha* as supern. from 23rd inst.

Feb. 28.—Lieut. Skottowe, supern. of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to the *Falkland*, as supern., for passage to join Persian Gulf squadron.

Feb. 29.—Messrs. Cotgrave and Wray, midshipmen supern. on board the *Ajdaha*, to be transf. to the *Falkland*.

Mr. Hewer, midshipman of the *Falkland*, is to be transf. to the *Auckland*.

Feb. 27.—No. 31.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C.B., R.N., C. in C. of the Indian Navy:—

Mr. H. J. Hunter, actg. master of the *Prince Arthur*, to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, m.c., from Feb. 7.

Asst. surg. Johnson, of the *Ajdaha*, to afford med. aid to officers and crews of the undermentioned vessels, from the dates specified against each:—

*Prince Arthur*, fr. Jan. 15, v. Asst. surg. McGrath, transf. to the *Berenice*.

*Falkland*, fr. Jan. 31, there being no other officer available.

Lieut. Philbrick, of the *Ajdaha*, to act as registrar of the I.N. seamen fr. Feb. 9, v. Actg. Lieut. Beddome, to England.

### PERSIAN GULF SQUADRON ORDERS.

Com. W. Balfour, comg. *Semiramis*, to assu. ch. of duties of sen. naval officer in Persian Gulf, fr. July 26, v. Comdre. Jenkins, on m.c.

Asst. surg. F. Gould, *Semiramis*, to ch. of Bassadore naval hosp., fr. Dec. 21, v. Asst. surg. Colvill, transf.

Asst. surg. F. Gould, *Semiramis*, to afford med. aid to officers and crew of *Falkland*, fr. Dec. 21, v. Asst. surg. Colvill, transf.

No. 82.—The resignation from the serv. of Midshipman H. E. Hannay, announced in G.O. dated Jan. 6, No. 3, is to have effect fr. 18th idem; and that of Midshipman A. Rattray, announced in G.O. Jan. 17, No. 10, is to have effect fr. 30th of same month.

*Bombay Castle*, Feb. 28.—No. 33.—Asst. surg. W. H. Colvill, having served prescribed period in I.N., is relieved therefrom, and the servs. of Asst. surg. T. Millar are placed at disposal of C. in C. I.N. in his stead.

Superint.'s Office, March 1.—Asst. surg. T. Millar, having reported himself for duty in the I.N., is directed to join the *Falkland*.

Mr. Leishman, midshipman of the *Falkland*, is to be transf. to *Ajdaha* as supern.

March 2.—Com. Stradling, of the *Auckland*, is perm. to reside on shore, m.c.

Com. A. Macdonald, having returned from England by the P. and O. Co.'s str. *Ottawa*, is app. to com. of the *Auckland*, v. Stradling, m.c.

March 7.—No. 35.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

Mr. J. H. Jones to be act. 1st class 2nd master of the *Prince Arthur*, from Feb. 13, to fill an existing vacancy.

Com. Cruttenden, from *Ajdaha*, to com. of the *Falkland*, from Feb. 16, v. Lieut. Fendall, relieved.

Com. Grounds, gunnery officer, to com. of the *Ajdaha*, in add., from Feb. 16, v. Com. Cruttenden.

### CALCUTTA SQUADRON ORDERS.

Lieut. C. B. Templer, I.N., to be placed at disposal of the superint. of marine as agent for transports in connection with despatch of troops to China, from Jan. 17, 1860.

Mr. C. E. Parrier is app. temp. act. 1st class 2nd master, and to be a supernum. of *Coromandel*, until an opportunity offers for his proc. on du. to Bombay, from Jan. 23, 1860.

Act. Lieut. H. W. H. Burns, of pendant vessel *Calcutta*, to be act. Lieut. of the *Coromandel*, from Jan. 28, to fill an existing vacancy.

### Superint.'s Office, Bombay, March 10.

Mr. R. Paterson, 1st class eng., supernum. on board *Ajdaha*, is to be directed to proc. to Aled by the steam vessel *Malta*, on 12th inst., and to report himself on arr. at that station to brigadier commanding.

### The Victoria Cross.

*Bombay, March 10.*—The C. in C. has much satisfaction in making known to the army that he has received the commands of her most gracious Majesty for the presentation of the Victoria Cross to Lieut. A. S. Cameron, H.M.'s 72nd (The Duke of Albany's Own) Highlanders, and Drummer T. Flinn, of H.M.'s 64th (the 2nd Staffordshire) regt. of foot, in commemoration of acts of bravery recorded against their names in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 11 and April 12, 1859, respectively, as follows:—

72nd Regt.—Lieut. A. S. Cameron: date of act of bravery March 30, 1858. For conspicuous bravery on March 30, 1858, at Kotah, in having headed a small party of men, and attacked a body of armed fanatic rebels, strongly posted in a loop-holed house, within a narrow entrance; Lieut. Cameron stormed the house, and killed three rebels in single combat. He was severely wounded, having lost half of one hand by a stroke from a tulwar.

64th Regt.—Drummer T. Flinn: date of act of bravery, Nov. 28, 1857. For conspicuous gallantry, in the charge on the enemy's guns, on Nov. 28, 1857, when, being himself wounded, he engaged in a hand to hand encounter with two of the rebel artillerymen.

As the absence from England of this officer and drummer renders it impossible for them to receive this mark of H.M.'s favour at her own hands, the Queen has been pleased to command that the decoration be bestowed on them in India in the manner best adapted to evince H.M.'s sense of the noble daring displayed by them before the enemy, and to testify her wish that a distinction, in which the officer and private soldier may equally share, may be highly prized and eagerly sought after by all, of whatever rank or degree, in H.M.'s naval and military services.

Lieut. general Sir H. Somerset is unable personally to carry out her Majesty's commands, as the regiments to which the recipients belong are absent from the Presidency, and has therefore been pleased to depute to Brigadier Honner, C.B., commanding Malwa division, and Brigadier General Hale, commanding the Scinde division, the duty of presenting the crosses to the aforesaid officer and drummer, in the most marked and public manner, omitting nothing which may tend to redound to their honour, and enhance the value of this decoration.

On the completion of this duty the brigadiers will be good enough to report the measures adopted to army head quarters, in view to H.E. representing the manner in which he has been able to give effect to the commands of her most gracious Majesty.

### BIRTHS

ADAMS, wife of R., twin sons, at Sealdah, March 3.

BALTHASAR, Mrs. J. M. T., son, at Calcutta, March 8.

BAIKHOLMEUSZ, wife of J. W. F., daughter, at Colombo, Feb. 29.

BOWHILL, wife of Dr., daughter, at Umballah, Feb. 18.

BRADDOX, wife of H. E., son, at Calcutta, March 4.

FLEMING, wife of Rev. T. S., son, at Ningpo, Feb. 10.

GRANT, wife of J. P., jun., son, at Alipore, Feb. 29.

GRIMES, wife of J., daughter, at Paulghant, March 1.

HOLMNS, wife of Mr., daughter, at Colombo, March 11.

HOWARD, wife of W. J., daughter, at Calcutta, March 5.

JOACHIM, wife of S. H., son, at Colombo, Feb. 29.

LAVIE, wife of W. J., daughter, at Vizianagum, Feb. 26.

PEPPER, wife of G. A., son, at Tipperah, Feb. 29.

RICHARDSON, wife of H., daughter, at Chuprah, Feb. 24.

ROLLS, wife of F. T., daughter, at Barrackpore, Feb. 27.

SAGE, Mrs. R. P., daughter, at Ghosery, Feb. 26.

SPARKS, wife of S., daughter, at Colombo, Feb. 27.

STEWART, wife of Capt. D., daughter, at Galle, March 14.

THUILLIER, wife of Maj. H. L., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 22.

TRAFFORD, wife of Rev. J., daughter, at Serampore, Feb. 25.

WRIGHT, wife of Mr., daughter, at Bhaugulpore, Feb. 25.

### MARRIAGES.

ADAMS, H., to Miss Annie S. Wild, at Hong Kong, Feb. 21.

DURAND, Lieut. A., 5th Bengal Military Police, to Clara F., daughter of R. H. Whitelocke, at Calcutta, Feb. 29.

HENNESSY, J., to Georgiana H., daughter of G. Thomas, at Monghyr, Feb. 22.

HUGHES, S. R., to Evelina, daughter of B. Blaguire, at Calcutta, Feb. 15.

LOCK, Maj. A. C. K., to Catherine A., daughter of Lieut.-col. Lavard, at Colombo, March 1.

PALMER, Archdale V., C. S., to Helen H., daughter of W. Tayler, at Patna, Feb. 28.

THORPE, J., to Miss Priscilla R. Pereira, at Kidderpore, Feb. 18.

WINTER, G. W., to Caroline C., daughter of the late W. C. Breen, at Calcutta, Feb. 16.

### DEATHS.

BROOK, Harriet C., wife of E. G., at Mattacooly, March 12.

COCKBURN, Annie E., inf. daughter of W., at sea, March 6.

COLLINGWOOD, Capt. Carlton T., Madras Art., at Kamptee, March 7.

CAMEKN, Henry P., inf. son of C. J., at Calcutta, March 8.

CRAVEN, inf. daughter of W., at Samulecottah, Feb. 18.

ELLIOTT, Frances M. J., daughter of J. B. B. late Capt. 43rd L.I., on board the steamship *Colombo*, in the Red Sea, aged 1 year 5 days, March 13.

FANDON, Mrs. E., at Chandernagore, aged 58, Mar. 2.

FELSINGER, wife of A. S. H., at Kurnegalle, March 8.

HEATH, Edward, son of the Rev. G., of Canewdon Vicarage, Essex, on his voyage from Madras, Jan. 7.

HINTON, Mary V., inf. daughter of M., at Calcutta, March 7.

KEINHOLTZ, Barbara, at Raneegunge, Jan. 25.

KENT, Samuel, at Vellore, aged 53, Feb. 23.

KING, Lieut. J. W., 1st Batt. 60th Roy. Rifles, at Calcutta, March 1.

MORINET, Alphonse R., at Ballygunge, aged 43, Jan. 23.

RODGERS, Mrs. P., at Calcutta, aged 60, Feb. 5.

SMITH, Mrs., at Benares, Feb. 20.

### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
April 10.

6th Drags.—Ens. W. W. Bennitt, from 2nd Foot, to be cornet, v. Garnett, prom.; H. Stevenson, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Hardy, prom.

1st Foot.—E. A. Morant, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Rooke, prom.

6th Foot.—T. A. Gough, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. Poulden, who resigns.

7th Foot.—Capt. W. L. Lewes, from 98th Foot, to be capt., v. Payn.

20th Foot.—Serg. maj. J. Whybrow to be ens., without purch., v. Bolger, prom.

61st Foot.—F. J. W. P. Long, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Hamilton, prom.

87th Foot.—Ens. A. J. Ashmore, from 73rd Foot, to be ens., v. Anderson.

98th Foot.—Capt. T. G. D. Payn, from 7th Foot, to be capt., v. Lewes, who exch.

### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Euzine*, March 27, 1860.

	Gold.	Silver.
Bombay .....	£23,500	£185,280
Per str. <i>Pera</i> , April 4, 1860.		
Ceylon .....	4,319	—
Madras .....	14,154	£2,000
Calcutta .....	—	52,840
Hong Kong .....	—	35,505
Foo Chow .....	—	1,080
Shanghai .....	—	13,560
	£14,478	£107,955
Per str. <i>Massilia</i> , April 13, 1860.		
Alexandria .....	£2,000	—
Bombay .....	26,000	£219,965
	£28,000	£219,965

THE AMBASSADOR TO PERSIA.—(Foreign-office, April 7.)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Charles Alison, Esq., now Secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, to be H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, April 13, 1860.

### THE VALLEY OF MUNNIPORE.

THE higher the degree of civilisation attained by a nation the more interesting does it become to study the manners and mode of thought of a primitive people slowly and obscurely groping its way towards a consistent polity and a social system. From this point of view it is difficult to speak too highly of the valuable report on the Valley of Munnipore and the adjacent Hill Tribes submitted to the Indian Government by Major W. McCulloch, Political Agent at Munnipore. From this able and elaborate paper we shall now proceed, without further preamble, to select such details as are likely to possess the greatest attraction for general readers.

The Valley of Munnipore is situated between the British provinces of Assam and Cachar, and the North-Western part of Burmah. Three wintry torrents flow through the vale,—the Kongba, the Eeril, and the Thobal; but in the dry season they contain scarce water enough to float the lightest boats. Although the valley lies 2,500 feet above the level of the sea the temperature is higher than might be expected, owing to the reflection from the lofty mountains on either side. During the three months of December, January, and February hoar frosts are frequent, and vegetation suffers in consequence. "The leaves of the plantain wither and become brown as if scorched with fire." Thunderstorms are very rare, but sheet-lightning and meteoric phenomena are common in the mild autumnal months. Until a recent date the Munniporees are described as in the enjoyment of excellent health, but since intercourse with the west has increased, various diseases have been introduced, or become more virulent. There is little forest land, but considerable tracts of dense grass and reed jungle. The soil, however, is generally fertile, and capable of producing a great variety of crops, though the cultivation is chiefly confined to a long-grained species of rice. "Tobacco and sugar-cane grow luxuriantly," but the fruits are generally sour, with the exception of pine-apple, mango, and guava, and are eaten with salt and red pepper.

It is needless to devote either space or time to the consideration of the origin of the Munniporees. If tradition be relied upon, the valley was in the earliest times peopled by tribes coming from different directions, but who were gradually subdued by the Meithei, and received the name of their conquerors. The latter subsequently professed Hindooism, though they still adhere in many respects to their ancient ceremonies, and propitiate upwards of three hundred deities "by appropriate sacrifices of things abhorrent to real Hindoos." They retain also their Maibees, or priestesses, to whom they have recourse in times of sickness or adversity. The Raja venerates a god peculiar to the royal family, in the form of a small snake, which is coaxed on to a cushion by the priestess

and gratified by certain ceremonies. When this serpentine deity is displeased it assumes a terrible magnitude. Other families have likewise their own household gods, whom at stated periods they worship or "make happy."

"This worship consists in a number of married women and unmarried girls led by priestesses, accompanied by a party of men and boys all in dresses of a former time, dancing and singing, and performing various evolutions in the holy presence. The women carry in their hands fruits, &c., part of which is presented to the deity and part scrambled for by the girls. In some instances, the god is represented by an image, but often there is no such representation, and a place is merely prepared in which he is supposed to be during the worship. The presence of the god, however, in either way impresses the worshippers with no awe; on the contrary, it appears to be a cause of fun and jollity."

Up to the age of ten or twelve, children are permitted to partake of any and every sort of food, without reference to its being clean or unclean according to Hindoo notions, and elderly people openly renounce all Hindoo observances. Widows, too, are at liberty to marry a second time, and eat and dress as they please. Polygamy is common, but not early marriages, and suttee is unknown. In short, "Hindooism with the Munniporees is but a fashion," not a conviction.

The history of Munnipore is nothing more than a barren record of Burmese invasions and barbarous civil wars, but in 1823 the Raja sought and obtained the protection of the British Government. In consequence, however, of the frequent inroads of the Burmese the larger portion of the inhabitants was carried away into captivity, or driven into exile, so that the present population, probably, does not exceed 50,000 souls, divided into various classes. The highest is the Meithei, which is subdivided into four parts, or "Punnahs," each Punnah performing "laloop," or service to the State for ten days in rotation. The family of the "Peepa," or head of each tribe, is exempt from every duty but that of personal attendance on the Raja. The other families have each their own functions to perform, for which they receive no remuneration—the Brahmins even having "their laloop, during which they cook for the Raja and their idol Govindjee." Certain officers however, derive a small emolument from the pecuniary compositions of those who prefer the payment of money to any positive service. Another family class attends to the Raja's hooka, spreads the cloth he sits upon, and performs many other domestic offices. A third is occupied with gardening, the hewing of stones, and the manufacture of stone vessels, while a fourth provides and prepares rice and grain for the use of the Raja's household. There is a fifth class yet lower in the scale than the preceding, who are not recognised as at all belonging to the Meithei, but are called by the distinctive name of Loes. This tribe pays tribute, and is actually the most useful one in the State, for it comprises "the silk manufacturers, the smelters of iron, the distillers of spirits, the makers of earthen vessels for containing water, or for cooking in, the cutters of posts, and beams, and canoes, manufacturers of salt, fishers, cutters of grass for the Raja's ponies, the payers of tribute in 'Sel,' the coin of the country," &c., &c. In addition to these classes there is also a hybrid Mussulman population, who employ themselves as sepoy, gardeners, turners, and potters, and are said to be the most industrious inhabitants of the

valley. Not so much so, indeed, as the women, for the Munniporees are not gallant. Those who have lands usually dwell in the capital, and are maintained by the labour of their wives.

"There is a market daily, attended only by women. Every woman carries a basket, containing something not immediately required for the consumption of her household; this she barter for something, immediately wanted, or she sells it, and purchases what she wants with the proceeds. After market she returns, and prepares the dinner for the family. This done, she will prepare her cotton for spinning the thread with which she will afterwards make cloth for her husband, herself, and family. Though thus useful and laborious, women are but indifferently treated. Considering this, the many temptations they are exposed to, and the unbounded opportunities they have for any bad end, I must say they appear to me to be more virtuous than under the circumstances would have been expected. . . . A man can put away his wife without any fault on her part, and if a person of influence he may do so without its being noticed. The rule, however, is, that if a man puts away his wife without any fault on her part, she takes possession of all his property, except a drinking vessel and the cloth round his loins. A man and wife may separate by mutual consent, and a wife may quit her husband on giving the value of a slave. Women are really the slaves of their husbands; they are sold in satisfaction of their debts, and I have heard of men pawning their wives for money to purchase some office, or even a pony. There is a separate court for the judgment of matters between man and wife."

Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as law in Munnipore. Treason is the highest form of crime, and next to it murder, though money will generally avert capital punishment. A Brahmin murderer is simply expelled from the country, and one of the female sex is exposed in the Bazaar with her head shaved. In all cases, however, the will of the Raja is paramount to every other consideration.

The houses of rich and poor are alike in form, but in those of the former the posts and beams are made of wood instead of bamboo. The walls are constructed of reeds plastered with earth and cow dung, and the roofs are thatched with grass. No dwelling-house is complete without a verandah facing the east, in which the family live and carry on their different pursuits during the day, except cooking. Many superstitious ceremonies are connected with housebuilding.

"First, the house must be constructed on a lucky day, and that day having been fixed by the astrologer, on it (it makes no difference whether the other materials are ready or not) the first post is erected. The post is bound towards the top with a band of cloth, over which is tied a wreath of leaves and flowers. Milk, juice of the sugar-cane, and ghee are poured upon the lower extremity, and into the hole in the ground in which it is to be fixed are put a little gold and silver. The number of bamboos forming the body of the frame for the thatch must not be equal on the north and south sides. If they were so, misfortune, they consider, would overtake the family."

Taking into account the ceremonies observed among ourselves at the laying of the first stone, we have little reason to smile at the superstitious practices of a less civilised people, nor can we fairly find fault with them for regarding odd numbers in a different light from ourselves—possibly, under the same circumstances, they would be found to agree with "bold Rory O'More."

"The men dress in the same way as they do in Hindostan; but as a people the Munniporees far surpass the people to the west in the cleanliness of their garments. The dress of the women is quite different from that worn by the women to the west. It consists of a striped cotton or silk cloth passed round the body under the armpits and over the breast, a jacket, and a sheet. Unless permitted by the Raja, various articles of dress and ornament cannot be worn, and permission to wear any of these articles is much coveted. Persons of a high rank are permitted to have carried before them a red woollen cloth; of a less rank, a green woollen cloth; and of a less still, a cloth of cotton manufacture. These they use as rugs to sit upon, and it is only for such use they are

prized; as articles of dress they may be used by any who can afford to buy them. Amongst the men the forepart of the head is shaved. In the remaining part the hair is preserved in its natural state. It is combed backwards, and is sometimes coiled up in the folds of their head-dresses, but generally tied up in a knot behind. Married women, and some who are not married, comb their hair back and tie it up behind. Young women do not tie it up behind. In front they comb it straight, cutting it in a circle from ear to ear across the forehead and a little above the eyebrows. Over the ears it is allowed to grow so as to cover them. Here it is again cut the breadth of the ear, and thence in the hinder part is allowed to grow naturally. Perfectly straight hair is considered beautiful; curly locks are laughed at. The water in which rice has been steeped before cooking is used as a wash for the hair. It gives a glossy appearance, but a most disagreeable smell to the hair."

The characteristic pastime of the Munniporees is the game of hockey on horseback. Foot races are also much in vogue, and boat racing scarcely less so, though success depends rather on skill in fouling than in fair rowing. Indoor amusements are more varied, and even more refined, than is customary with barbarous tribes. Conundrums, far-fetched and implying a somewhat broad humour, exercise the ingenuity of young and old. Music, song, and recitative are likewise an inseparable accompaniment of every festival, but the favourite amusement of all is Kangsanaba, thus described by Major McCulloch:—

"It is played only in the spring, the players being generally young women and girls, with usually a sprinkling of men on each side. The game seems to cause great excitement, and there is great emulation between the sides. The *kang* is the seed of a creeper; it is nearly circular, about an inch and a-half in diameter, and about three-quarters of an inch thick. This is placed on the ground upright, at one time with its broadside towards the party by whom it is to be struck, at another edgewise. When the *kang* is placed with its broadside to the party, it is to be pitched at with an ivory disk; when it is placed edgewise, it is to be struck by the disk propelled on its flat side along the surface of the ground by the force of the middle finger of the right hand acting off the forefinger of the left. A good player can propel the disk in this way with great force and precision. The side having most hits wins. The whole is closed by a feast at the expense of the losers."

The benefits of combination are not unknown to the Munniporees. Each district is divided into neighbourhoods, and these again into "singloops" or "wood-clubs." In case of illness the elders of a neighbourhood tell off a certain number of persons to tend the patient, and on his demise the wood-club to which he belongs provides the fuel for his funeral pyre. In one respect the people of this valley too closely resemble the labouring classes in our own country. "Under the operation of the *laloop* a good artificer works along with a bad one, and receives no more thanks for his work than if it was as bad as that of his less skilful associate." The consequence is precisely what might be expected under such circumstances—"all are ever at the rudiments, and no progress is made."

In a future number we propose to make a few extracts in a similar manner from Major McCulloch's Report on the adjacent mountainous tribes. In the mean time we tender our thanks to that gallant officer for the very interesting paper he has drawn up on the customs and condition of the people among whom his lot has been cast.

#### COTTON CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

The following memorial was presented on Wednesday, the 4th, to Sir Charles Wood by the Cotton Supply Association:—

"That your memorialists are of opinion that, looking to the extensive area embraced by British India, and the enormous extent of works of public utility required to place that territory in even a proper state, in order that its resources may be fairly deve-

loped, it is manifestly impossible for the Government, by its own efforts, to effect much in that direction, while it is equally clear that the surplus capital and free enterprise of England, if made available, will with rapidity supply all those of such works as do not of necessity and exclusively belong to the operations of Government.

"That, irrespective of the stupendous benefits which a speedy and extensive construction of works of the nature referred to in various parts of India would produce to the cotton trade, and therefore to the general community of this country, it is difficult to overrate the numerous civilising influences and solid advantages which would thereby necessarily flow to the native population, and especially when accompanied by the introduction there of a large body of English civil engineers and others, of skill and education, such as would be employed by private companies.

"That it is therefore a matter of the most vital and pressing importance to the best interests of both India and England that every possible facility should be offered to those who are willing to take upon themselves the onerous task of raising capital in this country, and to apply it to purposes so pre-eminently important as those before adverted to, while, by the adoption of a liberal policy in such cases, the Government will not only relieve itself of much anxiety and trouble, but be a considerable financial gainer, and at the same time secure the affection and loyalty of its subjects.

"That your memorialists have learnt with much satisfaction that an influential joint-stock company, established in London under the name of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, have submitted to you a proposal to construct extensive works of irrigation, drainage, and navigation in Orissa, and to connect that territory with the port of Calcutta, requiring from Government no other assistance than the mere supply of all land requisite for such works. Your memorialists are assured that a company already and favourably known to the English public must necessarily possess advantages for raising capital which could not appertain to a newly-organised association, and are therefore more likely to achieve that success which is all-important in a pioneer enterprise intended to open up the way for a more general and greatly extended application of the free skill, science, and capital of Britain to the regeneration of India.

"Your memorialists therefore most respectfully pray,

"1. That the Right Hon. her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council will afford to the subject-matter of this memorial immediate and serious consideration, with a view to the adoption of prompt and energetic measures for the most complete and rapid provision of works of irrigation and means of cheap transit in India, the want whereof at present prevents that country from producing an unlimited supply of cotton to the manufacturers of Great Britain, and from relieving the latter from an uncertain and perilous dependence upon the slave States of America.

"2. That, as it is utterly impossible for Government to construct throughout British India more than a small portion of the works in question, although they are essentially necessary to devolve her agricultural and other resources, and to make her prosperous and contented, and able to bestow upon the people of this country those high commercial benefits they have the right to expect from her direct union with England; and as it is equally clear that the surplus private capital, skill, and energy of Great Britain are capable, if properly applied, of producing such works with rapidity and advantage, every possible facility and encouragement may be given by Government to all joint-stock companies formed in England who may seek to undertake the construction of well-selected, practicable, and useful projects of irrigation and navigation, &c., in British India; and

"3. That the proposal now submitted by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company for the construction of works of irrigation, &c., in the districts of Orissa, without a Governmental guarantee, may receive the most favourable consideration, and every proper encouragement and support be given to enable that company to enter upon the contemplated undertaking with the least possible delay, and in a satisfactory manner, in order that others may, by their success, be induced to undertake other works of a like description by means of capital raised in the same way.

"And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

"Signed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cotton Supply Association, held in Manchester, the 3rd of April, 1860.

"JOHN CHEETHAM, Chairman,  
"G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary."

#### THE INDIAN SIMOOM.

At the last meeting of the Meteorological Society a paper was read on dust-storms and dust-columns, and the Simoom, or poisonous winds of India, by H. Cook, M.D. The author remarked

that there are certain days in which, however hard and violently the wind may blow, little or no dust accompanies it, whilst at other times every little puff of air or current of wind raises up and carries with it clouds of dust, and at these times the individual particles of sand appear to be in such an electrified condition that they are even ready to repel each other, and are consequently disturbed from their position and carried up into the air with the slightest current. To so great an extent does this sometimes exist, that the atmosphere is positively filled with dust, and when accompanied by a strong wind nothing is visible at a few yards, and the sun at noon-day is obscured. This condition of the atmosphere is evidently accumulative, it increases by degrees until the climax is reached, when, after a certain time, usually about twenty-four hours, the atmosphere is cleared and equanimity restored. Dust-columns appear under a similar condition of electrical disturbance or intensity. On calm quiet days, when hardly a breath of air is stirring, and the sun pours down his heating rays with full force, little circular eddies are seen to arise in the atmosphere near the surface of the ground. These increase in force and diameter, until a column is formed of great height and diameter, which usually remains stationary for some time, and then sweeps away across the country at great speed, and ultimately, losing the velocity of its circular movement, dissolves and disappears. The author had seen in the valley of Mingochoy, which is only a few miles across, and surrounded by high hills, on a day when not a breath of air stirred, twenty of these columns. These seldom changed their places, or but slowly moved across the level tract, and they never interfered with each other. The author then spoke of the Simoom, that deadly wind, which occasionally visits the deserts of Cutchee and Upper Scinde, which is sudden and singularly fatal in its occurrence, invisible, intangible, and mysterious. Its nature, alike unknown (as far as the author is aware) to the wild, untutored inhabitant of the country which it frequents, as to the European man of science, its effects only are visible—its presence made manifest in the sudden extinction of life, whether of animal or vegetable, over which its influence has extended. The author gives the results of his information respecting the Simoom as follows:—1. It is sudden in its attack. 2. It is sometimes preceded by a cold current of air. 3. It occurs in the hot months (usually June and July). 4. It takes place by night as well as by day. 5. Its course it straight and defined. 6. Its passage leaves a narrow, "knife-like" track. 7. It burns up or destroys the vitality of animal and vegetable existence in its path. 8. It is attended by a well-marked sulphurous odour. 9. It is described as being like the blast of a furnace, and the current of air in which it passes is evidently greatly heated. 10. It is not accompanied by dust, thunder, and lightning. And concludes his paper by saying—if it, then, be neither a phase of sunstroke, lightning, malaria, nor miasmata in a concentrated form, what is it; or to what is it to be referred?

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

April 3. Str. Ripon, Alexandria; Kate, Souttit, Maulmain; British Queen, Scorgie, Algoa Bay.—4. Balaklava, Hobson, Mauritius; Bencoolen, Scollay, Bombay; George Kendall, Farley, Calcutta; Clarissa Bird, Bird, Bombay; Rydal, Harrison, Mauritius; Alplington, Loran, Algoa Bay; Evangeline, Wigg, Port Natal; Dilgentia, Porter, Calcutta; Johanna Christina, De Jong, Algoa Bay.—5. Sea, Drummond, Bangkok; Timour, Campbell, Bombay; Palmerston, Wilson, Calcutta; Emily, Wilder, Maulmain.—7. Ida Zeigler, Reynolds, Calcutta; Ellen Bates, Ellwood—Rock City, Mesnard—and Black Eagle, Mearns, Bombay; South, Robertson, Kurrachee; Gallego, St. Helena; Sea Queen, Lamzed, Singapore.—9. Naomi, Dunn, Shanghai; Herculean, Bell, Whampoa; Skimmer of the Seas, Way, Algoa Bay; Windsor Castle, Pare, Bombay; Northumberland, Armstrong, Ceylon; Canning, Robertson, Calcutta and Demerara; Eskdale, Stewart, Mauritius; Nemesis, Roberts, Batavia; Sophie, Snellman, Maulmain; Anethyst, Campbell, Singapore; Trent, Ware, Ceylon; Lormont, Drullard, Mauritius; Maude, Briggs, Calcutta; Sea Breeze, Hurry, Mauritius.—10. Royal Bride, Green, Ceylon; Solent, Brooks, Shanghai; Arachne, Sharp, Calcutta; Eglantine, Stewart, Manila; Mystery, Matthews, Singapore; Thames, Jenkins, Madras; Countess of Yarborough, Parsons, Maulmain; Horizon, Java.—11. Steve Donard, Thompson, Bombay; Affghan, Colebank, Calcutta; Coringa, Wilson, Calcutta.



PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Massilia, from SOUTHAMPTON, April 20, to proceed per str. Northam, from SUEZ.—For MALTA.—Surg. major Mockler, Staff asst. surg. Gribbon, Staff asst. surg. Ligest-wood, Capt. Norris. For BOMBAY.—Dr. R. E. Butler, Capt. E. T. Etheridge, Miss M. E. Bell, Riding master Martin, Mr. Slaughter, Asst. surg. R. A. Alleyne, Mr. R. B. Farwell, Dr. Holford, Mrs. Martin and two children, Lieut. R. V. Jenkins, Mrs. M. Hodge, Mrs. Berkeley, Mr. C. B. Lloyd, Dr. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Cremer.

Per str. Vectis, from MARSEILLES, April 20, to proceed per str. Northam, from SUEZ.—For BOMBAY.—Sir George Clerk and Aide de Camp, Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, Mr. H. Arbuthnot, Capt. Hodgson, Major Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Fraser, Lieut. col. Grimes, Mr. T. Wilson, Mrs. Crankshaw.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, the wife of Major J. C., Madras Engineers, of a daughter, at Florence, April 2.  
RICHARDS, the wife of the Rev. John, M.A., Madras Establishment, of a son, at Reading, April 4.  
TERNAN, the wife of Capt. H.M.'s Bengal Army, of a son, at the Priory, South Stoke, near Bath.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON, Madeline, daughter of the late Major William, C.B., Bengal Engineers, at Rome, aged 18, April 3.  
ATKINSON, J. J., Retired Surgeon, Bombay Army, at Beacon-cottage, Pinhoe, near Exeter, aged 44, March 29.  
FESTING, Major Thomas B. P., late of the Bengal Army, aged 67, March 28.  
HARRINGTON, Colonel Thomas L., 5th Bengal L.C., at Picton-villa, Surbiton-hill, aged 49, April 6.  
HORNSBY, Rachel, daughter of the late Lieut. colonel, 2nd Madras E.L.I., at 5, Montpelier-parade, Monkstown, aged 5 years, April 7.  
PERRY, Helen, wife of Frederick, and daughter of the late Lieut. col. Baron, Hon. E.L.Co.'s service, at Avondale-house, Pittville, Cheltenham, April 8.

East-India House,

April 10, 1860.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. J. P. Harris.

MILITARY.

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GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

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PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

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PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. N. Tucker, 2nd Cav.; Capt. W. S. Graham, 2nd Eur.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. W. W. Wells.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. AT THE INDIA-OFFICE.

Major gen. John George Bonner, Mr. James Dunsmure, Mr. George Appleton, and Mr. A. R. Onslow have been permitted to retire.

The following promotions have been made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, viz:—

The Hon. G. C. Talbot, to be Inspector-general of Stores, v. Major-general Bonner, retired.

Mr. Thomas Lawrence Seccombe, to be Secretary in the Financial Department.

The Hon. F. J. Hobart, to be Assistant Secretary in the Financial Department, v. Mr. Seccombe.

Mr. J. R. Melville, to be Assistant Secretary in the Public Works Department, v. Hon. F. J. Hobart.

Mr. E. B. Eastwick, to be Assistant Secretary in the Political and Secret Departments.

Mr. J. E. Boucher, to be Cashier, v. Mr. Dunsmure, retired.

Mr. C. Crauford, to be Chief Clerk, v. Mr. Boucher.

Mr. W. T. Daviniere, to be Chief Clerk in the Accountant General's Department, v. Mr. T. H. Keith, deceased.

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Bengal...	2s. ½ ¼	2s. 2d.	—
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£.			
	India Stock .....	218	
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	India Loan Debentures, 1858 .....	97	
	India Debentures, 1859 .....	96½ 96½	
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per ct. ....	83½	
	India 5 per cent. for account... ..	101 ½ ½	
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	India Bonds (£1,000) .....	5s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....	—	
	RAILWAYS.		
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	97 98
	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	all	17½ to 18
	Ditto B .....	13½	½ to ¾ dis.
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	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5	½ to ¾
	East Indian .....	100	101½ to 102½
	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs. ....	all	99½ to 100½
	Ditto F. Ext. ....	10	par ½ pm.
	Ditto 5 per ct. debentures .....	100	101½ 102½
	Jubbulpore .....	100	par to ½ pm.
	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	99½ 99½
	Ditto (New ditto) .....	6	½ to ¾ dis.
	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	1½ to 1 dis.
	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	100	88 90
	Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	97½ 98½
	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	100	91 93
	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	1 to ¾ dis.
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	Scinde 5 per cent. ....	all	99 101
	Ditto (New) .....	15	.....
	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	94 96
	Punjaub (5 per ct.) .....	5	¾ to ½ dis.
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	Agra and United Service Lim. ....	50	75 77
	Australasia .....	all	72 74
	Bank of Egypt .....	all	214 224
	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China .....	all	192 204 dis.
	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China .....	all	32 34
	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	44½ 4
	Ottoman Bank .....	all	17 to 18
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	Oriental Gas .....	all	2 to 1
	Ditto New .....	15s.	½ dis. to par
	Oriental Inland Steam A. ....	6	.....
	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....	all	78 to 80
	Ditto New .....	15	13 to 15 pm
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1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
2 Salt Do. (gilt bowls)	0 3 4	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 0
1 Mustard Do. do.....	0 1 8	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs.....	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Pair Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	1 0 0
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## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE intelligence received by the Bombay Mail of the 27th of March is more than usually interesting, and contains much matter for grave reflection. A sensible proclamation by the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal appears to have checked the ryots in their career of outrage and plunder. They are told that if they have entered into a contract to grow indigo they must fulfil the same; otherwise they are free to cultivate whatever they please. It may seem strange that such a notification should have been needed, but the ignorant peasantry had interpreted Mr. Eden's ill-judged perwannah, not only as a release from all engagements with the indigo-planters, but as a positive prohibition against cultivating the plant. The real object of the authorities was to protect the ryots from compulsory labour, but certainly not to interfere with legitimate undertakings entered into between employers and employed. The officious zeal, however, of young civilians inimical to "adventurers," thwarted the design of the Government, and threw whole districts into confusion and anarchy. The ultimate consequences of this agrarian movement may prove very serious, though for the moment it may be summarily suppressed.

The internal condition of India is that of the interior of a volcano previous to an eruption. The elements of disturbance are everywhere present, and everywhere active. From Central India come well-accredited rumours of plots and intrigues. In the Upper Provinces, again, it is a general article of belief among Mahomedans that in the year 1863 64 the Feringhees will be expelled from the Peninsula,

and the supremacy of Islam re-established. A prophecy to this effect, ascribed to Neenamutoollah Shah, of Cashmere, has been sedulously distributed among the followers of the Arabian Prophet, and the commanding officer of a cavalry regiment states that every Mahomedan in his corps believes in its fulfilment at the proper time. Beyond our north-west frontiers considerable agitation pervades the counsellors of the aged ruler of Afghanistan. Of all the Afghans the most friendly to the British or the most sensible of their power, he is now in his 80th year, and sorely pressed by the forces of the Khan of Bokhara, commanded, it is said, by Russian officers. It is certain that the Ameer of Cabul has been compelled to send reinforcements to his sons on the Oxus, and it is asserted that he is at last disposed to lend a favourable ear to the counsels of his brothers, urging him to enter into an alliance with Russia. It is also affirmed that Russian emissaries, under the pretext of commercial projects, are busily intriguing throughout Central Asia, and doing their utmost to discredit the influence of Great Britain. Whatever of truth there may be in these statements, it is clear that the death of Dost Mahomed will be the signal for civil commotion throughout Afghanistan, and in the struggle for power each pretender will have recourse to neighbouring potentates. Persia will be only too glad of an opportunity to seize upon Herat, while the Khan of Bokhara, whether on his own motion or at the instigation of Russia, will scarcely fail to extend his territories at the expense of the divided and helpless Afghans. Under such circumstances, the only course open to the Indian Government is to stand aloof from the strife, taking care, however, to occupy the passes from the westward, and to maintain a strong European force ready for any contingency.

In the mean time, the Viceroy pursues his viceregal progress, and at Sealkote presented the Maharaja of Cashmere with a musical box and a handsome opera-glass. Had the Afghan chieftain proceeded to Peshawur, as was at one time expected, his royal highness would probably have been presented with an accordion and a box at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Lord Elphinstone is at Mahabeshwur, whither his lordship proceeded on the 19th March. The Lord Bishop of Bombay returned to the Presidency from Kurrachee on the 16th of the same month; and on the 27th, Lieut.-general Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B., resigned the chief command of the army into the hands of Lieut.-general Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B. Sir William Mansfield was still at Bombay.

The Bombay papers give a full report of the trial of Mr. Hunt, late sergeant-major of the 14th Dragoons, and murmur at the severity of the sentence passed upon that unfortunate man. The jury having found him guilty of doing grievous bodily injury to Cornet Browne, Sir Mathew Sause sentenced him to one year's imprisonment, one week in every quarter being passed in solitary confinement. A memorial is being got up, praying for a remission of this too severe judgment.

The native city of Dacca has been devastated by a most destructive fire. Six thousand houses are said to have been burnt to the ground, and upwards of ten thousand persons deprived of their dwellings. It is also stated that eighteen lives have been lost. A subscription for the sufferers has been opened in Calcutta.

The Governor-general has confirmed the capital sentence passed on Khan Bahadoor Khan, of Bareilly; and equal justice, it is expected, will be meted out to Mummoo Khan, who has also been proved guilty of complicity in the murder of Europeans.

## LATEST CALCUTTA TELEGRAMS.

INDIA OFFICE, April, 20.

The following telegrams have been this day received from Brigadier Coghlan at Aden:—

FEROZPORE, March 25.

Quiet prevails in India.

A serious fire broke out in Dacca, which destroyed half the town. Six thousand families have been reduced to destitution. Subscriptions have been commenced to relieve the sufferers.

There have been some agrarian riots among the indigo cultivators at Vererhuago (?) and the neighbourhood.

The Governor-General was at Holy (?). He will join his camp at Hoshiarpoor, via Sijpweper (?) and Moduon (?).

Funds.—Government Five per Cent. Loan at 5 to 5½ per cent. discount. Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan at par to ¼ per cent. premium.

BEADON.

In two districts of Lower Bengal much excitement has arisen connected with the cultivation of indigo; but we apprehend no disturbances which will not be promptly suppressed by military police. The magistrates' powers have been enlarged by a temporary law, and a special commission of inquiry will be issued.

The Lieutenant-general of Bengal reports that he has every reason to believe that the excitement in the indigo districts is passing off, and that he has no apprehension of serious disturbances anywhere.

PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Calcutta, April 1.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. Fox M. Ramsay, H.M.'s 56th Foot, of cholera, near Poona, aged 40, March 15.

BENGAL.—Maj. gen. J. Home, H.M.'s Indian army, Bengal, at Weston, Bath, April 12. Lieut. B. Christie, Bombay Art., whilst out shooting near Seure, was so severely mauled by a tiger that he has since died of his wounds.—*Delhi Gazette*, March 13.

MADRAS.—Capt. Rogers D. Dansey, 3rd Madras Eur. Bgt., of cholera, at Kumptek, March 8.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Craigie, Rev. Geo. Pugh, Mr. Watson, Lieut. col. Massey, Rev. G. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and three children, Mr. C. Leggate, Miss Baxter, Mrs. Ward, two children of Capt. Hewitt's, Lieut. Lewis, Capt. Barker, Ireland, Capt. and Mrs. Maxwell and infant, Lieut. Rodden.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Euxine*, April 27.—Mr. Yandley, Capt. Waterfall, Capt. and Mrs. Hutchins, Lieut. dien, Dr. Baxter, Cornet Vanzeleur, Capt. Somers, K.C.B., Lady Somerset, two Misses Somerset, Capt. Cameron.



## BENGAL.

## THE DUM-DUM MUSEUM.

Few of our readers are perhaps aware that within an hour's drive from Government House there is to be seen one of the pleasantest and most attractive sights that India can produce. We have seen many of the most celebrated cabinets and collections of Europe, the Louvre and the Sydenham Palace included, but we never were more agreeably surprised and delighted than on our first visit to the Museum, or rather exhibition, provided for the entertainment of the soldiers at Dum-Dum. It is not that it contains works of rare excellence, masterpieces of ancient or modern art, or splendid scientific apparatus. These were unattainable, and neither needed nor suitable for the object in view—to excite the interest and gratify the intelligent curiosity of men from the ranks.

The first sight of the larger room, apart altogether from its history and associations, is sufficient to startle one out of the habitual Anglo-Indian apathy, from the number and variety of the objects with which every available foot of space is covered, the ingenuity and excellent taste with which they are grouped, and the tact displayed in selecting them. There are models (from the size of life down to the size of a doll) of many of the tribes and peoples of India, China, and Burmah, Lepchas from the Hills,—Todars from Southern India—Cingalese men and women of all grades, in their national costumes, all life-like and natural. There is a French tent scene from the Crimea (immensely popular) with Turcos, Zouaves, and infantry soldiers, in appropriate uniforms and employment. There are weapons of every oriental fashion, matchlocks from Afghanistan, wall pieces from China, shields, helmets, swords, spears, pistols, daggers, the Malay kris, the mountaineer's knife, bows and arrows, and other wicked and dangerous looking things, offensive and defensive. Nearly opposite the entrance is a large Davramvilles organ, playing 20 or 30 popular airs and pieces of music; at other tables models in wood or pith, looking like ivory, delicately carved and finished, of the Taj, and other celebrated buildings, specimens of the rarer productions of Indian skill—shawls, cloth of gold dresses, utensils, ornaments, furniture.

Those that like them may look at a large collection of stereoscopic pictures; may examine models of telegraphs, locomotives, and the newest improvements in machinery, including a bit of the celebrated Atlantic cable.

There are stuffed beasts, too, and birds and snakes, the saw of the saw fish, the horn of the sword fish, with a plank from a ship which it had pierced through; pictures, too; in short, an assemblage of curiosities that would fill a respectable catalogue, and not one (that we saw) out of place or uninteresting. They have been bought, borrowed, begged, gathered, everything but stolen, from every part of Bengal; and (what is scarcely credible) in a few months, and by the energy of one man. This is not all that Mr. Norman has done for the soldiers. Himself and a few other zealous friends are always present when the Museum is open, ready to explain in familiar language, and to tell them about all they see. He has provided also during the cold weather a series of lectures on popular subjects, of a more elaborate character, which have drawn large audiences, although the musical evenings are decidedly the most attractive.

After all, the most surprising feature of this remarkable movement is its unequivocal success. When the novelty is over, when two months have passed away, there are seldom less than 250 men present at every opening of the museum; and during these months not the slightest injury has been done, not a single article has been missing. Showing that they fully appreciate and understand the privileges

they enjoy; showing, too, what can be made of the leisure hours of one of the busiest and most conscientious men in India. Leave the soldier idle, you drive him to drunkenness; appeal to his higher nature, and nowhere will you find more promising or more attentive listeners.—*Friend of India.*

## THE CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. Wilson's currency measure, though it will excite less interest than his financial scheme, is perhaps equally important. A sound currency system is at least as essential to national prosperity as an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. Indeed, it is more so, for bankruptcy is the misfortune of a generation, rotten currency a poison affecting all the generations through which it lasts. The bankruptcy of France in 1789 produced no evils to be compared with the effects of the subsequent over issue of assignats.

Mr. Wilson commenced his speech by a clear exposition of economical principles, which, though interesting or essential in England, was scarcely necessary in India. Anglo-Indians are quite prepared to accept Mr. Wilson himself as the best authority they can reach on political economy. The fact that his reasons satisfy his own mind will do far more to content them than the reasons themselves. He rejected the proposal for a gold currency at once. All arrangements, public and private, were based upon a silver currency, and violently to change the standard would be a breach of faith. The advantages of a gold coinage were moreover greatly overrated. It was not much, if at all, more easy of remittance than silver. The difficulty of remittance consisted not in the bulk of the metal to be transported, but in the cost of the necessary precautions for its safety, which precautions varied not as the bulk but as the value of the treasure to be despatched. A double standard again was an impossibility. It would merely give every debtor the privilege of paying in the standard which might for the moment be the cheaper. The metallic currency would therefore remain as before, unaffected by his operations. Measures, however, Mr. Wilson remarked *en passant*, had been taken for remedying the deficiency of the copper coinage, a just and universal subject of complaint. £100,000 in copper had been struck in England, and separate copper mints would be established at Calcutta and Bombay.

The standard being unchanged, it remained to remove the marked defects by which metallic standards were impaired. The principal of these was the loss caused by the absorption of an excessive amount of treasure, and the Government had therefore resolved on issuing a state paper currency to be declared within certain limits a legal tender. This currency would be thus regulated. India would be divided into currency circles, each with a centre at some point where a large treasury was protected by European troops. In each circle would be placed a currency commissioner or superintendent of the bank of issue. All these commissioners would be responsible to a chief commissioner seated in Calcutta, and vested with the exclusive power and responsibility of preparing and issuing the State notes. These notes, the value of which would range from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000, would all be simple notes printed on Bank of England paper, and therefore beyond the reach of forgery. Each note would bear besides the general impression the name of the currency circle in which it was issued, and each would be convertible into silver at the central office of its own circle, and at the Presidency offices. A provision would be made—not very clearly explained—by which the notes of any circle wanted could be obtained in any other at a percentage.

To secure this new currency against the single danger of paper currencies, over-issue, the following device would be adopted. The entire currency commission would be exempted from all responsibility save to the Legislative Council. No Governor-general, however pressed, would be able to increase the circulation without a public Act.

Meanwhile the commission itself would be bound to issue notes only for the silver paid in, of which silver one-third must be retained in cash, and two-thirds in public securities. For example, taking Allahabad as a centre, the commissioner would issue notes to all paying in silver for them. Supposing the demand to reach three million of rupees, he must keep one million in cash, but might retain the remainder in five per cent. paper purchased in open market at the rate of the day. So long as these arrangements were maintained, an over-issue of notes would be impossible. All speculation as to the quantity which would be put into circulation was of course vain. Looking, however, to the enormous masses of coin known to be in circulation, the issue, if the plan succeeded, would be very great.

So, also, would be the consequent relief. All the bullion used in any country, said Mr. Wilson, as mere circulating medium, was so much wealth rendered unproductive. Whatever of coin a man has in his strong box produces him no interest, and as productive property is worthless. The paper currency, by releasing coin nearly equal to its circulation, increased by so much the buying power of the nation, and with it the national prosperity. The increased circulation, moreover, would be followed by an exportation of silver, for said Mr. Wilson, quoting Ricardo:—

“If a mine of gold were discovered in either of these countries, the currency of that country would be lowered in value, in consequence of the increased quantity of the precious metals brought into circulation, and would therefore no longer be of the same value as that of other countries. Gold and silver, whether in coin or in bullion, obeying the law which regulates all other commodities, would immediately become articles of exportation; they would leave the country where they were cheap, for those countries where they were dear, and would continue to do so as long as the mine should prove productive, and till the proportion existing between capital and money in each country before the discovery of the mine were again established, and gold and silver restored everywhere to one value. In return for the gold exported, commodities would be imported; and though what is usually termed the balance of trade would be against the country exporting money or bullion, it would be evident that she was carrying on a most advantageous trade, exporting that which was in no way useful to her, for commodities which might be employed in the extension of her manufactures, and the increase of her wealth.

“If, instead of a mine being discovered in any country, a bank were established, such as the Bank of England, with the power of issuing its notes for a circulating medium, after a large amount had been issued either by way of loans to merchants, or by advances to Government, thereby adding considerably to the sum of the currency, the same effect would follow as in the case of the mine.”

Another effect would be the gradual but permanent rise in the price of Government securities. As the circulation of the notes increased, Government would gradually become the largest purchaser in the market, thus at once raising the price of securities, and releasing itself *pro tanto* from its load of debt. The extent of that release must be a matter of speculation.

The effect of these changes, Mr. Wilson said, on those “respectable institutions” the chartered banks, must be considerable. The notes of the Bengal Bank, for instance, could not in the face of the State competition continue to circulate. Power had been reserved to Government to give the banks notice of a revision of their charters. This would be acted on, and the power of issuing notes finally withdrawn. It was, however, no part of the intention of Government to injure those banks, and they would therefore be released from some unnecessary restrictions which fettered the development of their business. The restrictions Mr. Wilson hinted concerned their exchange operations. Nothing, moreover, that he had said was intended to throw discredit on the project of consolidating these banks into one grand National Bank, an object much to be desired.

It is not difficult to perceive the two weak points in this tremendous scheme. One is, we fear, wholly unavoidable, but the latter may yet be gradually remediable.

The arrangements for preventing over-issue, though the best which could be devised, strike us as in a large measure illusory. The Viceroy, it

is true, cannot order a sudden extension. Nor, even if sure of his Legislative Council, could he make an extension private, the only measure to be greatly dreaded. But what binds the chief currency commissioner not to extend? Pains and penalties, from the whole of which he can be relieved by an Act of Parliament. Suppose next year a general rebellion in the north so cramps the finances, and so disorders credit, that Government must have money, and cannot obtain it by loan. And suppose the Governor-general accepts the responsibility of promising an Act of Indemnity. Would any commissioner, wild as all Anglo-Indians are to maintain the empire at all risks, and inclined as all Anglo-Indians are at such times to measures of Jacobin audacity, refuse the responsibility? You cannot threaten a man with more than the loss of his head, and the stake in 1857 was played for often enough on slighter provocations. The truth is, absolute security in such a case is impossible. All that can be done is to provide that any breach of the system adopted shall involve the necessity of an English Act of Indemnity. That is all that is attempted in England, and all that in the nature of things can be secured.

The second weak point is more practical. The new paper currency is a legal tender, localised. The note is not convertible at any office but the one at which it was issued, and the one in the Presidency town. We are willing to believe that the broader plan of making the note exchangeable at all offices, was unsafe or impossible, but we believe it only on Mr. Wilson's authority. The reason is neither patent nor explained, and the deficiency is a heavy drawback upon the general plan. The paper currency will be like that of the United States, a vexation often greater than the trouble of carrying rupees. For example, a traveller by rail from Burdwan to Lahore will pass through at least four circles. His notes of the Burdwan circle, legal tender there, will not be legal tender five hours afterwards, and will not in all probability be taken, or taken only at a discount. Surely one object of the new currency should be to make the value of notes as invariable and universal as that of rupees. The currency again will enormously facilitate the remittance of all moneys from the interior to the capital. But it does not, that we see, sufficiently facilitate the circulation between the circles, between Dacca for instance and Cawnpore. The fear of course is that a circle, if required to meet notes it did not issue, might not have the means at hand of facing an unexpected demand. But means might, we should imagine, have been found, with the aid of the splendid system of native banking, to meet so infrequent a contingency. An occasional loss on the sale of drafts would, we should have thought, have been of less moment than the immense advantages to be secured by the universality of the new currency. No doubt the matter has been fairly thought out, but we question if Mr. Wilson may not have been induced to overestimate the danger of a general instead of a local convertibility.

It is not perhaps a weak point, but it is one of the points of the new scheme, that it introduces into Government operations the dangers of all banking houses. A local disturbance will almost always be followed by a local rush for silver, a rush which must occur at the moment when securities are locally almost unsaleable.

These are evils, however, the localisation apart, which must follow any scheme for a State paper currency. If accepted by the people, and the probabilities are in its favour, the beneficial effect will be almost incalculable. When we denied the probable influence of the change on prices, we never contemplated a measure of such gigantic proportions, a currency which, if it ever expands to its possible proportion, may one day set loose two-thirds of the whole coinage of India, and render Government almost the sole Indian holder of its own debt. The result of success must be, so far as we can see, gradually so to alter prices, and therefore wages, as to change the whole surface of society, and bring the most oppressed class of the community, the working farmers, up to a high

level of physical comfort. The new currency makes the income-tax in its gross incidence a trifle, in the presence of the new and unprecedented purchasing power of the whole people.

We must add one word on the new position in which a class of the community are placed. The shareholders of the banks, especially at home, will probably deem themselves sadly aggrieved. Their forebodings, however, ought to be erroneous. The Bank notes never floated well, and we believe a careful analysis of Bank profits would show a curiously small balance produced by the notes. At all events it cannot equal the profits which a bank with an empire for its principal shareholder ought to make, if once permitted to enter into exchange transactions. If the Oriental Bank without notes can divide 25 per cent., why should the Bank of Bengal remain content with twelve?—*Friend of India.*

#### THE INDIGO PLANTERS AND THE RYOTS.

##### OFFICIAL PAPERS.

From A. R. Young, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of Nuddea.

Fort William, March 14, 1860.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lieutenant-governor to forward to you herewith a notification which I am to request you will, as speedily as Revenue.

possible, have very carefully translated into Bengalee, and distributed extensively in those districts of your division in which misunderstanding has occurred, or is likely to occur, in connection with the cultivation of indigo.

2. You can have any number you require of these notices struck off either at the Allipore Jail Press, or in that attached to my office.

3. You will understand that the Lieutenant-governor desires that you will be careful to explain to the magistrates to whom you forward these notices, that it is not intended by this notification that the police should interfere for the purpose of enforcing any civil contract. Breaches of contracts between indigo planters and ryots can be remedied only in the manner authorised by law. The object of the notification is to do away with a false impression which there is reason to suppose exists as to the views of Government in regard to the cultivation of indigo, and which is alleged to have had its origin partly in the injudicious publication of the perwannah submitted with your letter of the 9th instant, in which perwannah an order of Government was inaccurately represented.

##### NOTIFICATION.

It appears from the reports of local officers, as well as from complaints which have been preferred to the Lieutenant-governor by indigo planters, that a misapprehension prevails in the minds of the ryots of some districts as to the views of Government in regard to the cultivation of indigo; and that in some places it has been falsely represented, by designing persons, that the Government is desirous to discourage the cultivation of indigo; and even that the police will protect ryots in the evasion of contracts entered into by them with indigo planters. It is surprising that such foolish reports should have obtained credence. Nevertheless it is proper that they should be authoritatively contradicted. Wherefore, it is hereby declared, that although it is always optional with ryots to take advances and to enter into contracts for indigo, or not to do so, as they may think best for their own interests—and in this matter they require no assistance beyond that of the law, which is equally fair to all parties—still if they do enter into such contracts lawfully, and of their own will, they must expect to be required to fulfil them. If they dishonestly refuse to act up to their engagements, they will be liable to the lawful consequences of such misconduct.

A. R. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

From A. Grote, Esq., Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 71 Ct., dated March 13, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honour, as requested, to lay before his honor the following report on the state of things in zillah Nuddea, which has been much exaggerated in the daily and other papers published during the last fortnight.

2. Since the beginning of February the villagers in parts of Messrs. Hill's concern have been manifesting a determination to sow no more indigo. More recently this feeling has spread to the Loknathpore and to several villages of the Mulnath concern, and in some cases it has led to noisy demonstrations, which have caused alarm and given rise to the reports of outrages.

3. To be specific I will trace a few of these reports to their probable origin. They relate for the most part to occurrences in the Damoorhoodah subdivision, and my information regarding them is derived from Mr. Assistant Magistrate Maclean, who joined that station towards the end of February.

4. The story of the burning of the Loknathpore factory, alluded to by one newspaper correspondent, reduces itself, in Mr. Meares' letter to me, to the partial burning of an out-factory at Kajoorial. This act was ascribed to incendiaries, and a complaint was made accordingly to the magistrate at Kishnaghur, but none was made to the local police, and the factory did not push this charge laid before the magistrate. There is nothing, says Mr. Maclean, to show that the fire was not accidental.

5. The charge of misconduct brought by the same factory against a police darogah was not substantiated to Mr. Maclean's satisfaction, but he has sent the case to the magistrate for final orders. The best darogah in the district has since been transferred to the Damoorhoodah Thannah.

6. The demonstration against the Peerpore factory was a fact. A riotous party from Chooadangah approached this factory, but dispersed of itself, and quietly. This occurred before Mr. Maclean joined his subdivision, and was not reported to me till a day or two ago.

7. The impression which Mr. Maclean says apparently caused this and other demonstrations, was an apprehension perfectly groundless on the villagers' part that the factory would attack them.

8. The attacks on Mr. Larmour's assistants, Messrs. Hyde and Campbell, were by villagers whose lands had been measured for indigo. In both cases they were bold and unwarrantable. One man only could be identified in Mr. Campbell's case, and he has been punished.

9. The magistrates both of Nuddea and Jessore declare to the general prevalence of an impression among the villagers that Government is opposed to the cultivation of indigo. In my letter of the 10th February I reported on the subject, and laid before his honor Mr. Larmour's letters, praying for the issue of a Government notification counteracting of such a misimpression. I stated the result of my demi-official references to Mr. Reid, who had been marching through the indigo country, and to Mr. Drummond, who had at first advocated a notification. I gave my voice against the issue of one, because the Kallaroah deputy magistrate's injudicious order, to which the false impression was owing, was already some five months old, and because, supposing this order to have been the real source of the mischief, it would be difficult, after such a lapse of time, to word another which should simply have the effect of counteracting it.

10. As, however, the excitement and mutual mistrust appeared to be spreading, I took advantage of the Government order on the Joyrampore villagers' petition directly it reached me, and ordered its publication to all parties. This order was calculated at least to undeceive those ryots who had taken advances, of the impression said to have been produced on them by the deputy magistrate's order, that they were at liberty to repudiate their obligation. I have since had an interview with Mr. Herschel at Gyephattah, and have reason to think that this publication will have a good effect.

11. But I regret to have to add that Mr.

Herschel received a letter yesterday evening from Mr. Maclean, in which the occurrence of a disastrous fire in a village near Lokenathpore is reported. This is unfortunate, as it has at once been ascribed by the people to the factory underlings.

12. At the request of several planters in the Damoorhoodah subdivision, police burkundauzes have been stationed at their factories, and I have told Mr. Maclean to order down a small party of the police corps, if he thinks it necessary to strengthen the Thannah police. I quite agree, however, with him and Mr. Herschel, that no aggressive acts on the part of the villagers are at present contemplated; their object is to intimidate the planters from attempting to sow, and resist such attempts if made. Such an attitude is of course sufficient to cause deep alarm and anxiety to those who have paid out large advances.

13. In a further letter just received from Mr. Herschel, I find it admitted that Mr. Meares had cause for complaint against the conduct of the Damoorhoodah police. This has, as I have shown above, since been rectified.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE CREDULITY.—We (*Hurkaru*) observe in the last number of the *Friend of India* a statement with regard to the recent fires in Calcutta and the suburbs, that the natives "have a curious notion that the fires are the work of Government agents, who wish to burn them all out of Calcutta, and compel them to reside beyond the city. So strong is this delusion, that we have heard of servants bringing their boxes to a European because the quarter was to be burned by Government at 10 o'clock." This actually occurred in one instance with ourselves, and the box is now in safe keeping at our house. In another instance, we were told by one who might be called an intelligent and respectable man, that he believed, and it was the general impression, that the Government were burning their houses in order to clear the ground for a railway. This merely shows what a credulous and suspicious race the Government has to deal with. Every story, no matter how absurd, which discredits the Government, is listened to, every lie eagerly swallowed. Unless we understand this thoroughly we shall never get an insight into native character, or be able, even faintly, to comprehend the motives which influence their actions; who, for instance, to this day can say he understands the reasons which made the sepoys revolt? Every writer has his own version of it, and very few would be satisfied with the simple answer that an inveterate habit of suspicion and a propensity to view every act of their superiors in an unfavourable light, when skilfully worked upon by designing agents, are quite sufficient to account for the mutiny. Englishmen, when dealing with the natives, are, we fear, too prone to forget this peculiarity of the native mind, and, satisfied as to the integrity of their motives, are apt to be careless as to the interpretation which may be put upon their acts. We certainly would not argue that we should refrain from doing what is right because our motives may be misinterpreted. This was the grand mistake of the old Company. So fearful were they of exciting distrust or rousing suspicion that they pampered every native prejudice and even endeavoured to suppress the truth, and we see how utterly they failed to win the confidence of the people. But we may err in the other extreme if we should be utterly regardless as to the interpretation which may possibly be put upon our acts. While steadily pursuing the right course we should also endeavour by every means in our power to explain the motives by which we are actuated, and to remove all causes of suspicion.

PLOTTING IN CENTRAL INDIA.—The capture of the following pundits, Appah Sahib, Kashi Nath Bhaya, and Narain Rao, who deserted Sindhia's and took Tantia Topce's service on the latter occupying Gwalior, and have since been with the rebel forces and unceasingly intriguing against us, was effected on the night of the 25th February, at Aron, twenty miles south of Goona, where they were hidden by the amil of that place. Captain

H. A. Mayne, assistant political agent, secretly started off a body of his horse, which surrounded the town before dawn. The pundits, though within triple doors, were arrested in their sleep, and their plottings brought to an untimely end. The principal pundit, Ram Rao Govind, known as the "Chota Rao," could not be found, though he was there the previous evening. He has before often eluded the grasp of his would-be captors. This information, which may be depended on, is important. We (*Delhi Gazette*) understand that much mischief is being done by the plotting and intrigue now being secretly carried on in various parts of India. We had occasion to allude to this the other day when noticing the Indore *canard*; we remarked upon the fact of plotting and intrigue being the normal condition of this country, and so it is, and ever will be. We cannot expect the descendants of old and influential reigning families to subside quietly into insignificance, even though they may be allowed to retain all the outward insignia of royalty, and most of the benefits without the evils of majesty. The durbars of a native state, be it ever so well governed, must, from the nature of things, be always a hotbed of intrigue of some sort or other. As long as these intrigues are aimed only at the subversion of one minister and the elevation of another in his place, no mischief is likely to accrue, but they seldom stop here. An ambitious man who feels himself capable of doing great things and has no field for his talents will not be long in finding one out. But it is not only among the higher classes that the plotting goes on. Unquiet, restless, ambitious spirits know that they can always command attention from an ignorant and superstitious multitude like that of the lower and less informed classes of India, and they understand well how to appeal to their feelings and their fears. The ease with which the whole Bengal army was tampered with, and seduced from its allegiance, is an instance we ought not to forget of the inflammable nature of the material we are surrounded with. Prophecies and predictions and lying divinations are the dangerous instruments these enemies to the public peace wield with unerring skill; with these they mislead the ignorant and vulgar, while with the upper classes and influential men they appeal to ambition and avarice, those springs of human action never set in motion in vain. This plotting and intriguing is now, we understand, being carried on vigorously in Central India, and the Government are strangely impervious to the teachings of experience, if they do not learn to arrest the progress of the danger before it has gone too far. The authors of this mischief are in general pretty well known or guessed at by our political agents and their assistants, who should be urged to leave no stone unturned, no expedient untried, to effect their capture, and they should be supported in their efforts by the countenance and approbation of the Supreme Government. No rest should be given to the plotting pundits who are busy sowing the seeds of future disturbances, and intriguing to serve their own ends, making a cat's paw of men of influence and good family who are necessary to their purposes and foolishly allow themselves to be made use of, the dupes first and then the victims of clever conspirators, clever enough to keep out of harm's way themselves while they induce others to run the risks they themselves avoid by keeping in the background.

MUMMOO KHAN'S wife and three children arrived in Fyzabad some ten or fifteen days ago, and would have come on to Lucknow, but for a message which he sent them to remain where they were. It is said that Mummoo Khan's wife has a great deal of property, and that the most valuable portion of it, immediately on arrival in Fyzabad, she placed in the hands of one Ahmed Mirza, a resident of Fyzabad, but, suspecting his honesty or his intentions, she took it all back again from him the next day. The authorities, it is added, had not troubled her, asked her no questions, nor searched her baggage for papers or anything else; though the people about tried

to frighten her by all sorts of reports, that she was to be imprisoned, and her property confiscated, &c. We (*Oudh Gazette*) are informed that she is a woman of good parentage, being an illegitimate daughter of a former king, by one of his thousand and one mehals, and that she had property in her own right. Accompanying the family is one Abdool Reheem. This man is said to have been the factotum and confidential adviser of Mummoo Khan throughout his rebellious career—from the first breaking out of the rebellion to the time of his capture. We are assured that Abdool Reheem had the superintendence of the whole of the domestic affairs of the household, and that it was more particularly owing to his cruelty, in withholding the regular supply of food from the English prisoners, that poor little Sophy Christian died; she was fairly starved to death. It is also said that when the captives were first brought in they were fed very decently, and even sumptuously, from the Begum's kitchen; but this continued only so long as the hope of opening negotiations with the British lasted; so soon as that faded they were put on prison rations—being consigned to the tender mercies of Mummoo Khan and his lieutenants, the said Abdool Reheem and another fellow of the name of Amaum Ali, the principal evidence now against his quondam master. This information has been tendered to the authorities, but we have not heard whether they have taken any action on it. By the same opportunity we have received some particulars of the movements of the Oude Begum. When we last heard of her, she was at Nya Kote, near Bootwul. Since then it appears Jung Bahadoor, in the course of one of his shooting excursions, or, what is more probable, on the pretence of one, encamped within three or four miles of Nya Kote, and sent to the Begum to inquire whether she would prefer going to Lucknow or remaining in Nepal—that in either case she would be provided for and protected. Without the slightest hesitation she elected a residence in Nepal. Upon this Jung Bahadoor decided that she would be removed from Nya Kote—which was not in Nepal proper—and, restricting the number of her followers to twelve, requested that she might move more into the interior, and take up her quarters at some place near Katmandoo. The Begum agreed to this, but when she was about leaving Jung Bahadoor sent to know the names and offices of the twelve followers she had chosen to take with her. On being informed, he peremptorily objected to two of them—Sahib Alli and Etmad Alli, two of her oldest and most faithful servants—accompanying her. This annoyed the lady so much that, in her rage and despair, she wept bitterly, cursing Jung Bahadoor and the Nepalese most audibly and audaciously the while. Jung Bahadoor heard of all this, but pretended to be ignorant. He, however, hurried on her departure, and about a month since she left Nya Kote, accompanied by her son, Brijis Kudder—whose experience, it is said, already surpasses the intelligence of his father, if the poor boy has one living—and twelve wretchedly filthy attendants, almost blind and decrepid from age. The remainder of her retinue were told to return to Oude, where they might go and live in perfect safety. We have heard of their arrival, also, in Fyzabad. The curse of India has proved a veritable blessing to Nepal, for the wealth that the rebels took into Nepal and never brought out of it again, must have added fourfold to the riches of the country—property everywhere taking the place of poverty. From accounts which have reached us from time to time, we hesitate not to say that the most valuable portion of the rebel wealth—the rarest and richest gems—has been added to the treasures of Jung Bahadoor himself. Jung Bahadoor, it is true, has not been the personal recipient, but his agents have been more active in receiving it for him than he would, perhaps, have been himself. The Begum took fifty lakhs' worth of jewels alone into Nepal, and we have just heard that certain ornaments which were valued in Oude at a lakh, she was obliged to dispose of at Nya Kote the other day for Rs. 10,000—a sum which she raised wherewith to

pay her followers and friends on their separation from her. Our city people, who have a very shrewd idea of what each rebel chief was possessed of and carried into Nepal, say that, at a rough estimate, not less than two crores, or two millions sterling, have been the mutiny yield to Jung Bahadoor and the Nepaulese—the greater portion coming from the Nana's stores.

**JHELM.**—The Governor-general, the Commander-in-Chief and suite left Rawul Pinddee for Deena, eleven miles west of Jhelum, on the 4th March. The camp had been moved from Sohun, which is twenty-five miles from Jhelum on the Sohun and Peshawur road to Deena, in order to enable the viceregal party to visit the magnificent ruins at Rhotas. The deputy commissioner of Jhelum met the Viceroy, who had been accompanied by Mr. Saunders, the commissioner, in his return journey as in the advance on the confines of his district, and proceeded in the train to Deena, where his Excellency arrived shortly after sunset, and where the camp of her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, in their march towards Rawul Pinddee, happened to be pitched. Arrangements had been made for a guard of honour from this regiment, accompanied by the band, to be in attendance in front of the reception tent, and considerable disappointment was felt by those anxious to do full honour to the Viceroy, as the guard was withdrawn a short time before his Excellency's arrival. It appears that to keep a guard of honour out after sunset is contrary to the regulations prescribed for her Majesty's army, at least so they are interpreted by the officer commanding the 93rd Highlanders. The party dined and slept at Deena, and at 7 a.m. of the 5th proceeded in their carriages, drawn by camels, to Rhotas, distant about six miles. Elephants had been provided, and carried the party about the places which were practicable for this mode of conveyance, but both Lord and Lady Canning showed their energy and enterprise in visiting, on foot, the spots more difficult of approach; and they frequently expressed their admiration at the striking monuments of a bygone dynasty, which presented themselves to view. After luncheon in the old durbar over the Soheilee gateway, the distinguished party set out for Jhelum, taking a route more easterly than the one by which they came, and striking the grand trunk road again at Booneh jungles, four miles to the Jhelum side of Deena. Both the road to Rhotas from Deena and that from Rhotas back to the grand trunk road had been improvised for the occasion by the district officials. At Jhelum the deputy commissioner, Captain Bristow, had the honour to receive the august party, consisting of his excellency the Viceroy, the Countess Canning, and the Right Hon. the Commander-in-chief, with their respective suites, in his house, where they rested for the night, and from thence set off at half-past five a.m. of the 6th, for Sealkote.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

**SEALKOTE, March 9.**—There was a grand display of troops this afternoon. The 7th dragoon guards, 7th irregulars, 52nd light infantry, Kelat-i-Ghizie regiment, the regiment of Ferozepore, and some companies of the 59th native infantry, were out. The Maharajah of Cashmere seemed very much pleased with the troops, which certainly formed a great contrast to his regiments. The durbar was held on Thursday, a private one at three, and the public one at four o'clock in the afternoon. It was very much crowded, chiefly by the long-haired chiefs from the country near Dera Ishmael Khan, all of whom were presented with necklaces; they had performed great services to the state (at least so said Mr. Aitchison, who presented them). The Governor-general smiled most graciously on them, at which they seemed highly gratified. One of them, a man of about eight-and-twenty, was presented as "a very promising young man." The Rajah of Cashmere is an exceedingly fine-looking young man about five and twenty. Among other presents which were given to him was a miniature picture of the Queen, a pair of opera glasses, a four-barrelled Lancaster rifle, a musical box, and the usual number of shawls and pieces of silk. The Maharajah gave a neck-

lace to the Governor-general said to be worth about fifty thousand rupees, and several horses' tattoos which were given by the Rajahs further down country. He also gave the men of the 52nd light infantry three hundred rupees, while they were at rifle drill. On the whole he has made a very pleasing impression on all who saw him, and has been highly gratified with his reception. The camp is to leave Sealkote on the 10th.

**MOOLTAN, March 14.**—Within the fort of Mooltan are situate two shrines, called Bahawal-Huq and Rokin Alim respectively. These buildings have no architectural pretensions, but are remarkable for their antiquity. The former contains the remains of the individual whose name it bears: the latter those of his grandson. The ancestors of Bahawal Huq came originally from Bagdad, and settled here. Bahawal Huq himself flourished about 700 years ago; he was the high priest of Mooltan. Throughout the Punjab, and also in Scinde, his memory is held in great veneration by the people, and thousands of pilgrims visit these shrines. As I write, a stream of them is hastening thither to make their customary offerings, this being the season when pilgrimages are made. On the several rivers of the Punjab, the name of Bahawal Huq is familiar as a "household word." No boat leaves its moorings without his protection being invoked for its safety. Grants in land and money, amounting to some Rs. 3,000, are allowed for the maintenance of the shrines. These grants, which have been enjoyed from time immemorial, have been respected and upheld by the successive rulers of the country, and have now been confirmed by the British Government in the name of Mukdoom Shah Mahomed, a lineal descendant of the saints whom the shrines commemorate. This man possessed considerable influence among the people, and behaved with unswerving loyalty towards us during the progress of the siege of Mooltan in 1849, and more recently during the mutinies. For his services on the last-mentioned occasion he was rewarded with a present of Rs. 500, and a dress of honour.

MR. THOMAS CHISHOLM ANSTAY has been sworn in, and admitted an advocate of the Calcutta Supreme Court.

**TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.**—The Hon. the President in Council has been pleased to resolve that the following Rule be passed and promulgated for general information:—"Every collector, deputy commissioner, assistant, extra assistant, or other subordinate officer in civil employ, who may under existing rules be entitled to travelling allowance while engaged on duty in the interior of this district, shall obtain the countersignature of the commissioner of the division, or of the resident, agent, or other officer under whose superintendence the district to which the said officer is attached may be placed, to his bill for such allowance, previously to submitting it to the civil auditor for audit."

**MAHARAJA DHULEEP SING**, it is reported, has expressed a wish to return to Lahore, and the State Secretary has inquired if lands can be assigned to him in the Punjab worthy of his rank, and equivalent to the pension now paid to him.

**THE OUDE JEWELS.**—The Calcutta papers say that the Government have resolved to return to the ex-King the state jewels taken out of the Kaisur Baugh by the British in June 1857. Their value is stated at three crores. We (*Oudh Gazette*), who know something about these jewels, may mention that they were never valued at more than eighty lakhs. Deduct from this such small items as a necklace, which Dr. Russell says was offered to him for Rs. 100 and a dram of rum, but which was afterwards sold in Calcutta for Rs. 75,000, and we know that there were many such items, and the balance will not reach half a crore. We should like to know, too, what means Government has had of satisfying itself that the jewels taken by the prize agents in the garrison from soldiers and others, who had helped themselves from the king's stores, were duly replaced again. We are too matter-of-fact sort of people to look upon our prize agents in the light Cæsar wished his wife to be looked upon; and as some very extraordinary

secrets have oozed out about the doings of prize agents in all parts of India, during the rebellion, we are more than ever inclined to believe that, while those best entitled to the loot in the residency were deprived of it, the loot itself seldom or never went into the public prize stores—at least not such portable portions of it as enabled a man to carry the price of an earldom round his waist. There is, however, another point in connection with these jewels, which is very well worthy of attention. Is not the Lucknow garrison entitled to salvage, for saving them from falling into the hands of the enemy? Very many persons entertain the opinion that it is—just as much as a captain and his crew are for saving the cargo of a vessel in wreck. The jewels would have been totally lost to the owner, had not the forethought of Sir Henry Lawrence and the intrepidity of Major Banks caused them to be timeously taken under protection. They had barely had time to be removed into the residency—we think on the 27th June—when, on the 30th of the same month, surviving the Chinhut disaster, our locomotion was confined to the entrenchments, and the enemy were in the full occupation of the Kaisur Baugh. The King ought to be moved to grant the salvage, and, if unwilling, the Supreme Court ought to be moved to try the question. We know Government will not stir in the matter—perhaps it will only be too glad if it is spared being called upon to account for such of the jewels as the King may say are missing. That, however, has nothing to do with the cardinal rights of the garrison; its claim is to one-fourth, calculated on the market value of the articles now made good.

**PESHAWUR.**—It was never proposed that the Amcer should come to Peshawur, but he most probably would have sent his son had he not been suddenly threatened from the side of Bokhara (which renders it necessary for him to reinforce his sons upon the Oxus), and prevented doing so. The weather was very unfavourable, but everything went off, nevertheless, with great éclat and spirit. The durbar was acknowledged to have been one of the prettiest seen in India, and all the august visitors seemed pleased with what they saw, and anxious also to please. During their stay the Governor-general and Lady Canning visited the mission school in the city, when the first class was examined, and acquitted themselves creditably. They afterwards attended a fete given by the commissioner to the soldiers' children. The party left Peshawur for Attock on the 2nd of March, and the Viceroy was present at the first blasting of the tunnel which is to be constructed under the Indus at Attock, and which received his lordship's sanction at Peshawur. The work is the suggestion of Major Robertson, from whose practical judgment we may augur well of an undertaking which, if successful, will be one of the most useful yet entertained in India.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

**STAFF APPOINTMENTS.**—The *Hurkaru* understands that orders have been, or will be immediately, sent from England to suspend for a time the operation of the G. O. of 1855, that all staff appointments shall be vacated after they have been held for five years. It has been ruled that the present incumbents, whose tenure of office expired on the 23rd of March, are to be allowed to continue temporarily on the staff, but are not to be re-appointed for any further period, pending the measures now under consideration for the re-organisation of the army, which will, as a matter of course, involve great changes in the staff, and include a revision of all the offices.

**NEPAUL.**—The *Englishman* learns from Nepal that the Goorkha troops employed in the Terai campaign have had something approaching to a mutiny. On their return they demanded batta allowances from Jung Bahadoor, who has been obliged to temporise with them, giving them promises. It is said he has referred to the Governor-general on the subject. The Terai, it is said, is not to be given to the Nepaulese after all. The old boundary pillars are ordered to be repaired, which has, no doubt, led to this conclusion.



**BAREILLY, March 19.**—On the morning of the 14th, the Lieut.-governor, escorted by a portion of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, arrived here, and encamped about a mile from the Kotwallah, on the Pillibheet road. He entered the city at Inglis Gunj, and rode through the main street, which, thanks to the mutiny and the zeal of our magistrate, has a uniform range of buildings on either side. At the Kotwallah, which he passed *en route* to his camp, the formidable police was drawn out to receive him. It is stated that owing to the heat, which the Lieutenant-governor felt much, he was obliged to encamp out of the station, under a magnificent tope which was sufficiently large to shelter so large a camp as his. The distance of the camp from the station and from cantonments, though great, was certainly not inconveniently so; and as there was a metal road all the way, and as there were temporary lamps at night, a drive down, whether during the day, or at night, was pleasant. The station, of course, was in a state of commotion, and vehicles of all kinds were to be seen rolling all day backwards and forwards. There were two durbars; at the first, the Europeans, both civil and military, were introduced to his honor, the civil by Mr. Roberts, the commissi-oner, and the military by Brigadier-General Walpole. The durbar for the natives was held on Saturday evening, at half-past five, and Mr. Inglis, the magistrate, did the work of introduction, beginning with the great banker Mr. Bijenath, who, for his services to us during the mutiny, had the title of rajah conferred on him by the Governor general at the Fattyghur durbar. The jail and the magistrate and collector's office was inspected by him, and, strange to say, the college too was honoured by his presence. Mr. H. S. Reid, the Director general of Public Instruction, came in with the Lieutenant-governor, and left on Saturday night for Pillibheet, for which the Lieutenant-governor started early this morning. Mr. James Clarke, who was recently appointed to officiate as deputy collector, has been promoted to an appointment in the secretariat. It appears that Mr. James Rebello, the unconvicted assistant secretary, is entitled, by length of service, to a superannuation pension; and as he has more than once expressed his wish to retire, the secretary has been on the look out for a qualified successor. Circumstances, which at present it would be as well not to mention, have rendered it necessary to bring in an outsider. As Mr. J. Clarke has had the support and unequalled recommendation of several officers in the Rohilund commission, he has been deemed worthy of the honour of being selected, from the large body of the unconvicted in the north-west, to fill the office of assistant to the secretary of the North-west Provinces. This is the second time that a deputy collector has been appointed to the secretariat. On Mr. Gardener's retirement, Mr. P. B. Reid, the present deputy collector of Allahabad, was nominated, and has only recently been re-transferred to the revenue department. The appointments of deputy collectors to assistantships in the secretariat, has led to the discussion as to the relative position of these appointments; and various opinions diametrically opposite have been given.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**LAHORE, March 11.**—A rather amusing case has been tried in the civil court here, and finally disposed of yesterday. There is in this station (as I suppose there is in every station in India) a pork butcher. Some time in January last our worthy pork butcher sent round a circular to the effect that he would kill two fat pigs, and requested his customers to put down their names as usual for their favourite joints. The list was taken round as usual by a chuprassie, until it arrived at the house of a member of our little community, who opened it for the purpose, we will suppose, of putting down his name for a "spare-rib," or perhaps a "pig's cheek," when, to his unmitigated horror, astonishment, and disgust, he discovered that during its transit from house to house some one had erased the name of the pork butcher and substituted, in lieu thereof, the name of *himself*. Fancy his indignation! he,

the respected employe of a large Government office, holding a good and lucrative appointment, *he*, so said the circular, would kill two fat pigs, would dispose of pork to the community. He immediately instituted searching inquiries, and, from information that was received, laid an action for defamation of character against another member of our little community—damages, 500 rupees. The case, after a long and impartial investigation by our worthy deputy commissioner, was finally decided yesterday, who, though the case could not positively be brought home to the party charged with the offence, gave judgment against the defendant—damages, 10 rupees. The case and judgment are now the sole topic here. The amount of damages awarded seems ridiculously small, if the defamation of character was proved—in fact, it implies that the man's character is worth only 10 rupees. However, such is the true state of the great pig case.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**MR. EDEN AND THE PLANTERS.**—It is rumoured, says the *Hurkaru*, that the Government of Bengal, with its usual readiness in meeting emergencies by prompt legislation, and determined to show its impartiality in the indigo question, has instructed Mr. Seance to prepare a Bill for exempting Mr. Eden from the operation of the *bonâ fide* Act, under which no civilian, however stupid or malicious, can be made to answer for the consequences of his acts. The indigo planters are expected to prosecute, and Government, on the principle "*qui facit per alium facit per se*," will pay all that may be decreed against Mr. Eden, the damage done by that gentleman being much greater than the funds of any private individual could meet.

**INCOME-TAX.**—The Government of India has no intention of subjecting either privates or non-commissioned officers of the British army to the operation of the income-tax. The tax of 20 per cent. on military and other state uniforms is remitted. Officers are no longer to be compelled to wear a uniform, and then taxed for the necessity.

**THE HEAD QUARTERS STAFF** of the Commander-in-chief in India, both in the Governor-general's camp and at Simla are ordered to proceed immediately to Calcutta. The order had been received from home, and is connected with the amalgamation of the armies. It is, therefore, considered probable that Lord Clyde will not return to England until this important measure has been carried out to the fullest extent.

**A TECHY EDITOR.**—The *Delhi Gazette* makes the following polite remarks on *Allen's Indian Mail*, because we do not especially assign to it the credit of every ungrammatical paragraph we transfer from its pages to our own columns of avowed extract. In most cases we do give our authority for such intelligence as we are able to gather from one of the dullest of Indian journals, but it is quite impossible to satisfy any individual afflicted with such egregious vanity, exhibiting itself in such childish querulousness:—"It is amusing to witness the air of superiority assumed by papers and periodicals, however small, unpretending, and unimportant they may be, if only they are published in London. They are quite above anything colonial. We receive regularly *Allen's Indian Mail*, who, though he does not condescend to notice the source whence he derives his information, makes no scruple of extracting whole columns of news out of our paper. We hardly know which to admire most, the amazing condescension of the Leadenhall street print, or the barefacedness of such wholesale plagiarism."

**TROOPS FOR CHINA.**—The 8th Punjab Infantry regiment, under orders for China, left Calcutta on the 6th March, in the following transports, viz., *Ship Punjab*, with about 5 officers, 271 men, 36 followers, and one charger; and the ship *Minden*, with about 5 officers, 202 men, 46 followers, and 2 chargers. The No. 8 Battery of the 14th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, consisting of about 8 officers, 211 men, 42 followers, and 6 horses, left on the 10th in the hired transport ship *Merchantman*, and the remaining detachment of the 8th Punjab Infantry

on the 11th in the transport ship *Lord Dalhousie*. H. M. 60th Rifles, in all 12 officers and 432 rank and file, sailed on board the *Aliquis*, on the 18th. *Lady Clara* and *Clarendon* are taken up for H.M.'s 53rd.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 10. Str. *Burmah*, Wav. Moulmein and Rangoon; str. *Armenian*, Fowler, Hong Kong; *Gloriana*, Stuart, Gravesend; *Clara*, Martin, Plymouth—12. Str. *Simla*, Cooper, Suez—13. *Wachburn*, Douglas, Melbourne—14. *Goleonda*, Purrington, Boston—16. Screw str. *Carthage*, McGregor, Singapore; *Simla*, Williams, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. *Simla*.—From Southampton.—Messrs. J. Thompson, J. Taylor, S. Wolf, S. R. Thompson, Hyshe, Vyvyan, H. Breen, Crompton, Plank, Chubb, Barton, McCracken, Sorrell, Davis, Woodward, Mrs. Herbert and child, Capt. Smith, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Briscoe, Lieut. Gordon, Captain and Mrs. Hocking, Mrs. Keelan, Mrs. Norgate, Mrs. Ballantyne, Mr. and Mrs. Barry, Mr. McRuthe and two infants, Master Ward, Mrs. Towles, Miss Hswothy, Mrs. Anderson. From *MARSEILLES*.—Lieut. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Customs Harding, Heath, and Wroughton, Rev. J. Baldwin, Messrs. Boly, Briggs, Taylor, and Church. From *SUEZ*.—Capt. James. From *GALLE*.—Messrs. Dias, Lioria, and Ralli. From *MADRAS*.—Major Greenhalgh, Surg. Scott, Mrs. Summers and two children, Mrs. Bagnshaw and infant, Mrs. Ferguson.

Per *Blackburn*.—Mr. J. Mackham, 1st Madras cav., Miss Mackham, Master Mackham, Mr. J. and Mrs. Pearson. Per *Goleonda*.—Messrs. J. H. Farris, H. Christmas, F. Packson, R. Williams, J. Joseph, P. Jones, J. Sharp, and E. Hilman.

Per str. *Armenian*.—Mrs. Fowler and three children. Per str. *Burmah*.—Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. Dillon and child, Master and Miss Hardeacre, Messrs. J. Hall, J. A. Simpson, S. W. Hyde, and J. DeBourner.

Per *Gloriana*.—Messrs. R. H. Sallied, Chisholm Anstey, and Wycherley, Mrs. Sherrington and three children, Mrs. Paley, Mrs. Dobbin, Miss Wycherley, Mrs. Moran and two children, Mrs. Willis.

Per *Clara*.—Mr. and Mrs. Gerald and child, Mrs. and Miss Hemborough and two Masters Hemborough, Miss Fergusson, Mrs. Devere, Miss Barber, Dr. Jolley.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, March 27, 1860.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	5 0 to 5 8	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	18 0 to 18 8	
Dt. o, 5 do.	5 0 to 5 8	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	25 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5½ do.	par to 14s. pm.	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	8 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	11 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	10 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	9 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	11 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1½
Do. with documents, do.	2 1½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 0½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	ditto.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	ditto.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	" 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100	" 84
5½ ditto ditto	" 100	" 92
New Treasury Bills	" 100	" 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal	400 each	1925 to 1950
Agra Bank	500	" 150 to 160
North-Western Bank	400	" Winding up.
Delhi Bank	500	" 650 to 660
India General Steam	1000	" 1800 to 1810
Ganges Company	1500	" 600 to 615
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	" 1625 to 1650
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	" 500 to 510
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	" 25 dis.
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	" 315 to 360
Calcutta Docking Company	700	" 850 to 875
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	" p-r.
Assam Company	200	" 340 to 350
East-India Railway Company	£20	" par.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	" no sales.
Calcutta Amusement Co. (Limited)	60	" Rs. 5 dis.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	0 to 10 4
Doubloons	"	82 8 to 82 15
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 16 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	21 4 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs.	16 10
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	14 8 to 15 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	106 0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs.	222 0 to 223 4
Mexican do.	"	223 8 to 223 0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 5s. to £5.  
To Liverpool, nominal.

# MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SHWE DAGON PAGODA, RANGOON.**—In the last number of the Asiatic Society's Journal Col. Phayre gives an account of the great golden pagoda at Rangoon, known as the Shwe Dagon. It derives its peculiar sanctity as the chief object of worship in all Indo-Chinese countries, from having inclosed in its interior shrine, below the surface of the ground on which it stands, relics of the last Boodha Gautama, and personal implements or garments used by the three preceding Boodhas. The original shrine erected over the relics in B. C. 588 did not exceed 18 cubits in height. In A. D. 1501 it was rebuilt to a height of 129 feet. Since that time it has been repeatedly enlarged. It assumed its present form in 1768, after the conquest of Alompra. It is now a majestic mass of solid masonry, springing up to the height of 320 feet. Its shape is that of a cone or circular pyramid, more or less ornamented, and crowned by a tapering spire of gilt iron net-work. It has been the policy of the Burmese kings to increase the splendour of the Shwe Dagon, that it might surpass the national temple of the Talaings.

**YERECUM FIBRE.**—In the *Madras Times* Dr. A. Hunter draws attention to the value of the fibre of the yerecum (*calotropis gigantea*) silk cotton. The plant thrives best in the neighbourhood of neglected rubbish heaps, whence it derives an abundant supply of nitrogen, which seems essential to its perfection. The difficulty of spinning its hairs, which do not contract in the same way as cotton, has been overcome by new machinery. A variety of fabrics of a light soft texture were lately exhibited in Madras by Messrs. Thresher and Glennie, made from the Yerecum silk cotton mixed with other fibres. The cloth is well suited as a substitute for flannel. Several large bales of the fibres have been sent to London. It is expected that with aloes and plantain fibre they will be fit for the finest descriptions of note paper. The whole plant is of commercial value. In Madras the silk cotton of the pod is collected, in Bombay the fibre of the bark is used as a substitute for flax, and in Bengal the natives collect the milky juice as a substitute for shellac and gutta percha.

**THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY** are about to extend their operations on the banks of the Godavery. They have been led to this decision by the statements of Col. A. Cotton. The Rev. Messrs. Edmunds and Ellington have been designated to this work. There is a population of 74 millions speaking the Telugu, and of 15½ millions speaking mixed dialects of Telugu, Canarese, and Marathi; 224 millions in all, among whom, says the *Madras U. M. Record*, there are but twenty-five European and East Indian missionaries.

**CIVIL SERVICE.**—We (*Athenæum*) understand that a memorial protesting against the extension of the period of service from 22 to 25 years' actual residence in India, as proposed by the Government in extract minutes of consultation dated 24th February, 1860, will shortly be circulated to the members of the Civil Service. The injustice, and, worse still, the impolicy of breaking faith with so large a body of influential servants, and forcing them to remain in a state of chronic discontent for three years, are so apparent that, with one exception, the service on this point at any rate will be unanimous, and their reasonable request must meet with due consideration. We cannot believe that Sir Charles Wood, after the admission in his speech in the House on Indian Finance, will venture to make the service more unpopular at home than it is at present. Whether he could legally make the proposed change compulsory, and force three years' extra labour out of a man who by his covenant was bound to serve for only 25 years, would very soon be proved by an action at law. Of this we are certain—any such "arrangement" would be most unpopular, and should not be supported by a Governor who is the champion of free labour and no impressment.

**THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MR. WILSON.**—To the Right Hon. James Wilson, Calcutta. Sir,—I have the honour, by desire of the Chamber of Commerce, to inclose copy of a letter addressed by me to the Madras Government on the 1st inst., and of the Chief Secretary's reply thereto. The correspondence, as you will observe, refers to a passage in your speech in the Legislative Council, delivered on the 18th ultimo, in which you allude to a claim to exemption from increased taxation, made by your fellow subjects in Madras and Bombay. This statement has caused great surprise at Madras; for not only was it contrary to the fact, but the very reverse of what has been publicly asserted here on two occasions. On March 25, 1859, at a meeting of the inhabitants of Madras, convened by the sheriff, to consider the New Customs Act, the chairman spoke as follows:—"They did not object to taxation, nor were they unprepared for it. All knew long ago, ever since the outbreak of the unfortunate mutinies, that taxation of some kind or another must take place—the increased calls on the Exchequer must lead to additional taxation." At another public meeting, convened by the sheriff, and held on the 22nd September, a petition against the proposed Licence Act was unanimously voted, and it contained the following paragraph:—"Further sheweth,—That the meeting being aware of the necessity which exists of increasing the public revenue, will cheerfully support any measure for the fair and equal taxation of all classes." The gentleman who proposed the resolution also said:—"I am particularly glad that it contains the last clause, for I am sure that every person here, of whatever class or colour he may be, is willing to bear his fair share of that taxation which is necessary for the support of the empire." If necessary, I could multiply the proofs which I have here adduced to show that the sentiment which has been ascribed to the people of Madras has never been publicly expressed by them, and I am assured that you will sympathise with the indignant feeling which they have shown at so unjust an accusation. The Chamber is aware that you are not responsible for this particular statement, and that, in making it, you relied on official documents then before you. It was this that induced it to make an application to the Madras Government as a preliminary measure, before it addressed itself to you. The reply is considered unsatisfactory, and I am now requested to ask you to make such a public explanation, in the Legislative Council, as will clear us and our fellow citizens from an unjust imputation, which cannot be allowed to go forth to the world without contradiction. I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) H. NELSON, chairman. Chamber of Commerce, Madras, 16th March, 1860.

**MR. TEED, Master in Equity and Administrator, general,** has been obliged to take fifteen months' leave to England on sick certificate. Mr. Dale, we understand, has been appointed master in equity. Who will be administrator-general we are unable to say, as it seems it is an appointment not much coveted, on account of there being more work than profit connected with it.

**MADRAS BANK.**—Mr. Wilson's Paper Currency Bill has had the effect of reducing the market value of Madras Bank shares to the extent of six per cent.

**LAWRENCE ASYLUM.**—At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, held on the 8th March, a letter from a legal gentleman was submitted, in which doubts regarding the legality of amalgamating the institution with the Lawrence Asylum were expressed. The board, after considering the matter, resolved:—"That Mr. Sydney Snyth be requested to give a legal opinion on the subject for submission to the whole body of governors."

**JEBBULPORE, March 14.**—The 3rd Madras European Regiment, having at last succeeded in procuring sufficient carriage, continued their march towards Jaulnah on the 12th. The 2nd troop 3rd brigade Bengal Horse Artillery arrived yesterday morning, but were not permitted to enter the cantonment, in consequence of smallpox and measles

being very prevalent amongst them. They are encamped on the spot of ground just vacated by the Madras corps. I regret to inform you, from a private letter I received a few days ago, that cholera has broken out amongst the families of the 3rd Regiment, and at the date of my letter (which was written the day after the epidemic appeared), one man, one woman, and four children (Europeans), had succumbed to the disease, besides a number of the camp followers; and at that time there were many other hopeless cases in hospital. You will remember that these families preceded the march of the regiment. Brigadier Wheeler, commanding Saugor District, has arrived here, and I believe will commence an inspection of the troops in a day or two. Last evening we had a good fall of rain, which was sadly needed, for the weather is very sultry.

**COCHIN, March 10.**—Shungoony Menon, the deputy collector of Tinivelly, arrived here on the evening of the 5th. Very early next morning he proceeded to Trepoonteral, and paid his homage to his Highness the Rajah; and on his return in the afternoon saw Mr. Maltby at the Residency. We hear he will receive his "teetoorum," and take charge of the office of dewan (or prime minister) to-morrow. The Resident took charge of the Queen's treasury at Ernacollum in the evening of the 8th, after having first visited the huzzoor cutcherry, the jail, and the charity hospital there. He was conducted to these places by Dr. Ross, and the Dewan Peishcar. It appears that the Resident observed to the Peishcar that the means of ventilation in the jail was insufficient, and recommended the construction of a few additional windows to the building. We hope the Circar will take the earliest opportunity to order this to be done; for we believe the present confined state of the several apartments wherein the convicts are incarcerated is one of the chief causes of their unhealthiness. His Highness the Rajah held a private meeting with the Resident yesterday at half past three p.m., at the Mattencherry Palace, in order to confer with him on certain affairs relative to the future administration of Cochin. His Highness and Mr. Maltby appear at present to be very friendly disposed towards each other. Several important changes have taken place in this Government since the arrival of Mr. Maltby, and many more are expected to come off shortly. He will leave this for Trevandrum on Monday or Tuesday next.—Madava Row, the Dewan of Travancore, is now on circuit in the Northern districts. It would appear that he has, through his tour, detected fraudulent practices in some of the chowkaders, or customs managers, in the discharge of their public duties, and that they have been forthwith sent to Trevandrum, under arrest, to take their trial. We have no reason to doubt that condign punishment will be meted out to such men, so long as Madava Row is at the helm of affairs. Such "executions" will materially serve to raise the standard of morality in Travancore underlings, which is at present lamentably low. The ex-dewan, Venkata Row, and his patron the ex-Resident, General Cullen, are now at Paulghat, and propose, we learn, to start for Coimbatore within a fortnight.—*Bombay Times*.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 10. Trafalgar, Taylor, Masulipatam; Meteor, Henderson, London.—11. Mermaid, Buck, Port Louis; Abbyla, Johnson, Glasgow; Laureston, Crisp, Mauritius.—14. P. and O. str. Nemesis, Weston, Calcutta; Queen of the Wave, Brown, Mauritius; Warren Hastings, Gully, London; John Banks, Young, Mauritius.—15. David Malcolm, Hodges, Mauritius.—16. Hastings, Thompson, London.—18. Cleveland, Bick, Calcutta; H.M.'s s. f. Zenobia, Chitty, with despatches in tow, from Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Cleveland.—Mrs. Gadison and three children, Capt. Phillips and Lieut. Warlow, 5th Regt.  
Per str. Zenobia.—Maj. Booth, Capt. Trafford, Lieut. Hon. Morris, Lieut. Bred, Ens. Young, Ens. Hogarth, Asst. surg. Henry, H.M.'s 43rd Regt.  
Per Scotstris.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Primrose and two children, Brigd. maj. Disborne, Capt. H. B. H. Roche, Capt. Glover, Lieuts. Berners, Croziers, Hatchell, Blyth, and Talbot, Surg. Barclay, M.D., Mrs. Barclay and child, Miss Gordon, Asst. surg. Madden, M.D., Adj. Garland, Mrs. Garland and two children, Paymaster Morgan, Qmr. Williams, Mrs. Williams

nd two children, Ens. McNeil, Lieut. Glover, Apothecary Huntley, Asst. Apothecary Rozario, wife, and five children.  
Per Trafalgar.—Capt. Home, Reader, Campbell, and Allen, cuts. Brown, Le Quisne, Gunner, and Vaughan. Cornets Jacker, Cruise, Chichester, Sefton, and Jackson, Dr. Laing, Qmrr. Black, Capt. Brodhan, R.A., Mrs. Stone and child, Miss Randall, Miss Codrington, Sergt. Haskins.

## DEPARTURES.

March 8. Fairie Queen, Thomson, Pondicherry.—13. Amelia, Barton, Northern Ports.—15. Trafalgar, Taylor, London; Brommclaw, Blyth, Anihurst; Margaret Jane, Dunlop, Sumatra.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Trafalgar.—Mrs. Temple and two children, Mrs. Warden and child, Lieut. J. A. Woods, 1st Madras Fusiliers, Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. Home and child, Capt. G. Home, Capt. H. F. Reader, Capt. C. J. W. Allen, Lieuts. E. Brown, J. C. L. Quisne, E. Goven, and J. T. B. Vaughan, Cornets J. Blacker, H. J. R. Cruise, A. J. S. C. Chichester, J. Sefton, and J. D. Jackson, Lieut. Smonly, Lieut. W. L. Brown, Riding-master W. S. L. Stephen, H.M.'s 12th Lancers, Qmrr. W. Blake, Dr. Laing, Vet. surg. Steele.

Per Amelia.—For VIZAGAPATAM.—Sir A. and Lady Grant, T. Warret, Esq.

## BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE REV. J. H. BRUHL, who has been for nine years a missionary to the Jews in Bagdad, in connection with the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, has lately come to Bombay, at the instance of the Society, to make inquiries and report as to the desirableness of instituting a mission to the Jews of Bombay. We suppose it to be not unlikely that such a mission will be instituted in the course of the present year.

MR. LESTOCK REID received charge of the office of acting collector and magistrate of Poona, from Mr. George Inverarity, on March the 21st. Mr. Inverarity proceeded on the following day to Sattara, to take up his new appointment of collector and magistrate of that district. We regret to lose Mr. Inverarity, as he is one of the very few collectors Poona has been blessed with of late years, who looked into everything brought before him with his own eyes, and who is not above doing all his work with his own hands. Self-reliance is one of Mr. Inverarity's chief attributes, and being a man of very superior abilities, and a good linguist, everything he did was done *pukka*. He is, therefore, a most worthy successor to Mr. John Nugent Rose, one of the most talented and able men in a service that can boast of having in its ranks some of the brightest intellects to be found in any service in the world. Mr. Inverarity's sojourn here, though but of short—far too short—duration, has been productive of much benefit to the collectorate, and we congratulate our neighbours in Sattara on their good fortune that he has been appointed Mr. Rose's successor.—*Poona Observer*.

BOURNE'S SUNKEN STEAMER.—We learn that the engineers of Bourn's Company propose to recover their sunken tug by laying flats on either side of her at low water, with beams across, to which chains passed under the steamer will be attached. As the tide rises she will be lifted, and towed by a flat-bottomed steamer in attendance into shallow water, where, on the tide receding, the wreck will be left high and dry. Two Government flats and two others belonging to the Company are to be employed on the work. They are packed with sleepers to prevent injury by the beams to their rails, &c. Precautions have been taken to admit of the easing of the chains, in case it be found that the tug does not rise with the tide, so that there will be no danger of the barges sinking. A later account says that "the ill-fated *Indus* is now among the have-beens; notwithstanding stupendous efforts for her recovery, chains parted, beams, strong as they were supposed to be, gave way, and the steamer is irrecoverably gone."

THE RANA OF NUGGUR PARKUR.—We learn from authentic sources that the Rana of Nuggur Parkur is to accompany the Commissioner of Sind to Kurrachee, where he will be brought to trial under a competent tribunal, for disaffection to the British Government. We do not surmise that he is likely to meet with the condign punishment that has, in too few instances, been awarded

to the arch-traitors of the Sepoy mutiny; but as from his obstinacy he has been the means of entailing an immense expense upon Government by the movement of a large body of troops towards his stronghold, as well as causing the sacrifice of many of her Majesty's soldiers, we doubt not that the local Government will deprive him of his hereditary property, and escheat his estates. He can expect nothing less; and if he is fortunate enough to escape with this mulct, he is one of those lucky rebels whose case has been judged with too much leniency. After all the revelations that have been made, we consider that this Rana is deserving of the severest penalty that the law can inflict; unless the absurd story be true that the deputy collector of these frontier districts has driven this native land proprietor to despair by his arbitrary measures. There have been many ugly rumours respecting this government official, which, however authentic the reports that reach us from the ryots may be, we are unwilling to give credence to unless substantiated in a full and open court; but if the one tithe of what we have heard be true, then it is high time that a public investigation was held, and that the truth or falsehood of these native assertions was for ever established.—*Sind Kossid*.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Dr. Impey, who has recently returned to the Presidency, will not resume his duties here, he having been appointed Postmaster-general of Madras, on the retirement of Mr. Williamson, C.S., who proceeds to England. Mr. Leighton, who has been officiating for Dr. Impey, is to be confirmed in the appointment. During Dr. Impey's tenure of office considerable improvements have been effected in his department, and, as often happens with a competent man at the helm, at lessened cost to the State.

THE REV. MR. COLVIN having resigned the office of Secretary to the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, the Rev. Mr. Carlile has been elected his successor, by a unanimous vote of the Committee.

CAPTAIN ROOME.—Few regiments have performed more meritorious services during the mutinies than the 10th Regiment N. I. In Central India, especially, the detachments under Captain Roome earned great distinction, and, in conjunction with that gallant officer, received the thanks of General Napier in division orders. Captain Roome was mainly instrumental in suppressing the last embers of the revolt in Central India; and we can only hope that his services will receive a commensurate reward. He left Bombay for England by the last mail, to recruit his health, which had sustained severe injuries, both from open fighting and jungle warfare. His orders from Sir William Napier were to slay, burn, and destroy wherever he considered the country disaffected, or entertained a belief that the people were favourable to the insurgent cause. He had, however, occasion but once or twice to carry out his instructions to the letter; his firm policy being sufficient to cause the villagers generally to afford all the information and assistance he desired. In a very short time he cleared the country of insurgents, surprising them in the midst of their fastnesses, and pursuing them into the heart of the jungles. In every action the courage and endurance of his own men of the 10th Regiment N. I. were most marked and conspicuous. They rose superior to fatigue, and, in the excitement of the war-hunt after rebels, seemed to forget all their previous toils and privations.—*Telegraph and Courier*.

KHAN BAHADOOR KHAN, it is confidently reported in the best informed circles, has written to Mummoo Khan to inquire if it is true that he also has been sentenced to be hanged, and assuring him of his belief that it is a mere matter of form the English infidels go through by way of political amusement, but that there is no fear that they will carry the threat into execution. It is also said that Mummoo Khan replied in a very jolly spirit, saying that he might have expected advancement to one of the highest posts in this imperial city, but nothing has come of it yet. He is of opinion that to keep two such celebrated men as Khan Bahadoor Khan and himself even for an

hour in suspense, is wholly inexcusable, and that the sooner the authorities bring their trials to an end and drop the subject, the better for everybody.

CIVIL SERVICE.—We (*Poona Observer*) observe that the following changes in the Bombay Civil Service are spoken of as being likely to take place shortly:—Mr. H. L. Anderson, to be chief secretary, vice Mr. H. Young, who goes home on furlough, on sick certificate. Mr. W. Hart, now in England, but who is expected out two months hence, to be a puisne judge of the Sudder Court, in succession to Mr. W. E. Frere, who goes into council next month, on the retirement of Mr. A. Malet. Mr. C. J. Erskine, judge and session judge of the Konkan, to be a member of the Legislative Council of India, in the room of P. W. LeGeyt, who retires from the service in April. Mr. A. Bettington, inspector of prisons, and police commissioner, has had his leave to England cancelled, and thus caused severe disappointment to several eager expectants of preferment to those important offices. We are glad to hear that Mr. Bettington has adopted this course, as the public service will be much benefited by his continuance in office. Mr. D. C. R. Leighton will, it is rumoured, be confirmed as postmaster-general at Bombay, vice Dr. Impey, who, it is said, is going to Madras as postmaster-general.

CHOLERA IN H.M.'S 56TH REGIMENT.—We regret very much to learn that cholera made its appearance amongst H.M.'s 56th regiment whilst on its march from Belgaum to Poona. There were eight cases occurred in the regiment between Belgaum and Kolapoor, four of which proved fatal; one was left behind with the detachment at Kolapoor, and the other three were brought on to Sattara, and are doing well. No cases had occurred since the 8th March, but on the morning of the 15th the disease again showed itself at the Dewa Ghaut, eight miles from Poona, when nine more cases were admitted into hospital. Of these, five proved fatal—one officer (Captain Ramsay) and four men having succumbed to the epidemic. The other men are still in hospital, but we are glad to hear that they are doing well. No fresh cases have since been reported, so we sincerely hope that the measures taken for preventing the spread of the disease will prove effectual. The regiment is now encamped out of Poona, at a short distance from their lines, for the present, as a measure of precaution; and as soon as the medical authorities give their consent, they will be removed to the New Barracks—probably the finest in India. The headquarters of the 56th regiment will be stationed at Poona; a wing at Ahmednuggur; and a detachment from that wing will be sent to garrison the fortress of Asseerghur.

CAMP BAEODA, March 12.—Two companies of H. M. 33rd, from Deesa, arrived here on Saturday morning, to relieve an equal number of the 4th (King's Own), which started this morning for Ahmedabad, to join the head-quarters. Lady Shakespear arrived here during the last week, on her way to join Sir Richmond at Indore. H.H. the Guickwar, in order to show the high sense of respect he entertains towards Sir R. Shakespear, gave a grand dinner to his lady, attended by the resident and other ladies and gentlemen in the camp, on the 8th instant. In the afternoon, at about four o'clock, the company proceeded to the city in carriages, preceded by H.H., to witness an elephant, a buffalo, and a rhinoceros fight, each in succession. After witnessing this tumasha, the company drove to the palace garden, called "Motee Bagh," where a sumptuous dinner was provided. After dinner fireworks were let off, and the whole affair did not end till nine o'clock. The Motee Bagh was splendidly lit up for the occasion, and the garden itself was tastefully laid out with festoons and evergreens covered with myriads of lights, which had a grand and imposing effect. In fact, H.H. did everything in his power to show a mark of his friendly feeling towards one who was esteemed and respected by the people here, and one who was a true friend to H.H. himself.—*Bombay Times*.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—A general meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay was held on





## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, March 16.—During the past fortnight the weather has been of the true March type, excessively hot and dry, just what the preparers and shippers of coffee glory in. In fact, coffee has not come down fast enough for their wishes. Nevertheless, the export has been considerable. Six ships have sailed, all of which were bound for foreign ports, with the single exception of the *Cœur de Lion*, which cleared for London. Two out of the six are bound for New York, with nearly 15,000 cwt. of our native coffee. Two went to French ports, and one to Rotterdam. The addition thus made to our exports consists of 43,968 cwt. of coffee, in the proportions of 14,808 plantation and 29,160 native. Our total exports from 1st October to 12th March are 302,000 cwt., against 293,000 in the corresponding period of the previous season. In plantation there is an increase, which more than makes up for a decrease of about 24,000 cwt. in native. It seems difficult to say why native should be particularly deficient while there is an increase on plantation. A planting friend suggests that the plantation-stores have been better watched than in previous years. The exports of all our other staple exports are considerably in excess of last year.

While our export trade is thus brisk we have intelligence of a most successful commencement of the pearl fishery at Aripo, the sum realised in the first two days exceeding £5,300, while the oysters sold for the enormous sum of £15 a thousand, or more than 3½d. for each oyster. This is unprecedented. It would seem as if Sir H. Ward's good luck, financially, was to follow him to the end. No more than £10,000 was expected from the pearl fishery of 1860, and it is now pretty certain that £30,000 will be realised. Taking place as the fishery necessarily does at the hottest season of the year, we naturally feel anxious lest there should be an outbreak of disease amongst the assembled multitudes, such as brought last year's fishery to an abrupt conclusion; but as yet the sanitary reports are all that could be wished. After an interval of twenty years of unproductiveness, the pearl banks began again to yield just as Sir H. Ward became Governor of Ceylon. Already upwards of £100,000 has been added to our revenue from this source since 1835, and it is probable that before Sir H. Ward leaves us the £150,000 may be made up.

We have just obtained through the courtesy of the collector of customs a summary of the trade of Ceylon for 1859, which we are able to compare with the figures for 1857 and 1858 previously obtained.

It appears that, deducting specie and bullion, the value of our imports has risen from £1,940,339 in 1857 to £2,314,707 in 1859. In the same period the value of our exports has slightly decreased, having fallen from £2,253,381 in 1857 to £2,160,502 in 1859. The total value of goods imported and exported in 1859 was:—

Imports .. .. .	£2,314,707
Exports .. .. .	2,160,502
	£4,475,209
Add Specie Imported .. .. .	1,159,780
„ Exported .. .. .	364,249

Total .. £5,999,238

or in round numbers six millions sterling, our population being under two millions. The bulk of our import and export trade has been, of course, with Great Britain and British possessions in India; British colonies (save Australia in the matter of specie) not telling for much. To France our exports are large, the imports being trifling. In the case of French possessions in India it is the very reverse.

With Holland and the United States we have some export trade, while we import considerably from the Maldiv Islands. The value of our exports to France (chiefly native coffee) fell from £342,000 in 1857, to £143,000 in 1859. In 1857 the trade was overdone. Our commerce altogether is steadily increasing.—*Ceylon Observer.*



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Camp Rejahl, Feb. 4.*—Col. J. K. McCausland to be a brig. of 1st class on estab., with reference to gen. ords., dated Jan. 20.

*Fort William, Feb. 4.*—No. 125.—The undermen. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on furl. :—

2nd Capt. T. Present, art., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 126.—The undermen. officers are permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs., m.c.

Capt. R. F. Grindall, 6th Eur. regt., for 18 mos., under new regs.

Asst. surg. D. B. Smith, civil, Delhi, for 15 mos., under new rules.

*Feb. 6.*—No. 127.—Maj. T. J. Gardiner, 6th N.I., is perm. to ret. fr. the serv. on the pension of a lt. col., fr. date of depart. of str. Colombo.

No. 128.—The undermen. officers are permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave, on m.c. :—

Unatt. Ens. M. Rosamond, barrack master of Benares, for 15 mos., under new regs.

Lieut. J. Vallings, 19th N.I., adjt. 18th Punjab inf., for 2 years, under old regs.

*Feb. 7.*—No. 129.—Capt. D. J. Nasmyth, Bombay engns., 1st asst. great trigonometrical survey of India, in ch. of trigonometrical operations in Bombay pres., is allowed leave of abs. for 1 mo., fr. date on which he may avail himself of it, prep. to furl. to Eur.

No. 130.—The leave to sea, on m.c., to Capt. C. D. Grant, 11th Madras N.I., dep. comr., Rangoon, in G.O. No. 1,656, Dec. 14, 1858, is cane.

No. 132.—Lieut. C. Hunter, art., has leave for 3 mos., fr. Jan. 17 to April 17, to Bombay, prep. to app. for leave to Eur., under new regs., m.c.

No. 133.—Dep. asst. comy. J. Vyall, ordnance commissariat dept., is perm. as a special case, to retire fr. the serv. on pension.

No. 134.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this estab. :—

Lieut. col. J. Welchman, 1st Eur. Bengal fus.,

Lieut. col. E. R. Mainwaring, 16th N.I., Capt. W. C. Erskine, 73rd N.I., on civil employ, Lieut. H. St. G. Tucker, 29th N.I., Lieut. G. A. A. Baker, 60th N.I., Capt. H. Skinner, unatt.; date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 30.

No. 135.—The following proms. are made :—

12th N.I.—Ens. J. L. Ferris to be lieut., from Feb. 2, v. Wyndham, res.

40th N.I.—Lieut. E. J. Wild to be capt., from Jan. 29, v. Rubie, dec.

No. 139.—The servs. of Capt. A. Francis, 68th N.I., are placed temp. at disposal of the lieut. gov. of Bengal.

No. 140.—Admitted to the serv., the cadets prom. to rank of ens. :—

Infantry.—Messrs. G. Angus, E. P. Mainwaring, W. Hopkinson, W. B. Aislabie, A. J. T. Welchman, and F. A. Darley; date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 30.

Medical Dept.—Messrs. C. Cameron, J. Reid.

No. 141.—Infantry.—Mr. E. R. Ives; date of arr., Jan. 30.

*Feb. 11.*—No. 159.—Surg. C. Harland is perm. to ret. from the med. serv. on a pension of £191, from 23rd inst.

*Feb. 14.*—No. 161.—Admitted to the serv. as cadets of inf. and asst. surgs. The cadets are prom. to rank of ens. from dates assigned to them in G.O. No. 16 of 1860 :—

Infantry.—Messrs. A. T. Davis and E. A. Vine. Date of arr., Feb. 9.

Med. Dept.—Mr. E. Wallis, Mr. J. McN. Fleming, and Mr. J. Newton, Feb. 9.

No. 164.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to pro. to Eur. on leave, on m.c. :—

Unatt. Ens. W. Bird, 1st class barrack mr., Fort William, for 18 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. E. A. Phillips, 12th N.I., 18 mo., under new regs.

2nd Capt. J. G. Medley, of engs., dep. con. eng. to Punjab Govt. rail. dept., Lahore, has furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under new regs., embarking at Bombay.

No. 166.—Super. Capt. C. D. Newmarch, corps of engs., is brought on the estab. of capt., from Dec. 16, 1859, in room of Capt. G. F. Atkinson, dec.

No. 168.—The following order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed :—

No. 54.—Granting leave of abs. to Eur., on m.c., to Lieut. J. P. Burton, 62nd N.I., att. to 3rd Punjab cav., for 8 years, under old regs.

No. 485.—Rev. C. A. L. White, offic. chapl. of Lucknow, has leave for 3 mo., m.c.

Capt. E. J. Spilsbury, dep. coms. of Henzada, has privilege leave for 2 mo. fr. Jan. 22.

No. 490.—Capt. A. Brooking, superint. of the Irrawaddy flotilla, returned to his duty on Jan. 26.

*Foreign Department, Fort William, March 9, 1860.*

—Lieut. C. H. Grace, offic. assist. commiss. in Nagpore, received charge of treasury of the Chandah district on the 22nd Feb. last, from Capt. W. H. Crichton, dep. com. of Chandah.

## CASH BALANCES.

*Financial Department, March 9.*—The following statement of the cash balance, as reported up to this date, in the Government treasuries in India, at the close of the 3rd quarter of the official year, 1859–60, is published for general information :—

Date on 31st Jan., 1860, amount of balance—Co.'s Rs. 15,56,02,062.

*Public Works Dept., General.—Establishments, Fort William, March 8, 1860.*—Appointment.—Mr. M. Mahon is appd. a probationary assist. overseer in the Pub. Works Dept., and posted to Bengal.

*Military Dept., Camp Gojranwalla, Feb. 27.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Brev. col. J. For

dyce, of the regt. of Bengal art., a brigdr. of the 2nd class on estab., v. Col. Dennis, of 1st batt., H.M.'s 60th Rifles, proceeding to Europe.

*Home Dept., Fort William, March 10.*—Mr. W. G. Young, C. S., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furl. for a period of 2 years, from the date of embarkation.

*Foreign Dept., Peshawar, Feb. 24.*—Notification.—The servs. of Maj. C. L. Showers, offic. political agent, Meywur, have been placed at the disposal of the mil. dep.

Maj. R. L. Taylor, c.b., is app. to offic. as political agent of Meywur.

Maj. J. C. Brooke to offic. as political agent, Jeypore.

*Camp Sealkote, March 2.*—H. E. the gov. gen. is pleased to grant leave for 6 mos. to Mr. St. G. Tucker, commissioner of the Fyzabad div., Oude, to England; as also 15 days' prep. leave, from April 19 next, to Calcutta.

Asst. surg. W. S. Playfair, in med. charge of Meena batt., is app. to afford med. aid to Harowtee agency at Deolce, in addition to his regimental duties.

*Fort William, March 18.*—Maj. S. R. Tickell, dep. commissioner of Amherst, resumed charge of his office from Capt. E. M. Ryan, magist. of Moulmein, and of the treasury from Mr. W. Twemlow, collr. of customs, on Feb. 21.

*Military Dept., Camp Sealkote, March 3.*—The servs. of Maj. H. M. Wilson, 6th Bengal Eur. regt., 2nd asst. sec. to the Govt. of India in the mil. dep., are placed at disposal of the C. in C. for app. to command of Bhagulpore hill rangers.

H. E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to app. Capt. B. E. Bacon, of the late 50th N.I., dep. asst. qm. gen. of the army, to be 2nd asst. sec. to the Govt. of India in the mil. dep., in succession to Maj. Wilson.

*Camp Sealkote, March 7.*—H. E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the foll. temp. apps. :—

*Mil. Auditor Gen.'s Dept.*—Lieut. col. J. C. Hannington, dep. mil. auditor gen., to offic. as mil. auditor gen., v. Lieut. col. Champneys, to England.

Major W. S. Ferris, 1st Asst. mil. auditor gen., to offic. as deputy, v. Lieut. col. Hannington.

Capt. G. B. Malleon, 2nd Asst. mil. auditor gen., to offic. as 1st asst., v. Major Ferris.

Mr. R. H. Hollingbery, registrar and principal asst., to offic. as 2nd asst. mil. auditor gen., v. Capt. Malleon.

## BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Military Dept., Fort William, March 8, 1860.*—No. 254.—The underment. officers to proc. to Europe on furl. :—

Maj. gen. C. D. Wilkinson, of inf., for 3 years, under old regs.

Capt. R. Richardson, of the last Eur. light cav., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 256.—The serv. of Lient. R. Beadon, 4th Eur. L.C., A. de C. to Hon. the Pres. of the Council, were placed at disposal of the C. in C. from Feb. 9, 1860, for du. with 1st Sikh Irreg. Cav., proc. to China.

No. 257.—The following order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed :—

No. 119, dated Feb. 24, 1860.—Granting leave to Europe, on m.c., to Lieut. C. Hunter, regt. of art., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 258.—The following promotions are made in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, with effect from the 1st inst. :—

Mr. H. Horst, from 1st class, to sen. sub-asst.

Mr. R. Bell, from 1st class, to sen. sub-asst.

No. 260.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to Eur., on leave of absence, on sick certificate :—

Lieut. Roberts William Elton, 74th N.I., for 18 mos. under new regs.

No. 262.—The following prom. is made :—

50th N.I.—Lieut. Andrew Aldcorn Munro to be capt. from March 8, 1860, v. Capt. G. Gordon, dec.

*Mil. Dep., March 12.*—No. 265.—Capt. W. O. Hart, invalid estab., is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank.

**Fort William, March 18.**—No. 268.—The following officers are prom. to the rank of capt. by brev. from the dates specified:—

Lieut. A. D. Toogood, 2nd Eur. Ben. fus., Jan. 12.  
Lieut. R. Stothert, 4th N.I.; Lieut. G. Cavenagh, 39th N.I.; Lieut. H. P. Williams, 72nd N.I.; and Lt. R. C. Cross, 17th N.I., Jan. 18.

Lieut. J. Williamson, 49th N.I.; Lieut. J. Hind, 26th N.I.; and Lieut. H. C. Moller, 11th N.I., Jan. 20.  
Lieut. R. C. Lindsey, 24th N.I.; Lieut. J. Liven, 62nd N.I.; and Lieut. W. Reveley, 65th N.I., Feb. 11.  
Lieut. E. H. Langmore, 71st N.I., March 1.

Lieut. E. B. Clay, 66th or Goorka L.I., March 2.  
No. 270.—The following promotions and alteration of rank are made:—

Promotions.—6th Eur. regt.—Ens. W. Battye to be lieut. from Oct. 10, 1859, v. Lieut. J. A. Grant, prom.

Medical Dep.—Asst. surg. G. E. Givins to be surg. from Feb. 17, 1860, v. Surg. H. J. Thornton, ret.

Medical Dep.—Asst. surg. H. Oldfield to be surg. from Feb. 24, 1860, v. Surg. C. Harland, ret.

Alteration of Rank.—6th Eur. regt.—Lieut. E. Newbery from Aug. 2, v. Lieut. J. D. Lance, res.

Medical Dep.—Surg. C. Palmer from July 11, 1859, v. Surg. J. R. Withecombe, ret.

Medical Dep.—Surg. J. K. Walter from July 26, 1859, v. Surg. J. W. Fletcher, F.R.C.S., ret.

Medical Dep.—Surg. H. Baillie from Aug. 8, 1859, v. Surg. W. Martin, ret.

Medical Dep.—Surg. maj. Ainger from Sept. 2, 1859, v. Surg. G. C. Wallich.

Medical Dep.—Surg. D. McDonald from Sept. 16, 1859, v. senior Surg. J. Barber, dec.

Medical Dep.—Surg. H. M. Cannon from Sept. 23, 1859, v. Surg. W. Pitt, ret.

Medical Dep.—Surg. W. G. W. Clemenger, from Nov. 2, 1859, v. Surg. W. Brydon, ret.

Medical Dep.—Surg. C. K. Webb, from Dec. 11, 1859, v. Surg. H. W. Rumley, dec.

Medical Dep.—Surg. A. L. S. Campbell, from Jan. 1, 1860, v. Senr. surg. J. Ransford, ret.

Supernu. capt. E. W. E. Walker, regt. of art., is brought on estab. of capt., v. Capt. P. Christie, placed in the ret. list.

No. 271.—With reference to G.G.O. Nos. 201 and 202, of the 20th ult., Ens. F. H. Thomas and C. O. W. Apperley are to rank from Jan. 4, 1860, and will stand immediately below Ens. A. R. Wilkinson, of list of cadets No. 1 of 1860.

No. 272.—Capt. J. G. Medley, of engr., who is allowed furl in G.G.O. No. 165 of the 14th ult., is perm. to pro. hence to Eur., instead of from Bombay, as previously notified.

No. 273.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to pro. to Eur., on leave of abs., on m.c.:—

Capt. W. J. Hicks, 22nd N.I., for 2 years, under old regs.

Lieut. T. Buttanshaw, 28th N.I., for 18 mo., under old regs.

Asst. surg. L. F. Dickson, att. to 3rd Sikh irreg. cav., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Asst. surg. J. Bremner, of the med. dept., for 18 mo., under new regs., from the 15th ult., embarking at Hong Kong.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

March 2.—Mr. J. Thornton to be sec. to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Seaburg.

March 5.—Mr. J. W. R. Amesbury to be civil asst. surg. of Hooghly.

March 7.—Mr. A. R. Young to be sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Leave of absence:—Feb. 27, 1860.—Mr. J. Coombe for 15 mo. on m.c., under Sect. VI. of the new Revised Absence Rules.

March 8.—Mr. P. F. Bellew, civil asst. surg. of Mymensing, for 1 mo., under Financial Notification of April 28, 1858, making over charge of the med. duties of the station to the native doctor, Gyasooddeen.

March 9.—Mr. A. R. Young, of the C.S., reported his return to the pres. on 6th inst., on steam-ship *Bentick*.

Mr. A. R. Young assumed charge of the office of Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal on the 7th inst.

March 6.—Appointments:—

Mr. G. D. Wilkins to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Sarun.

March 9.—Mr. T. F. W. Smith to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Sylhet.

March 2.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. J. W. Mountjoy, civil asst. surg. of Akyab, for 3 mo., making over charge of his med. duties to Asst. surg. Pettinjal, who will conduct the same during Mr. Mountjoy's absence, or until fur. ords.

March 3.—Mr. N. Jackson, civil med. officer and sub asst. comsur. of Sumbulpore, for 1 mo. fr. 4th inst.

Capt. C. H. Adlam, comdt. of Behar irreg. horse, for 2 mo., making over charge of his duties to Capt. Auldjo, comdt. 10th police batt., who will conduct the same, in addition to his own, during Capt. Adlam's absence.

Dr. W. White, civil asst. surg. of Rajshahye, for 14 days, on m.c., making over charge of the med. duties of the station.

March 8.—Capt. W. C. Bird, comdt. of Sebundy levy, and asst. to the comsur. of Sumbulpore, for 3 mo., m.c.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., Camp Roorkhee, Feb. 21.—The 1 mo.'s leave of absence to Dr. G. R. Playfair, civil surg. of Agra, in orders of Dec. 23 last, is hereby can.

The officers named below having been invested with civil jurisdiction, and app. to be registers of deeds under Act III. of 1859, within the limits of their respective criminal jurisdictions, it is hereby notified that the said officers will accordingly exercise civil jurisdiction, and act as registers of deeds within the said limits, from and after April 1 next ensuing:—

Capt. P. H. Gill, at Benares.  
Lieut. G. Wheeler, at Jhansie.  
Maj. C. Warde, at Agra.  
Capt. J. J. Gibbs, at Shahjehanpore.  
Capt. R. Unwin, at Bareilly.  
Lieut. C. E. Orman, at Roorkhee.

#### SUSPENSION OF THE POWERS OF REGISTERS OF DEEDS.

Under the provisions of Section IX., Act III., of 1859, the powers of the registers of deeds of the districts of Benares, Jhansie, Agra, Shahjehanpore, Bareilly, and Saharanpore, will be suspended from and after April 1 aforesaid, within the limits of the above-mentioned cantonments.

Camp Poor, Feb. 23.—Mr. R. Wall, asst. magist. and collr. of Muntra, is invested with full powers of a joint magist. and dep. collr., as a special case.

#### PERGUNNAH COURTS.

Camp Allahab, Feb. 25.—The system of Pergunnah courts, as in operation in the other portions of the district of Chundeyree, is, as a provisional arrangement, authorised to be introduced into the Morowra Pergunnah of the confiscated territory of the late rajah of Shahgurb.

Camp Bijour, Feb. 27.—One mo.'s prep. leave is granted to Mr. R. M. Edwards, collr. and magist. of Moozuilernugger, from March 10 next, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, previous to proceeding on furl.

Leave of absence, for 6 weeks, is granted to Mr. J. W. Sherer, magist. and collr. of Cawnpore, from March 10 next, or from any subsequent date, on which he may avail himself of the same, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, prep. to proceeding to Europe on furl.

One mo.'s leave of absence is granted to Capt. G. R. Cookson, cantonment joint mag. of Meerut, from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. G. E. Lance, offic. coll. and mag. of Mynpoorie, is appd. to be mag. and coll. of Cawnpore, from date on which he may take charge of the office. Mr. H. M. Chase will offic. as mag. and coll. of Mynpoorie, dur. abs., on leave, of Mr. Boldero.

March 1.—Leave of abs., for 1 year, on m.c., is granted to Mr. W. M. Alexander, asst. mag. and coll. of Agra, from date of his availing himself of the same, together with the usual prep. leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

Camp Bijour, Feb. 27.—The indulgence leave, for 3 mos., granted to Mr. J. Carne, dep. coll. of Mahoba, under orders of Dec. 13, 1859, will commence from 16th and not from the 1st Jan.

Gen. Dept., Camp Roorkhee, Feb. 18.—Rev. F. Hinde, chaplain of Nynee Tal, is granted leave of abs., on m.c., for 18 mos., with the usual prep. leave to port of embarkation.

#### TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

Camp Poor, Feb. 23.—The following notification is published for general information:—

A general complaint office for all India having been established in Calcutta, it is requested that all applications for refunds on account of delays or non-delivery of messages, transmitted by telegraph, may be addressed to F. G. Teale, Esq., asst. dep. superint., electric telegraphs, Calcutta.

Public Works Dept., Camp Buserah, Feb. 21.—Leave of abs. from Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, prep. to embark. for Europe, is granted to Capt. G. Baillie, dep. supt. of Roorkhee workshops, in ext. of that authorised in orders No. 3,035, dated Oct. 13 last.

Military Dept., Camp Poorunpore Nogla, March 1.—The servs. of Lieut. A. Pullan, 36th Bengal N.I., and adjt. of Goruckpore Sikh police corps, are, at his own request, replaced at disposal of the Govt. of India in the military dept.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

Lahore, Feb. 27, 1860.—Leave of Absence.—No. 85.—Brev. maj. F. W. Lambert, offic. com. 1st Punjab Inf., has 2 mo.'s leave, from March 1, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to furl. to Europe, under old regs.

Feb. 29.—No. 87.—The Sealkote station order, dated Feb. 18, 1860, by Lieut. col. C. W. Thompson,

commanding, directing Lieut. A. Tolloch, under orders for service with 11th Punjab inf., to make over charge of the Lahore infantry depot to Capt. C. Jackson, late 39th N.I., is confirmed, as a temp. arrangement.

No. 88.—The Ferozepore Resallah of mounted police is transf., with effect from April 1, from Umballa to Lahore div. of police control, and the captain of police, Umballa, is requested to make over all books, records, and funds pertaining to the troop, to Capt. McAndrew.

1st Punjab cav.—Appointment.—No. 89.—The reg. order, dated Feb. 19, 1860, by Lieut. col. W. T. Hughes, com., directing Lieut. H. B. Hanna to offic. as adjt. of the regt., as a temp. arrangement, v. Lieut. W. C. Anderson, under orders to proceed to China on service, is confirmed.

General Dept., No. 554, dated Feb. 28.—Lieut. J. S. Tighe, asst. comr. of Mooltan, has 1 month's leave from date he may avail himself of the same.

No. 560, dated Feb. 29.—Transfer.—Mr. C. W. P. Watts, asst. comr., from the Ferozepore to the Jung district.

No. 573.—Asst. surg. A. P. Tomkyns assumed med. charge of the station of Gurgaon, on Jan. 22, 1860, in add. to his duties as civil surg. of Delhi.

No. 545, dated Feb. 28.—Notification.—Capt. G. M. Battye, asst. comr., Punjab, reported his return to India, from 15 mo.'s furl., on Feb. 12, 1860.

#### Alteration in the Postage on Newspapers.

Home Dept., Post-office, Fort William, March 9, 1860.—Notification.—In modification of the notification from this department, dated May 25, 1855, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of June 2, 1855, and in further modification of Section VII. of Act XVII. of 1854, the Hon. the President in Council is pleased, under the authority vested in him by Section XXV. of the said Act, to direct that, on and after the 1st of May, 1860, the postage on every newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed or engraved paper, whether the same be imported or not imported, shall be one anna if not exceeding six tola in weight; and that one additional anna shall be charged for every additional six tola or fraction of six tola.

His Honour in Council is also pleased, under Section XXI. of Act No. XVII. of 1854, to direct that on and after May 1, aforesaid, no newspaper or other article on which postage is chargeable under Section VII. of Act XVII. of 1854, shall be forwarded by post unless at least one rate of postage shall be prepaid by a stamp or stamps; and if any newspaper or other article above referred to shall be posted, having affixed thereto a postage stamp or stamps, the value of which shall be equal to or more than a single rate of postage, but less than the full rate of postage to which such newspaper or other article is liable, such newspaper or other article shall be forwarded, and the deficient postage shall be charged upon delivery, together with the addition of a single rate of postage, or one anna, over and above the deficient postage.

#### Military Manuals.

Head Quarters, Camp Sealkote, March 3.—The C. in C. is pleased to notify that the introduction into the Bengal army of the manuals marginally specified, in lieu of those at present in use, has received the sanction of Government.

#### Establishment for the Royal Artillery serving in India.

Head Qrs., Lahore, Feb. 21.—No. 245.—The following establishment for the royal artillery serving in India is published in general orders:—  
*Establishment of Royal Artillery serving in India.*

#### FOR BENGAL.

Horse Brigade, Roy. Art.—1 lieut. col. Each battery to consist of 1 captain, 1 second captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 asst. surgeon, 1 vet. surg., 2 troop staff sergeants, 9 sergeants, 6 corporals, 9 bombardiers, 90 gunners, 70 drivers, 1 trumpeter, 1 farrier, 6 shoeing smiths, 3 collar makers, 3 wheelers—total of a battery, 207.

Head Quarters, 14th Brigade.—Consisting of 1 col. commanding, to remain at home; 2 colonels, ditto; 4 lieut. cols. (2 Bengal, 1 Madras, 1 depot at home); 1 paymaster, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 7 staff sergeants and sergeants, as detailed for 11th brigade—total head quarters staff, 18.

Field batteries, each 215, as detailed for 11th brig.

Vet. surgs. for field batteries, 6.

Head Quarters, 11th Brigade.—Consisting of 1 col. comdt., to remain at home; 2 colonels, ditto; 4 lieut. colonels, 1 paymaster, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 trumpeter major, 1 orderly room sergeant, 1 paymaster ser-

\* Instructions for the Sword, Carbine, Pistol, and Lance Exercise, &c., &c., for the use of the Cavalry. Revised Edition, Horse Guards, Jan. 1, 1855. Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry, as revised by her Majesty's command, 1859.

gent, 1 hospital sergeant, 1 armoury sergeant—total head quarters staff, 18.

#### BOMBAY.

1 battery royal horse brig., as detailed for Bengal. Head Quarters, 13th Brigade.—Consisting of 1 col. comdt., to remain at home; 2 colonels, ditto; 4 lieut. colonels (2 Bombay, 2 at home); 1 paymaster, 1 adjt., 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 7 staff sergeants and sergeants, as detailed for 11th brigade—total head quarters staff, 18.

Each field battalion to consist of 1 captain, 1 second captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 asst. surgeon, 2 battery staff sergeants, 8 sergeants, 9 corporals, 9 bombardiers, 100 gunners, 70 drivers, 2 trumpeters, 1 farrier, 6 shoeing smiths, 3 collar makers, 2 wheelers—total, 218.

13th Brigade.—Field batteries, each 218, as detailed for 11th brigade.

Vet. surgs. for field batteries, 4.

#### MADRAS.

1 battery royal horse brig., as detailed in Bengal.

1 lieut. col. of 14th brigade.

Field batteries of 14th brigade, each 218, as detailed for 11th brigade.

Vet. surgeons, 2.

### Breaking up of the Dum Dum Battalion.

Adj. gen.'s office, Simla, Feb. 13.—With the sanction of Government the provisional battalion at Dum Dum will be broken up from April 1 next, and all recruits and invalids will thenceforth be sent to Chinsurah.

The staff and establishments for the depot at Chinsurah will be hereafter detailed.

All records, &c., belonging to the Dum Dum battalion will be deposited at the office of the Deputy-adjutant-general Her Majesty's Forces in Calcutta.

### Time-expired Men in H.M.'s British Forces.

It having been brought to the notice of Lord Clyde that many time-expired men of Her Majesty's British forces have been sent away from their regts. under the operation of G. O. No. 74, of May 7 last, without any report having been made to the office of the Adjutant-general Her Majesty's Forces, the C. in C. wishes it to be distinctly understood that the directions conveyed in the above quoted order were drawn up with a view solely to save correspondence.

Time-expired soldiers may be discharged from their regiments at once, without the regular application having been sent in, but an immediate report of men so disposed of must invariably be forwarded to the Adjutant-general Her Majesty's British forces for the C. in C.'s information, according to the prescribed form.

This does not, however, apply to men obtaining their discharge as an indulgence, for whom application must uniformly be made as heretofore.

### Musketry Target Platforms.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Umritsir, Feb. 8.—With the sanction of Government, the C. in C. authorises the addition of wooden platforms to the schedule of musketry instruction articles published in G. O. of July 6 last. These platforms are for the targets to rest upon: they should be twenty feet long by nine inches in width, and one will be allowed for every rifle practice butt.

### Cancelling of the Order for Attendance at Hindoostanee Lectures.

Adj. gen.'s office, H.M. British forces in India, Simla, Feb. 17, 1860.—Hd. Qrs., Camp Khumna, Jan. 26.—Examination Native Languages.—The G. O. dated Oct. 23, 1857, directing the daily attendance of officers, when practicable, at Hindoostanee lectures, and calling for periodical reports of progress (see *Indian Mail*, No. 431, March 26), is cancelled.

The C. in C. believes that the officers of H.M.'s service are fully aware of the value of a proficiency in the native languages, and it has been gratifying to him to observe that more than thirty officers have passed at recent examinations.

The C. in C. has further to publish for general information that H.R.H. the General C. in C. has notified his concurrence with the recent announcement of the Government of India, that a knowledge of the native language, as certified by examination, will be considered an indispensable qualification for responsible employment in this country, whether the personal staff of general officers, the general staff of the army, or in other appointments.

### Movements of Troops in the Hot and Rainy Seasons.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Girana, Feb. 3.—No. 20.—In consequence of the great inconvenience and risk of moving small detachments of soldiers during the hot and rainy seasons, and the difficulty of procuring

passages from India, the C. in C. directs that soldiers shall not be sent from H.M.'s regiments for disch. or transf. between April 1 and September 30 of each year.

Soldiers who may be entitled to claim discharge by expiration of term of service between April 1 and May 31, are permitted to make their applications in time to be sent from their regiments before April 1.

Those entitled to discharge between June 1 and Sept. 30, will make their applications in time to be sent from their regiments immediately after Oct. 1.

In the case of regiments at or near the presidency, of soldiers who apply to be discharged at the station where serving, or of transfers in which soldiers may have but a short distance to proceed, general officers will be pleased to exercise their discretion in forwarding applications for discharge or transfer; but, the special circumstances having now ceased under which discharges have been authorised throughout the past year, the C. in C. directs that, in accordance with the custom of this command, the movements of small parties of soldiers may be confined to the season when they can be performed without risk.

This order does not apply to detachments of invalids or convalescents under special arrangements, which will proceed as before in urgent cases, as opportunities offer.

Commanding officers will be good enough to explain these instructions to their regiments, and point out that the order is not a prohibition of discharge, but a detail arrangement for the convenience of the service.

### Allowances to Servants of Government under Arrest.

Home Department, Fort William, Feb. 6.—No. 309.—The following extract from a despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information:—

"When a servant of Government is committed to prison, either for debt or on a criminal charge, he should be considered as under suspension from the date of his arrest, and not allowed to draw any pay until the termination of the proceedings against him, when an adjustment of his allowances will be made according to the circumstances of the case, the full amount being given only in the event of the officer being acquitted of blame, or (if the imprisonment was for debt) of its being proved that the officer's liability arose from circumstances beyond his control."

### Specifications of Inventions.

Home Department, Fort William, March 1.—No. 448.—The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act No. XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

A copy of each specification is open at all reasonable hours, at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.

No. 9.—John Bourne, of No. 9, Billiter-street, London, civil engr., "for an improved steam train for navigating shallow rivers."

No. 14.—George Evans, of No. 55, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, London, surgeon, "for the manufacture of a new preparation of the 'Bael' fruit of India."

No. 22.—John White, of Finchley, in the county of Middlesex, surgeon, "for improvements in cleansing or purifying air, and in increasing or reducing the temperature thereof, and in the application of air so treated to sanitary and other uses."

No. 25.—Robert Car, contractor and builder, Allahabad, "for consolidating broken bricks, kuner, stone, khoa earth, or any other material used in making roads, railway banks, bungalow floors, pukka roofs, foundations of culverts, bridges, public and garden walks, or in filling up quagmires and marshes, &c., &c."

### District Inspectors of Musketry.

Camp Lahore, Feb. 21.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to authorise the appt. of district inspectors of musketry for the European troops in India, both of the line and of H.M.'s Indian forces, under the following arrangements:—

In the pres. of Bengal there will be—

1 chief inspector, with a staff salary of Rs. 400.

4 district inspectors, with a staff salary each of Rs. 250.

In the Madras pres., including Pegu, 2 district inspectors, with a staff salary each of Rs. 250.

In the Bombay pres., including Seinde, 2 district inspectors, with a staff salary each of Rs. 250.

The chief inspector in Bengal will be attached to army head qrs., and all musketry returns in the pres. will be forwarded to him for submission to the

C. in C., and subsequent transmission to the home authorities.

The senior of the two musketry inspectors in Madras and Bombay will be attached to the army head qrs. of those presidencies, and while performing the duties of their own divisions, will also receive the reports from the other one, which will be sent home, as in the case of Bengal.

For the performance of the above duties, the senior inspectors at Madras and Bombay will receive an extra allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem each.

The inspectors when on tour of inspection will travel by post at the public expense at the usual rates, to be passed on contingent bills.

The distribution of the districts in the Bengal pres. will be as follows:—

1st District.—To include the Eur. troops stationed at Calcutta, Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, Raneeungee, Berhampore, Dacca, Hazareebagh, Benares, Dinapore, Dehree, Ghazee-pore, Goruckpore, Azimghur.

2nd District.—To include the Eur. troops stationed at Allahabad, Oorsee, Cawnpore, Futtehghur, Lucknow, Roy Bareilly, Fyzabad, Gondah, Seetapore, Shahjehanpore, Bareilly, Moradabad.

3rd District.—To include the Eur. troops at Saugor, Jubbulpore, Nagode, Nowgong, Gwalior, Jhansie, Agra, Muttra, Meerut, Delhi, Umballa, Jullunder, Ferozepore.

4th District.—To include the Eur. troops at Umritsur, Lahore, Mooltan, Sealkote, Rawul Pindee, Nowshera, Attock, Campbellpore, Peshawur.

The distribution of the districts in the Madras and Bombay presidencies will be determined on by the govts. of those presidencies in communication with the comds. in chief.

The office estab. of the district inspectors of musketry will be settled hereafter.

### Regiments for China.

Camp Loodiana, Jan. 29.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to determine that a second regt. of irreg. cav. shall be formed for service in China, and that the 1st regt. of Sikh irreg. cav., under the com. of Major D. M. Probyn, c.n., who have volunteered for this service, shall be formed, accordingly, of the same strength and on the same scale in every respect as the regt. of irreg. cav. constituted in G.G.O. of Jan. 14, 1860.

The Rt. Hon. the C. in C. is requested to issue such subsidiary orders to Major Probyn as may be necessary.

### Cureton's Mooltanee Regiment of Cavalry.

Camp Kurtarpore, Feb. 2.—With reference to G.O. by the Gov. gen., No. 56A, dated Dec. 24, 1859, H.E., in consideration of the circumstance that the Mooltanee regt. of cav., constituted by that G.O., comprises more than four hundred of the men who gained distinction by their services during the late disturbances as "Cureton's Mooltanee Regiment of Cavalry," is pleased to direct that the regt. shall bear that designation, and shall be considered as embodied from Jan. 14, 1858, the date of the original formation of Cureton's regt.

The rates of pay, however, of the European officers and of the native grades of the regt., laid down in the G.O. No. 56A of Dec. 24, 1859, will take effect fr. Nov. 1, 1859, as therein directed, and from no earlier period.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, March 16.—No. 108.—The following general orders by H. E. the gov. gen. of India, are republished:—

Camp Garendu, Feb. 9.—In continuation of G. O. by the gov. gen., dated Jan. 13, 1860, H. E. the gov. gen. is pleased to announce the following further appointments of officers to the general staff of the force proceeding from India to China:—

Lieut. Col. T. Pattle, 1st drag. gds., to be a brig. of cav.

Lieut. col. C. P. B. Walker, 2nd drag. gds., to be asst. qmr. to cav. brig.

Camp Lahore, Feb. 20.—H. E. the gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

#### HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

1st Inf.—Lieut. A. C. Havelock, 42nd Madras N.I., doing duty with sappers and miners, to offic. as adjt., v. Lieut. Justice, app. to act as 2nd in command, 5th inf.

Camp Shadera, Feb. 22.—Col. E. W. Crofton, of the royal art., is app. to command the art. with the British troops in China, with the rank of brig. general.

Fort St. George, Mar. 16.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. E. C. G. Thomas, dep. dir. Revenue Settlement, for 1 mo. to Madura.

Mr. R. Chatfield, civil and sess. judge of Mangalore, for 3 mo.

Lieut. R. C. Lavie, adjt. of the Malabar police corps, for 30 days.

**Mar. 14.—Appointments.**—Mr. H. Frere to be a judge of the Sadr and Faujdari Adalat, from date of Mr. Hooper's resignation.

Mr. C. N. Pochin to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Mangalore, du. absence of Mr. Chatfield on priv. leave.

**Mar. 15.**—Mr. W. S. Hooper to be sen. asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam. To join immediately.

Mr. F. M. Kindersley to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanjore. To join immediately.

These appointments cancel those of Messrs. Hooper and Kindersley gazetted on the 9th inst.

Mr. W. H. Rose to be 2nd judge, and Mr. G. E. Cower to be 3rd judge, of Madras Court of Small Causes.

**Mar. 16.**—Mr. F. B. Elton is per. to resign the serv. from April 30, 1860.

Mr. C. J. Shubrick, coll. and mag. of Chingleput, delivered over charge of the district to Mr. R. S. Ellis on 12th inst.

Mr. E. Story, civil and sess. judge of Tinnevely, resumed charge of the court on 9th inst.

The underment. officer is app. to be dep. coll. and mag. of 4th class, and is posted to district opposite his name:—

Mr. W. E. Wright, actg. 1st asst. dist. engr. South Arcot, to Salem.

**Public Works Dept., March 16.**—Leave of absence:—

Capt. C. G. Phillips, 5th N.I., 1st asst. district engr. in Ganjam, for 1 mo., from date of quitting his district to proc. to Madras, prep. to Eur., on m.c.

2nd Capt. J. Mullins, district engr., Nellore, for 4 weeks, prep. to leave to Eur., on m.c.

Mr. W. B. Leggatt, 2nd asst. district engr., Coimbatore, for 23 days, to Madras, prep. to leave to Eur., on m.c.

Capt. T. Greenaway, 1st asst. district engr., Godavari district, to act as district engr. of Nellore.

Lieut. J. Magnay, 1st asst. district engr., Bellary, do. du. in Krishna district, to act as 1st asst. district engr., Godavari district, v. Greenaway.

Capt. R. C. Babington, 2nd asst. district engr., Bellary, to act as first asst. district engr. in same district, v. Magnay.

The leave granted under date the 28th ult. to Col. J. H. Bell, chief engr., dept. public works, is cane.

**March 13.**—Mr. W. Hodgson res. ch. of the subordinate Court of Salem on the 9th inst.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to recognise the nomination by the consul for Bremen and Hamburg at Madras of Mr. T. J. Dymes as prov. acting consul, during the consul's temp. absence in Eur.

**March 16.**—No. 105.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following proms.:—

29th N.I.—Senr. Lieut. A. G. Davidson to be capt., and Senr. ens. H. Coningham to be lieut., v. C. H. Cazalet, dec.; date of com., 6th March, 1860.

40th N.I.—Senr. Ens. M. Protheroe to be lieut., v. Mears, rem. to half-pay list; date of com., March 9, 1860.

The undermentioned officers are perm. to pro. to Eur.:—

Lieut. col. F. A. Reid, of the inf. qmrr. gen. of the army, on m.c. for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Capt. H. B. Herbert, 7th N.I., paymr. Hyderabad subsid. force, on m.c. for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

The leave to Bombay, prep. to Eur., granted to Capt. P. H. Dun, 33rd N.I., in G.O. No. 85, dated Feb. 28, 1860, is cane, in compliance with that officer's request.

Returned to his duty:—Asst. surg. H. R. Oswald, arr. at Madras on March 8.

**Fort St. George, March 13.**—No. 100.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appointment, alterations of rank, and promotions:—

Capt. G. Bagot, 69th foot, to be a brigade major, to complete the estab.

**Medical Dept.**—Surgs. R. R. Suttleffe and J. Ratton to take rank fr. Nov. 30, 1859, respectively, v. Reid and Kellie, ret.

Surg. W. Forrester to take rank fr. Jan. 2, 1860, v. Geddes, ret.

Sen. 1st class asst. surg. H. J. Penny to be surg. fr. Feb. 19, 1860, v. Shewan, ret.

Sen. 1st class asst. surg. C. M. Duff to be surg. fr. March 1, 1860, v. Arthur, ret., to complete the estab.

The underment. officer has returned to his duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—Maj. J. Stewart, 49th N.I., dep. mil. auditor gen.; arrived at Madras March 8, 1860.

Lieut. col. J. E. Mawdsley, art., is permitted to proc. to Bombay on m.c., under regs. of 1854, prep. to Eur., m.c.

The servs. of Lieut. G. C. Bird, 35th N.I., are placed at disposal of Govt. of India for employ. with 5th Punjab cav.

Lieut. W. P. Mears, 40th N.I., being disqualified for active service, the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India has directed that he be removed from the strength of the army, and granted the half pay of ensign—viz., 3s. a-day; to have effect fr. March 8.

The underment. gentleman, who arrived at Madras March 2, 1860, is admitted upon the estab. as a cadet for inf., in conformity with his app. by the Home Govt., and prom. to rank of ens., leaving the date of his commissions to be settled hereafter:—Mr. C. W. Blenkin.

**Political Dept., March 9.**—Appointment.—Lieut. C. M. White, 45th N.I., is app. to Nair brigade in Travancore State, during absence, on m.c., of Lieut. Playfair.

**Fort St. George, March 13.**—No. 101.—In cont. of G. O. No. 455 of Nov. 25, 1859, it is notified that the brigade command of Bangalore is abolished fr. 28th ult., the date of Brig. Pole's embark. for England.

No. 102.—The following gen. orders by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India are republished:—

**Camp Daviepoora, Feb. 10.**—The following orders, No. 1, issued to the Nagpore irreg. force, on the 9th ult., are confirmed:—

Maj. W. G. Arrow, fr. 2nd to 3rd regt. of inf.

Capt. L. H. Holland, fr. 1st to 2nd regt., and to join on arr. at Seetabulde of the hd. qrs. of that corps. Consequent on the foregoing, the following appt. is made, subject to confirmation:—

Lieut. Pereira, adjt. of 1st inf., to offic. as comdt. fr. date on which the above transfer may be effected.

**Camp Lahore, Feb. 20.**—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Hyderabad Contingent.—Artillery.—Lieut. R. A. Baker, Madras horse art., offic. com. of 2nd comp. of art., Hyderabad cont., is perm. app. to the cont., and confirmed in the com. of 2nd comp. of art.

**March 13.**—No. 103.—The following notifications from the Calcutta Gazette are republished in G.O.:—

**Home Dept., Fort William, Feb. 27.**—No. 428.—

Appointment:—Asst. surg. G. W. Walter, of Madras estab., to be dep. superint. of the settlement at Blair, in the Andaman Islands, fr. Oct. 30 last.

**Foreign Dept., Fort William, Feb. 28.**—No. 648.—

Capt. E. B. Ramsay, military asst. to the comr. of Mysore, availed himself, on the 29th ult., of the leave granted to him in G. O. dated 14th inst., No. 486, and returned to his duty on 7th idem.

No. 649.—Maj. J. G. Halliday, 4th asst. to comr. of Mysore, has leave, on m.c., to Madras, prep. to Europe.

**Public Works Dept.—Hd. Qrs., Camp Lahore, Feb. 20.**—Appointment.—Lieut. F. M. Raynsford, 18th Madras N.I., is app. a 2nd class asst. engr. in dept. pub. works, and to offic. as exec. engr. at Jubbulpore.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 5.**—Asst. surg. S. G. Johnson, doing duty superint. surgs' dep. pres., is directed to assume med. charge of the details H.M.'s regts. now garrisoning Fort St. George, reporting himself for duty, with as little delay as possible, to the officer commanding.

**March 14.**—The following removal is ordered in the art:—

Capt. R. G. H. Grant from B. Co. 2nd batt., to D. troop horse brig.

Ens. E. A. Campbell, 11th N.I., is permitted to visit Bangalore, during leave granted to him in G. O. Jan. 24.

**March 15.**—Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. E. Bates, 16th N.I., now at Madras, has permission to remain at the pres. until 27th inst.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. J. M. Kerr, 3rd light cav., Bangalore, qualified as adjt.

Ens. S. E. Atkinson, 50th N.I., Asst. surg. P. W. Marriott, dtd. 1st Madras fus., passed the examination prescribed for officers of companies and for med. charge.

#### WRITTEN EXERCISES.

With reference to G. O. No. 46, of July 6, 1853, the C. in C. directs that candidates for examination in Hindoostanee by the next quarterly committee, shall perform the written exercises (which will be furnished from the adjt. gen.'s) on April 27 and 28, 1860, at all stations throughout the pres.

**March 16.**—With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, Ens. A. G. C. Power will join and do du. with 43rd foot on its arr. at pres.

The undermentioned officer has been examined in Telugu language:—

—Capt. H. C. Z. Claridge, 37th regt. grenadiers—Madras, qualified as interpreter.

The Moonshiee allowance disbursed to Captain Claridge.

Lieut. C. E. Bates, 16th N.I., is appd. as qmrr. and interp. of that regt.

Cornet F. G. H. Ainslie, do. du. 1st (King's) drag. gds., is granted privilege leave to Jackatalla for 60 days, from date of departure from Palaveram, on the expiration of which he will proc. to join the 1st drag. gds. at Bangalore.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, Ens. C. W. Blenkin is appd. to do du. with 1st Madras fus.—to join.

**March 13.**—Brig. maj. Capt. G. Bagot is posted to Toghoo.

The following removal is ordered:—

Asst. surg. G. D. Biddell, from do. du. 4th Bn. Art., to do du. 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to join corps at Jaulnah.

Asst. surg. F. Bayntun, recently admitted on the estab., is app. to do du. under surg. of 2nd Eur. L.I., at Trichinopoly.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. (col.) W. R. A. Freeman, 30th N.I., in continuation, from March 1 to 4, to enable him to join.

Capt. (brev. maj.) E. Pereira, 26th N.I., from March 1, 1860, to Feb. 28, 1861, to Nilgiris, on m.c.

Lieut. P. Burgess, 33rd N.I., from Feb. 23 to April 1, to Secunderabad, on m.c.

Ens. A. G. Hutchins, do. du. 17th N.I., from Nov. 24, 1859, to May 1, to Cuddalore, on m.c.

Ens. J. W. Ouchterlony, 2nd Eur. L.I., from March 15 to July 14, to Madras and the Nilgiris.

**Fort St. George, March 13.**—No. 104.—The following G.O. by the gov. of Bombay is republished at this pres.:—

**Bombay Castle, March 5.**—No. 137.—Maj. A. R. Thornhill, of the 5th regt. Madras cav., 1st asst. resident Hyderabad, is allowed a furl. to Eur., for 15 mo., on m.c., under new turl. regs.

**Hd. Qrs., Choultry Plain, March 9.**—With reference to G.O. Dec. 6, Capt. A. J. Shuldham, 26th N.I., is permitted to join his regt. within the regulated direct travelling time, via Bangalore and Bombay.

**March 12.**—The following removals are ordered:—  
Col. Sir H. S. Scott, from 3rd Madras Eur. regt. to 14th N.I.

Col. (maj. gen.) Sir G. C. Whitlock, from 14th N.I. to 3rd Madras Eur. regt.

Maj. gen. Sir G. C. Whitlock is permitted to reside and draw pay within the limits of the Madras pres.

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, Mar. 15.)

**Bombay Castle, Mar. 9.**—Dr. F. Broughton, asst. mag. and superint. of Mahabeshwur, is vested with full powers of a mag., with the exception of the power of review.

**Mar. 13.**—Lieut. G. R. Goodfellow, 15th N.I., was relieved from the app. of adjt. of 2nd Khandeish Bheel Corps, on Oct. 1 last. The serv. of that officer are placed at disposal of the C. in C. for regt. duty.

**Mar. 14.**—The leave for 1 mo. granted to Mr. Gonne, act. asst. judge and sess. judge of Poona, on 22nd ult., is cane. at that officer's request.

Lieut. F. W. Atkins received charge of office of superint. of police, Khandeish, on Oct. 20 last.

Mr. C. Walter, sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad for detached station of Kaira, delivered over charge of the Kaira adawlut to the sudder ameen on the 29th ult.

Mr. F. Lloyd, act. judicial asst. to coll. of Sattara, assumed charge of his office on 9th inst. from Mr. Forbes.

**March 9.**—Mr. J. Moriarty, 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach, has leave for 15 mo. to Eur. on m.c.

**March 10.**—Lieut. W. Wadlington, asst. to superint. of rev. survey and assess., Tanna, has leave for 21 days, under sec. 12 of civil absentee rules.

**March 13.**—Mr. G. W. Anderson, supernu. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, to proc. to pres. for the purpose of appearing before the next vernacular exam. committee.

Mr. R. Phillips, act. 3rd asst. coll. and mag. of Sholapoor, assumed charge of his office on 3rd inst.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**Bombay Castle, March 13.**—No. 155.—The following order, by Maj. Crawford, dated 23rd Feb., 1860, is confirmed:—

Pending further orders, and subject to the sanction of H.E. the C. in C., Capt. Hathway, 2nd extra batt., will, from this date, in add. to his own duties, offic. as station staff officer, and take over ch. of commiss. and bazaar depts., and station treasure chest, from Maj. Crawford.

No. 158.—The leave of abs., by G.O., No. 87, of 10th ult., to Lieut. Clements, sub. asst. commiss. gen., is ext. to 31st inst., to remain at Bombay.

**March 14.**—No. 160.—Capt. F. Swanson, of the regt. of art., dep. com. of ordnance, has a furl. to Eur. for 2 yrs., under new regs.

**March 16.**—No. 161.—Lieut. G. R. Goodfellow, 15th N.I., having been relieved from his app. of acting adj., 2nd Khandeish Bheel corps, on the 1st Oct. last, his servs. have been placed at the disp. of C. in C. for regtl. duties.

**March 17.**—No. 162.—Lieut. C. L. R. Glassford, 1st Bombay Eur. regt., is placed at disposal of the gov. of India for employ. in Nagpore commission, from 1st prox.

**March 19.**—No. 164.—Order confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 15.—By Lieut. col. Malcolm, C.B., appg. Lieut. Fellows, 5th N.I.I., to receive charge of bazars and treasure chest at Kulladghoe.



## RATE OF EXCHANGE.

No. 165.—The rate of exchange for bills to be drawn in repayment of advances to be made by the several governments in India, for the service of the royal navy and for the public service in China in the official year 1860-61 has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at two shillings the Co.'s Rupee: the same rate is to be observed in 1860-61 in respect of officers' family remittances and effects.

No. 166.—Capt. D. J. Nasmyth, of the eng. corps, has furl. to Eur. for 3 years, under old regs.

March 19.—No. 169.—The order No. 933 of Nov. 18, canc. the prom. of Ens. Lucas, is canc. The prom. of Ens. Lucas to rank of lieutenant, by G.O. No. 751 of Sept. 5, holds good.

March 21.—No. 170.—The following prom. is made:—

Med. Estab.—First class Asst. surg. T. B. Johnstone, to be surg., from Oct. 11, 1859, v. Surg. J. Mackenzie, ret.

No. 171.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 18.—By Brig. Honnor, C.B., making over comm. of Nusseerabad brig. to Lieut. col. Holmes, the next senior officer, from 16th inst.

No. 172.—The rank of the undermentioned Asst. surg. having been received from H.M.'s principal Secy. of State for India, commission is assigned to him from the date expressed opposite to his name:—

Med. Estab.—Asst. surg. A. N. Hajel; date of rank Jan. 27, 1859.

No. 173.—Lieut. C. Pemberton, regt. of art., is entitled to the higher rate of pay from March 5, v. Lieut. B. Christie, dec., on 4th idem.

No. 174.—The servs. of Lieuts. C. A. Goodfellow, H. H. Lee, and A. R. Seton, of sappers and miners, are available for employ. in department of public works.

No. 175.—The leave granted in G.O. No. 82, dated 7th ult., to second Capt. D. Thompson, of engs., is canc. at his request.

## IMPROVEMENT OF CANTONMENTS.

Bombay, March 20.—Under instruction from Government, the C. in C. is pleased to direct, in supercession of that part of article 183, section XI., page 19, 2nd appendix to Jameson's Code, which authorises the expenditure of grazing funds in the improvement of cantonments, that all moneys realised by the sale of the grazing right at the several stations of the army shall be credited to Government, and an account thereof rendered annually on the 1st of January in each year to the quarter masters general of the army for transmission to the military auditor general.

Whenever any outlay is required for the improvement of cantonments, sanction for the expenditure should be requested in the usual manner.

Lieut. P. Hodgson, of the 22nd N.I., having resigned his appointment of adjt. of 1st extra batt., is directed to rejoin his regt.

The undermentioned officers are directed to appear before the special Examination Committee to be assembled at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 23rd inst., for examination in languages as follows:—

In Hindoostanee—Lieut. G. F. Birdwood, 23rd M.L.I.

2nd Lieut. T. H. Sangster, 4th N.I.

In Marhattae.—Lieut. J. P. Grant, 8th M.I.

## PRIZE MONEY.

March 21.—His Excellency the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the various prize agents who may not have forwarded their accounts of the property captured by the field force under Major General Sir H. Rose, G.C.B., in Central India, will forward the same without delay, to the General Prize Agent Committee Office at the presidency, together with a statement of the amounts realised and deposited in the public treasury, for transmission to Government.

March 23.—No. 178.—The undermentioned cadets for the art., cav., and inf., are prom. to lieuts., corps., and ens., respectively, and rank is assigned to them from the dates specified opposite their names:—

For the Art.—F. C. Clarke, A. B. Portman, and C. T. Glassey; date of rank, 9th Dec., 1859.

For the Cav.—J. Fagan; date of rank, 27th Dec., 1859.

For the Inf.—A. Greenland and G. T. D. Glasgow, 12th Oct., 1859; E. S. Reynolds and H. French, 27th Oct., 1859; E. G. Peyton, 5th Nov.; F. C. Hudson, 12th Nov.; F. S. Leacock, J. B. Hennell, F. C. Singleton, M. H. Nicolson, and G. G. Morris, 9th Dec.; E. S. Williamson, W. E. F. Vibart, and C. S. Lechmere, 27th Dec.; W. F. Pridaux, H. L. Hall, W. W. Haywood, and G. D. S. Ogilvy, 12th Jan., 1860.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Bombay, March 12.—At the recommendation of a board of med. officers, and subject to the confirmation of his lordship the C. in C. in India, leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officer:—

3rd Drag. Guards.—Surg. Allen, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new furl. regs., on m.c.

March 13.—That portion of G.O. No. 60, abolishing the fort adjutancy at Surat, is canc.

March 14.—Ens. Eden, 29th N.I., is attached to do duty with 25th N.I., at Poona, on arr. with detach. H.M.'s 27th regt.

March 15.—The undermentioned ensigns, doing duty with the corps stated opposite their names, are attached as follows:—

Ens. J. M. Madden, do. du. with H.M.'s 56th Foot, attach. to 15th N.I.

Ens. W. Marshall, do. du. with 57th Foot, attach. to 25th N.I.

Ens. A. Wood, do. du. with 64th Foot, attached to 3rd Eur. regt., until the return of 1st Grenadiers N.I.

Ens. J. H. L. Greenfield, do. du. with 1st Fus., attach. to 11th N.I.

Ens. J. L. Fagan, do. du. with 1st Fus., attach. to 2nd Grenadier N.I.

March 17.—The leave to Brig. R. A. Bayly in G.O. No. 89, of 1860, is cancelled.

The leave of 3rd inst. to Lieut. Hebbert, 17th N.I., is cancelled, at that officer's request.

Lieut. E. H. Baker is transf. from 3rd to 2nd batt. art. to join head quarters.

Lieut. T. N. Holberton is directed to rejoin the 4th troop horse art.

With reference to G.O. No. 161, dated 16th inst., Lieut. G. R. Goodfellow, 15th N.I., is directed to join his corps.

First class Asst. surg. J. McAlister is transf. from 2nd to 3rd N.I., and directed to proc. to China to relieve 2nd class Asst. surg. F. J. Joynt, who will return to India by the first opportunity.

The leave granted in G.O. No. 116, 28th Jan. last, to Lieut. G. F. Beville, of 1st Belooch regt., is to have effect from 6th inst. to 4th May, 1860.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers returned to duty without prejudice to rank by permission of H.M.'s principal Secretary of State for India in Council, on 12th March.

Capt. C. S. Whitehill, 3rd Eur. regt.

Lieut. T. N. Holberton, regt. of art.

Lieut. E. H. Baker, regt. of art.

Lieut. D. Wright, 3rd Eur. regt.

Lieut. T. E. Strong, 3rd N.I.

Asst. surg. J. McAlister, 2nd Gren. N.I.

Dep. Asst. comm. D. Buchanan.

Leave of absence:—

2nd L.C.—Lieut. C. Grant, from Feb. 28 to Mar.

21, to remain at Nassick, m.c.

24th N.I.—Lieut. R. Neave from Mar. 12 to May 10, to proc. to Bombay and Khandeish, on privileged leave.

28th N.I.—Capt. G. L. Lye, for 60 days from date of departure, to proc. to Mahabeshwur on priv. leave.

Invalid Estab.—Maj. H. C. Jones, from Mar. 8 to Sept. 7, to remain in Bombay. Capt. D. M. Gleiz, from Mar. 1 to 31, in ext., to remain at Gogo and sea coast on m.c.

Staff.—Brig. R. St. John, com. Deesa brig., from April 5 to June 3, to proc. to Bombay and Deccan on priv. leave.

Capt. W. S. Hewett, actg. brig. maj. Ahmedabad, from Mar. 23 to April 19, in ext.

Capt. E. L. Scott, offic. brig. maj. Deesa, for 60 days, from date of being relieved of his present duties, to remain in Guzerat.

18th N.I.—Capt. F. Harvey, from Mar. 20 to May 18.

March 17.—The leave in G.O. dated Simla, June 17, 1859, to Capt. Phillips, 8th Hussars, for 18 mos., to England, from date of departure from regt., will commence from June 8, 1859, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the C. in C. in India.

March 19.—Lieut. G. R. Goodfellow, 15th N.I., has recorded the required certificate of qualifications as a surveyor.

March 24.—The privileged leave in G.O., 17th inst., to Lieut. K. Neave, 24th N.I., is to have effect from March 15 to May 13, instead of the dates therein mentioned.

Leave of absence:—

Staff.—Brig. J. S. Down, comdg. at Sholapore, from April 1 to May 30, to Mahabeshwur, on privileged leave.

Regt. of Art.—Lieut. J. Vibart, from 10th to 31st March, to proc. to Bombay, prep. to m.c. to Europe.

1st Regt. L. C. (Lancers).—Brev. Maj. F. A. E. Loch, from 1st to 30th April, to proc. to Bombay, prep. to furl. to Europe.

6th N.I.—Capt. J. Field, from March 9 to April 10.

20th N.I.—Lieut. J. S. Iredell, for 60 days from date of departure from regt., to Bombay, on privileged leave.

22nd N.I.—Maj. H. Boye, from March 26 to May 4, to Bombay on privileged leave.

2nd L.C.—Capt. J. Blair, from March 2 to June 2, to Bombay, to enable him to rejoin.

18th N.I.—Ens. J. Wright, from March 31 to April 13, in ex.

Poona Irreg. Horse.—Capt. R. M. Westropp, from April 7 to June 5, to Mahabeshwur, on privileged leave.

## HEAD QUARTERS.

March 23.—The head quarters of the army will be established at Mahabeshwur fr. 28 inst.

All correspondence and returns not enumerated in G. O. C. July 15 last to be addressed accordingly.

March 26.—Lieut. Ouchterlony, on the completion of his present duty, is att. to 2nd comp. 2nd batt., art., at Sattara.

Lieut. Ouchterlony has priv. leave for 1 mo., from 28th inst.

The portion of G. O. No. 219 of 25th ult., relative to Ens. Kitchen is canc., and that officer is attached to do du. with 1st Eur. regt. fus.

## MEDICAL SUBORDINATES.

With reference to G. O. No. 1, Dec. 7, 1859, and to the special examination of unpassed medical subordinates therein alluded to, the C. in C. is pleased to direct, in consequence of several medical subordinates having been unavoidably prevented by duty, or from sickness, attending the examination on 15th inst., that the committees of medical officers before named be reassembled on April 16, to examine the remaining unpassed medical subordinates, and thus finally to carry out the intentions of G. G. O. No. 963 of Dec. 5, 1859.

## Services of Col. Green, Adjt. General of the Army.

Bombay, March 9.—The C. in C. desires to express to Col. Green his best thanks for the very able assistance he has afforded him in his high position of adjt. general of the army during the eventful period of the last four years, in which he has evinced an energy and devotion to the service, and an assiduous attention to the important duties of his very responsible office, that could not be surpassed, and which has been of the utmost benefit to the army and advantage to the State. After a continued and conspicuous service in India of nearly thirty-three years (much of it on active service in the field), Col. Green returns to Europe to recruit his health, with the thanks of Sir Henry Somerset for his valuable aid, and his earnest wishes for his speedy restoration to health.

## Valedictory Address of the Commander in Chief.

Ind. Qrs., Bombay, March 26.—The period of the usual tenure of command having expired, I am about to take leave of the army I have had the honour to command for upwards of five years, embracing one of the most eventful periods in the annals of British India.

Since the latter part of the year 1856, the army has been engaged in a series of actions, commencing with the war in Persia, of the most arduous and glorious character.

The several and numerous actions in which the troops have been engaged under their distinguished generals have been detailed in the various public despatches, and have received the fullest encomiums from the Government of India, and the high approbation of her Majesty and Parliament.

The troops of the Bombay army, whenever they have been engaged, have overcome all opposition, have encountered dangers and difficulties of no ordinary kind, with admirable courage and devotion to the state. Peace has been perfectly established throughout the land, and the lamented defection of some misguided men during a prolonged season of distrust and excitement, fully atoned for by the loyalty, fidelity, and gallantry of the many native regiments whose loyalty has never been called in question.

In now taking leave of the army, there only remains for me the pleasing duty of expressing to the general officers commanding divisions, the officers of the head quarters, general and personal staff, the heads of all departments, especially the officers of the medical department, whose devotion and care of the wounded in the field, under great danger and exposure, was exemplary,—neither must I omit to thank those good and pious men, the ministers of religion, who so humanely administered to our soldiers in the field in their utmost need, and to the officers commanding brigades and regiments,—my obligations and thanks for the aid and support they have afforded me, and to the officers and soldiers of all arms generally, my admiration of their gallant conduct in the field upon every occasion, and my approbation of the excellent discipline that has been maintained during a series of events of great trial and difficulty.

These great events have not been achieved without severe hardships and suffering, and exposure to all the inclemency of the monsoons, followed by the terrible heat of a meridian sun, during which many noble and daring soldiers were struck down. Yet all these difficulties were overcome with the indomitable spirit of the British soldier, seconded by the devotion and gallantry of the veteran native soldiers of the army.

I cannot conclude without expressing the great pride and satisfaction I feel at having had the honour to command the Bombay army at so important a crisis, under a Government so distinguished as that of Lord Elphinstone, and the hope that the deeds and conduct of this brave army will throw a refutation on the latter days of an old soldier, whose endeavours have been for half a century honourably to serve his sovereign and his country.

The reports of the army will be made, from the 28th instant, to Lieut.-general Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., the distinguished commander of the Central India Field Force, into whose hands it affords me much gratification to hand over the chief command of the Bombay army.

H. SOMERSET, General.

## BIRTHS

AGER, wife of S., son, at Nursapoor, Feb. 20.  
ANDERSON, wife of M. F., son, at Porto Novo, March 8.  
CALDWELL, wife of Rev. Dr., daughter, at Tinnevely, March 7.  
CHILL, wife of M. M., daughter, at Shahjehanpore, Feb. 26.  
DAVIDSON, wife of Capt. A. G., daughter, at Ajmere, March 8.  
DAWSON, wife of Capt., son, at Hazareebaugh, March 9.  
DE SILVA, wife of J. G., daughter, at Calcutta, March 9.  
FARREN, wife of Major J. W., son, at Ootacamund, March 1.  
FORBES, wife of F. M. H., son, at Anarkullee, March 3.  
FRANKS, wife of Lieut., son, at Cawnpore, March 18.  
GEORGE, wife of L., son, at Vingorla, March 17.  
GROGAN, wife of H., son, at Surat, March 12.  
HESELTINE, wife of R. H., son, at Mussoorie, March 13.  
HOOD, wife of Surg., daughter, at Bulundshuhur, March 4.  
IRVINE, wife of Capt. A., daughter, at Benares, March 11.  
JAMES, wife of Capt. P., son, at Bombay, March 25.  
JENKINS, wife of Maj. C. V., daughter, at Cawnpore, March 4.  
MACDONALD, wife of Capt. J. A. M., son, at Poona, March 11.  
MACGOWAN, wife of J. S., son, at Agra, March 17.  
MACMASTER, wife of B., daughter, at Salem, March 11.  
MELTUS, wife of G. P., son, at Calcutta, March 14.  
MULLER, wife of Capt., son, at Secunderabad, March 10.  
PETERS, wife of H., daughter, at Madras, March 19.  
ROBERTS, wife of Capt. F., daughter, at Meeran Meer, March 10.  
SCOTT, wife of Capt. E. L., daughter, still born, at Deesa, March 9.  
SHAW, wife of Capt. A. A., son, at Coonoor, March 8.  
SMITH, wife of Lieut. W., daughter, at Allahabad, Feb. 29.  
SPENCE, wife of Maj. J. K., son, at Napore, March 7.  
TALLENT, wife of J., daughter, at Madras, March 5.  
WAUCHOPE, wife of S., daughter, at Calcutta, March 10.  
WEATHERLEY, wife of F. A., son, at Meerut, March 8.

## MARRIAGES.

BARTON, G. M., to Maria, daughter of the late J. S. Winstanley, March 13.  
BENNETT, J. F., to Miss Sarah O'Neil, at Kurrachee, March 15.  
BROWNE, J., to Margaret E., daughter of T. Denhurst, at Calcutta, Feb. 28.  
CORPLAND, Lieut. A., 45th Bengal N.I., to Julia M., daughter of the late Capt. R. Mitchell, at Hooshyarpore, March 8.  
ELLIOT, Lieut. H., 1st Bombay L.C., to Louise S., daughter of N. Perin, at Byculla.  
KENNELLY, D. J., to Catherine G., daughter of E. Heycock, at Byculla, March 15.  
PRESTON, Lieut. B. H., 2nd Madras Eur. L.I., to Helen A., daughter of C. Ford, at Trichinopoly, March 13.  
PYM, W., to Mrs. Eliza Wright, at Colaba, March 22.  
SHEPHERD, G. D., to Jane, daughter of T. Peters, at Bombay, March 20.  
TRUEMAN, Lieut. Thos., 3rd Bombay Eur. regt., to Isabella E., daughter of G. Wood, at Currachee, March 7.  
ALTER, Lieut. col. J. M., H.M.'s 35th regt., to Claudine, daughter of W. Cooke, at Bustee, March 5.  
WATSON, A., to Miss Eliza H. Jones, at Calcutta, March 10.

## DEATHS.

ASKIN, Louisa M., at Pondicherry, aged 24, Feb. 9.  
BARKER, Margaret, wife of J., at Ahmedabad, March 11.

BARROW, Emily, wife of C. C. N., at Bombay, aged 25, March 11.  
CHRISTIE, Lieut. B., Bombay art., March (of wounds received in an encounter with a tiger near Sehor).  
CONADINE, Cecil E. R., inf. son of J., at Allahabad, March 11.  
CROSSLEY, John, at Tannah, aged 68, March 11.  
CROSS, Maria F., inf. daughter of R., at Byculla, March 11.  
DANSEY, Capt. Roger D., 3rd Madras Eur. regt., of cholera, at Kamptee, March 8.  
ELIAS, Owen J., aged 78, March 12.  
GARDNER, Edward R., drowned at Singapore, aged 27.  
GOULD, John, at Agra, March 14.  
HARDING, T. W., at Dhurumsalla, March 16.  
HOWARD, Henry, at Lower Colaba, aged 25, March 23.  
KIRBY, Grosvenor R., infant son of Lieut.-col. G., at Ballygunge, March 5.  
MACKENZIE, Jane, at Ahmedabad, aged 17, March 17.  
OWEN, Lieut.-colonel C. J., C.B., 3rd Bombay Lt. Cav., at Malta, on his way to England, April 3.  
PARSONS, John H., infant son of Lieut. A. D., at Trichinopoly, March 6.  
PACSON, Ellen M., infant daughter of J. F., at Simla, March 10.  
PROCTOR, Thomas A., at Broach, aged 24, March 19.  
RAMSAY, Capt. Fox M., H.M.'s 56th foot, of cholera, near Poona, aged 40, March 15.  
RICHMOND, T. R., merchant, at Tellicherry, March 6.  
RUSSELL, William C., infant son of Capt., at Secatbuldee, March 2.  
SMITH, Mary A., daughter of J., at Poona, aged 9, March 20.  
URQUHART, Thomas F., infant son of J., at Madras, March 6.  
WALLACE, Helen J., inf. daughter of Capt. J. D. C., at Bangalore, March 2.  
WINDSOR, Mary, wife of W., at Oomercarry, aged 52, Feb. 27.  
WRIGHT, William, at Bombay, aged 30, March 15.  
WYNN, Dominick, at Madras, aged 71, March 18.

## WAR OFFICE.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA. April 17.

6th Drags.—Capt. R. W. Renshaw, from 18th Lt. drags., to be capt., v. Clements, who exch.  
17th Light Drags.—Capt. J. Goldie, from 8th Lt. drags., to be capt., v. Marshall, who exch.; T. E. Houghton, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, v. Scott, prom.  
Military Train.—Capt. D. A. Baby, from the 28th Foot, to be capt., v. Hutton, who exch.  
Royal Artillery.—To be cols.: Brev. cols. F. M. Eardley Wilmot, J. W. Fitzmayer, C.B. To be lieut. cols.: Brev. majors A. R. Wragge, v. Eardley Wilmot; F. W. Haultain, v. Fitzmayer; F. J. Travers, E. H. Fisher; Brev. lieut. cols. M. C. Dixon, J. Turner, C.B. To be capt.: Brev. lieut. col. F. C. Maude, C.B., v. Wragge; Brev. majs. R. Curtis, v. Travers; P. Dixon; 2nd capt., A. W. Twiss, v. Haultain; A. Sievwright, v. Dixon; J. De Luttrell Sanderson, v. Fisher; F. S. Seale, v. Turner; E. J. Bruce, Brev. majs. W. P. Richards, J. E. Hope, A. Brendon, J. De Havilland, W. A. Lukin, C. E. Walcott, G. Davis, E. G. Bredin; 2nd Capt. G. A. Wilkinson. To be 2nd capt.: Lieuts. M. H. Fitzmaurice, v. Maude; W. D. Milman, v. Twiss; H. R. Martin, v. Curtis; W. A. P. Wylie, v. Sievwright; C. J. Johnson, v. Seale; H. Cardew, v. Sanderson; H. Percival, v. Dickson; H. T. Arbuthnot, v. Bruce; R. Biddulph, v. Richards; W. Stirling, v. Hope; P. E. Hill, v. Brendon; C. L'Estrange, v. De Havilland; A. K. Rideout, v. Wilkinson; W. H. Watson, v. Lukin; E. C. Bolton, v. Walcott; O. H. A. Nicholls, v. Davis; J. Barton, v. Bredin; C. J. H. Johnstone, B. G. Hamfrey, C. W. Wilson, L. D. Broughton, G. A. A. Walker, F. W. De Winton, A. H. C. Hamilton, E. C. Cuthbert, P. Jackson, J. Tucker, B. F. Schreiber.  
20th Foot.—A. H. Hall, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Humphrys, app. to 15th Lt. drags.  
28th Foot.—Capt. C. F. Hutton, from the mil. train, to be capt., v. Baby, who exch.; Lieut. C. G. Mackenzie to be capt. by purch., v. Brev. maj. Godley, who ret.; Ens. and adj. F. Rance to have rank of Lieut. Ens. J. O'Brien to be lieut. by purchase, v. Mackenzie.  
33rd Foot.—Maj. E. W. Donovan to be lieut. col. without purch., v. Brev. col. J. D. Johnstone, ret.; Capt. T. Wickham to be maj., without purch., v. Donovan; Lieut. A. E. A. Ellis to be capt., without purch., v. Wickham; Ens. M. D. V. T. Grant, to be lieut., without purch., v. Ellis.  
52nd Foot.—Qrnr. Serg. H. Stokes to be qrmr., v. Knott, retires.  
57th Foot.—Capt. C. J. Clark, from 100th Foot, to be capt., v. Slade, who exch.  
70th Foot.—H. E. Whidborne, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Grierson, prom.  
81st Foot.—W. A. C. Stuart-Menteth, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Harle.

## STAFF.

Capt. and lieut. col. F. C. A. Stephenson, C.B., of the Scots fus. gds., to be dep. adj. gen. to H.M.'s forces serving in China.  
Maj. and brev. lieut. col. K. D. Mackenzie, 92nd Foot, to be dep. qrmr. gen. to M.M.'s forces serving in China.

## BREVET.

Maj. C. G. Walsh, 14th Bengal N.I., to be lieut. col. in the army.  
Maj. J. Hennessey, 70th Bengal N.I., to be lieut. col. in the army.  
The commission of Brev. lt. col. J. A. Ballard, Bombay engrs., as brev. lieut. col., to be ante-dated to 7th Dec., 1858.

RIVER AND RAIL.—The three enterprises, viz., the Scinde Railway, Indus Steam Flotilla, and Punjab Railway, are in themselves quite distinct, although under one conjoint management; under guarantee from Government of 5 per cent. for ninety-nine years, out of the revenues of India. Now that the Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company's scheme has been proved a failure, this great undertaking, from embracing a far wider field, and being so much more extensive in its operations, must prove not only successful in itself, but a lucrative investment; from there being a complete and continuous communication established between Kurra- chee and Dadur by means of steam vessels on the Indus, and railway lines from Sukkur on one side; those great emporiums, Peshawur, Lahore, and Umritsur on the other; the extension line between the two last being now in course of completion. While beyond Umritsur the line will be extended to Delhi, on the southern portion we have the extension line from Hyderabad to Deesa, the terminus of the Surat and Baroda Railway. The connecting link in the break of the chain between Lower Scinde and the Punjab will be the steam vessels. The first, or experimental vessel, the *Stanley*, which will be launched by the end of this month, is a splendid vessel of her class, and admirably adapted for the Indus. She is of light draught and great capacity; she was launched in December, 1858. Her dimensions are, length 200 feet, breadth 38 feet, draught 1 foot 10 inches, speed as a passenger vessel 13 miles an hour, and with 500 tons of cargo on board, 8 miles. Three of the barges have already been launched, and the first tug will be launched in about a fortnight hence. Imports will be conveyed from this by the rail in a few hours to Kotree, whence they will be taken on to Mooltan by this flotilla (which will at present consist of some fifty-three vessels of all denominations, capable of meeting the requirements of 3,045 tons), and, there meeting the Punjab railway, will be by this means carried on to Lahore and Umritsur or Peshawur, in less time than has heretofore elapsed, before a merchant could discover whether any government steamer would be placed at the disposal of the public at all, or when his goods would reach their destination after being once shipped thereon. It is confidently expected that the whole of this magnificent flotilla will with the opening of the next N.E. monsoon be placed on the Indus; then there will be a line of first-class passenger steamers, commodious, perfect in the symmetry of their construction, and capable of carrying forty first-class passengers, with every comfort, at a more moderate rate, and without the obnoxious table money, which we hear is to be abolished, or at least in the mode which formerly prevailed; and we will not then hear the complaints innumerable, now so constant, of discomfort, detentions on passage, &c., which drove so many from this the natural highway to the Punjab and N.W., to adopt a more circuitous route, solely to escape the vexatious delays and disappointments of this direct one. The great activity that exhibits itself everywhere at Keamaree convinces us that these expectations will not be disappointed. At Kotree also they are constructing a steam ferry across the river to Hyderabad.

LIEUTENANT HILLARD, of the Indian navy, has been authorised to survey the position of the dangerous rock notified as lying at the entrance of Port Blair.

## Operations against the Wuzerees.

Mily. Depart., Camp Daviepoora,  
Feb. 10, 1860.

H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to direct the publication of the following despatch from the mily. secy. to the govt. of the Punjab, No. 9, dated Feb. 6, 1860, submitting a report of the operations against the Wuzerees by Brig. gen. Chamberlain, C.B., comdg. the Punjab irreg. force, and the reply thereto No. 107 of this date:—

C. No. 9.

From Maj. R. C. Lawrence, Secy. Govt. Punjab,  
Mily. Depart., to Maj. gen. R. J. H. Birch, C.B.,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Mily. Depart., with the Govr. gen.

Camp Umritsur, Feb. 6, 1860.  
Mily. Depart.

Sir,—In continuation of former correspondence, I am now directed by the Lieut. gov. to forward for the perusal of H.E. the Viceroy a detailed report of the operations against the Wuzerees by Brig. gen. Chamberlain.

2. His honour has perused this lucid and succinct report with great satisfaction. The success which has attended the operations is, in the opinion of the Lieut. gov., remarkable. Indeed, the insignificance of the loss sustained when compared with the results, stamps the character of the operations described as unique among expeditions of the sort. The practical and moral results excel those of any former expedition; a whole tribe has been punished and humbled; three of its leaders have fallen; a vast quantity of property has been seized, and the whole encampment of the enemy has fallen into the hands of our force. Meantime, while this signal lesson was being conveyed, agency was set on foot to collect every sort of information relative to the country and its people, and a map executed which will be invaluable for any future operations.

3. Brig. gen. Chamberlain dwells with peculiar satisfaction on the friendly attitude of the other tribes. This constitutes, in the opinion of the Lieut. gov., one of the most noticeable features in the affair. It is attributable, no doubt, as stated by the Brig. gen. comdg., to the hearty aid of the Khans of our own territory who accompanied the force, and in this active sympathy the Lieut. gov. recognises the fruits of that considerate treatment which it has been the policy of the local govt. to maintain.

4. Implicit reliance was placed on the word of the British officer by the chiefs of the tribes through whose domains the avenging force had of necessity to pass, that if no opposition was attempted property would be respected, and the curious spectacle was exhibited of the women and children of various tribes, watering their flocks and herds in the same pool with the army which was passing through with the avowed object of visiting their guilty neighbours and possible relations with signal retribution.

5. The Lieut. gov. concurs with Brig. gen. Chamberlain in the political importance attached by him to the exhibition of such manifest sympathy and good will on the part of the Khans, many of whose relations have taken service in Hindustan.

6. The excellent services rendered by Capt. James, the commsr. of Peshawur, and Capt. Henderson, the deputy commsr. of Kohat, both of whom accompanied the force, will find mention in the letter from the secy. to the local govt. forwarding the report of the former officer.

7. To Brig. gen. Chamberlain himself, the Lieut. gov. expresses his great obligations. The whole of the arrangements had been left to the judgment and eminent experience of the Brig. gen. How completely his honour was justified in reposing such confidence may be gathered by a perusal of the despatch which the Lieut. gov. has now the satisfaction to forward to H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen.

R. C. LAWRENCE, Maj.,  
Secy. Govt. Punjab, Mily. Dept.

No. 103.

From Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, C.B., Comdg.  
Pun. Irreg. Force, to Maj. R. C. Lawrence,  
Secy. to Govt. Punjab, Mily. Dept.

Dated Camp Kohat, Jan. 15, 1860.

Sir,—The force which has been employed against the Cabool Khail Wuzerees having yesterday returned to cantonments, I have now the honour to furnish a detailed report of its operations whilst engaged on field service.

2. As soon as it was determined to employ a force for the coercion of the tribes implicated in the murder of the late Cupt. Meoham, and for other previous acts of aggression, the necessary measures were at once taken to assemble the required amount of troops at this station; but as Abbottabad and Dera Ishmael Khan had to furnish detachments in addition to those supplied from the nearer cantonments of Peshawur, Murdan, and Campbellpore, some little delay was unavoidable.

3. However, on Dec. 15 the force marched from this; on the 19th it was at Thull (66 miles in advance of Kohat) on the left bank of the Koorum River, and the following morning crossed that stream, and encamped near the village of Billund Khail, now in the territory of his highness the Ameer of Cabool.

4. The troops in camp numbered 3,916 of all ranks. To this number have to be added 1,240 horse, and 1,216 foot levies furnished by this district for temporary employment with the expeditionary force, for the purpose of keeping up the communications, holding posts, supplying escorts, &c., so that in round numbers five thousand three hundred fighting men were employed.

5. As this number may appear large compared to the operations eventually required, I beg to observe that when the expedition was first determined upon, it was impossible to say what numbers might be opposed to us; how far it might be necessary to follow the Wuzerees into the heart of their mountains, when every additional mile would increase the difficulty of keeping open the communication with the rear; or lastly what was the nature of the difficulties to be overcome, the country there being totally unknown to us.

6. It so happened, however, that the appeals made to the neighbouring tribes by the Cabool Khail for assistance were not responded to, partly, I believe, from the measures taken by Capt. Henderson, the deputy commissioner, to keep them aloof, so that this one tribe was left to oppose us unaided from without.

7. The place selected by them to make their stand was a high range of hills called Maidanee; and to this place they had previous to our crossing the Koorum removed all their encampments, including their families, flocks, and herds, and prepared for its defence by storing grain and raising breastworks. Maidanee is about eight miles west of Billund Khail, and its general features may be described as two parallel ranges contiguous to each other, terminating at either end in a gorge, and enclosing a long narrow valley; the inward slopes of both mountains being tolerably easy and covered with grass and bushes, but the outward sides or faces rugged and precipitous. The two gorges, which are the water channels, are the means of entrance to the valley; the one facing the east being termed Guniob, and the other to the South Zukha.

8. From the information supplied by Captain Henderson, it appeared certain that the easiest and nearest approach was from the Guniob side; but there were many reasons to make it desirable to see the Zukha entrance before settling the plan of attack. Accordingly the force was halted at Billund Khail the next day (the 21st Dec.), and in company with other officers, and escorted by a strong detachment of cavalry, I carried out that intention. We found the distance to be about sixteen miles from camp, and from as much as we could see of the gorge without going under fire, not to be inviting. In re-

turning to camp I also rode some little distance up the Guniob ravine, and was able thereby to verify the advantages to be expected by adopting that approach.

9. At six o'clock the following morning, the troops noted in the margin\* marched upon Guniob, and, after winding through low hills and ravines for about seven miles, came in front of the first position occupied by the Wuzerees.

10. The guide infantry, supported by the Peshawur mountain train and the 4th Sikh inf., at once ascended the range of hills to the left, whilst the 1st Punjab inf., supported by the Huzara mountain train and 3rd Punjab inf., crowned the range to the right. The left column acted under my own orders; the command of the right column devolved upon Maj. Lambert. The orders for both were to advance along the ridges, and in doing so to keep parallel to each other. The 4th Punjab inf. acted as reserve, with orders to follow up the bed of the ravine (which ran between and separated the two ranges) so as to close that passage, and be ready to afford assistance to either side if required.

11. Maj. Lambert's column was the first in action, it having the easier hill to ascend, and the constant training of the Huzara mountain train over the mountains of Huzara rendering it much more efficient than the Peshawur train. From some cause or other, the Wuzerees had neither raised breastworks on this side nor apparently expected to be assailed from it, and, taken consequently by surprise, offered little or no resistance to his column. This enabled Maj. Lambert to outflank from his side, with the mountain guns, the breastworks held on the opposite range; and to this circumstance may, I believe, be attributed the little loss sustained by the left column.

12. On the left range breastworks had been raised at several points; and at first they were bravely defended. Indeed, the charge by a small body of Wuzerees upon the guide inf. whilst ascending to the attack of the first breastworks, was as gallant a charge as I have ever seen, and elicited the admiration of all who witnessed it. It soon, however, became apparent that they were deficient in fire-arms; and opposed to our arms and discipline, sword and shield and pistol had no chance. Threatened in flank, and pressed in front, they were driven from ridge to ridge at trifling loss to ourselves; and after two hours' tough climbing, we were in possession of the heights above their tents and property, and such of their cattle and flocks as they had not had time to get off remaining below in the valley at our mercy.†

13. It was now past noon; and in the absence of knowledge of the hills in advance, or the enemy's line of retreat, and the troops having then been six hours on foot, and having still to return some miles to camp, possibly followed the whole way, I sounded the halt, and ordered the reserve to be employed in setting fire to the encampments and property. In this work they were zealously assisted by bodies of the foot levies who had followed in rear; and in the course of two hours everything was either destroyed or carried away.

14. To have thus to carry destruction, if not destitution, into the homes of some hundreds of families, is the great drawback to border warfare; but with savage tribes to whom there is no right but might, and no law to govern them in their intercourse with the rest of mankind save that which appeals to their own interests, the only course as regards humanity as well as policy is to make all suffer, and thereby for their own interests enlist the great majority on the side of peace and safety.

\* Detach. guide inf., under Lieut. Kennedy; 4th regt. Sikh inf., under Maj. Rothney; 1st regt. Punjab inf., under Maj. Lambert; 3rd regt. Punjab inf., under Lieut. Ruxton; 4th regt. Punjab inf., under Lieut. Jenkins; 4 pieces Peshawur mountain train, under Capt. De Bude; 3 pieces Huzara mountain train, under Capt. Butt.

† We afterwards learned that it was expected we should attack by the Zukha gorge, from our having reconnoitred in that direction, and the pioneers having been employed the same day in making a gun road below Billund Khail. The main body of the Cabool Khail were, therefore, posted at that entrance.

\* Highest 5,000 feet, and about 3,000 above Billund Khail.

15. The work of destruction completed, we commenced to retrace our steps towards camp, which, for convenience, had during the day been moved to a small open space on the Guniob ravine, and about five miles in advance of its former position near Billund Khail. No attempt was made to molest us during our retirement, and we reached our tents at dark, wet through, rain having fallen during the latter part of the day.

16. Our casualties were, as I have previously stated, small, being only one killed and sixteen wounded.

17. Of the enemy's loss I cannot speak for certain, but I heard officers say they had counted fifteen bodies,\* and there must have been some wounded.

18. Both the commissioner and deputy commissioner were present in the affair, Capt. James having accompanied me on the left, and Capt. Henderson Maj. Lambert's column on the right.

19. The rain having cleared during the night, it was determined to follow up the advantage of the previous day; so after the soldiers had cooked an early meal, and the tents had dried sufficiently, all the infantry (except the guides) and the two mountain trains returned to Maidanee; whilst the camp, escorted by the guide infantry, field guns, and cavalry, changed ground to Shewa on the Koorum, ten miles below Billund Khail.

20. After passing the mouldering remains of the enemy's encampments, and on nearing the Zukha exit from the valley, Capt. Henderson obtained information which made it appear probable that by crossing over the range to our right, and descending into a small valley named Durnami (which was occupied by the Hussun Khail Wuzeeres, who had declined to assist the Cabool Khail), we might be able to come up with some of the flocks and herds belonging to the latter tribe, as they had fled by that route. Capt. Henderson, therefore, pushed on with some of his levies, whilst I followed in support with a proportion of the infantry and Huzara mountain train, the remainder of the infantry and mountain guns moving straight to camp through the Zukha gorge, taking in route one of the Cabool Khail encampments which had escaped destruction the previous day, but which they had not had leisure to remove.

21. Capt. Henderson's foray proved most successful, and but for night coming on, many more flocks and herds would have fallen into our hands; throughout the day no opposition had been attempted, the few Wuzeerees we saw confining themselves to flourishing their swords from the summit of the hills.

22. That night we all bivouacked in the vale of Durnami. The next morning we commenced our return towards camp, more flocks and herds falling into our hands. Some high ranges which intervene between Durnami and Shewa rendered it necessary to make a long detour *via* the Rittoo or Rittie River, and it was three in the afternoon before we reached the tents. Rain fell throughout the day, accompanied by a cutting wind; but though many of the men had at last to walk barefooted from their shoes having become worn out by their two days' march over the hills, nothing could have been more cheerful than their manner.

23. Overtures having been received from the Cabool Khail for permission to come in to make terms, the force halted four days at Shewa to enable their chiefs to attend. Advantage was taken of this period to place strong escorts at the disposal of the survey and engineer officers to enable them to map the country in the neighbourhood of camp.

24. Terms having been arranged with the Cabool Khail, the next tribe that had to be settled with was the Torea Khail Wuzeerees, who border upon the Bunnoo district, as they also had harboured robbers who harried the Bunnoo border. Their lands lay to the south of the Rittoo River, and therefore a place on that stream called Speem Walm, distant about ten miles from Shewa, was the most convenient place to move the camp to for coercing them.

25. Before making this move, however, it was deemed advisable to surprise a small section of the Cabool Khail who had separated themselves from the rest of their tribe, and secreted themselves in some very steep hills a few miles to the S.W. of our camp, in the hope of evading discovery. Accordingly, some hours before daylight on the 28th, a detach. moved out under the command of Maj. Rothney, to beat up this party. The difficulty of the route caused more delay than had been anticipated, and the Wuzeerees, becoming aware of the movement, had time to get off most of their cattle. Some of their tents and property, however, were burnt; six of their men were killed or wounded; and some cattle and sheep brought away. On our side one soldier was wounded. The detach. returned to camp at dark, having been on foot almost the whole period of its absence.

26. Early the next morning (29th) the troops noted in the margin\* marched under my orders to Speem Walm, the remainder of the force, under the command of Lieut.-col. Lumsden, moving up the river towards Billund Khail, partly for the purpose of securing our communication with the rear, for the sake of supplies, &c., and partly because there was little grass for horses or forage for camels on the Rittoo.

27. The Torea Khail having agreed to the terms required of them, coercion was not needed; but we halted three days at Speem Walm to enable the tribes to bring in their hostages. This time was employed by the surveyors in mapping the country; from the top of the mountain called Durweshta, a most extensive view was obtained, including parts of the Kohat and Bunnoo districts, and the valley of Dour and Khost; advantage was also taken of the opportunity for taking a closer view of Dour by crossing the high plain called Shera Tulla.

28. There being nothing more to detain us at Speem Walm, on the 2nd inst., our camp moved back to the Koorum River to a spot called Kureera, a little below Shewa. Here we were joined by Maj. Taylor, the commissioner, from Bunnoo.

29. We had now settled with the Wuzeerees located on the right bank of the Koorum, but there remained the Gunjee Khail and Omerzai, and Etee or Huttee Khail branches, inhabiting the rugged spurs of the Wullai and Kaffir Kote ranges, on the left bank of the Koorum.

30. During the 3rd instant we had to halt to give the engineers time to blast a passage through a defile, so as to admit of laden camels passing.

31. Early on the 4th I marched with the troops noted in the margin† for Chuppuree, leaving the Peshawur mountain train and 1st and 4th Punj. inf. encamped at Kureera, so as to keep the defile in our rear open. After a march of full twenty miles through defiles, and up to the bed of a large ravine called Zungurrah, we reached the high valley of Chnppuree, and pitched our tents near the only spring of water. Maj. Taylor had informed the tribes of our intention of visiting their country, and called upon the chiefs to meet him there, but promised that life and property should be respected if no opposition was offered; with the example of the Cabool Khail before them, resistance was considered inadvisable; and fully trusting to our word, their encampments remained as usual, and their women and children drove their cattle and flocks to water to the pool in front of us.

32. During the 5th and 6th we remained halted, to enable the civil officers to settle with the tribes. This afforded us ample time for visiting the remarkable group of mountains called Kaffir Kote, and other places from which the surveyors could complete their map.

33. Arrangements having been made with these tribes for the capture and surrender of the actual murderers, the object for which the expedition had been undertaken was accomplished, and the

troops were therefore free to return to cantonments.

34. As the 3rd Punjab inf. had previously been under orders to relieve the 2nd Belooch regt. at Dera Ghazee Khan, and the 6th Punjab inf. had marched from Dera Ishmael Khan to join the force, it was a saving of time and money to allow these two corps to proceed to their destinations direct through the hills *via* Bunnoo; and this plan had the further advantage of exhibiting to the border tribes generally the complete success of the expedition, and our ability to exact reparation when it was our wish to do so; accordingly, when we struck our camp on the 7th instant, the 3rd and 6th Punjab inf., accompanied by Major Taylor, marched by the Burgho Muttuo ravine towards Bunnoo, whilst the remainder of the detachment, under myself, retraced its steps by the route we had advanced. It being late before we left, and the march being a long and tedious one over stones and boulders, we had to pass the night in the Koranga ravine, a few miles short of the Koorum.

35. Next morning we moved to Thull; and Lieut. col. Lumsden and Maj. Lambert's detachments, which had been halted respectively near Billund Khail and at Kureera, having been directed to move theirs likewise, the force again became reunited on the confines of the Kohat district.

36. On our return towards Kohat, we halted one day at Gundiawar, in Upper Meeranzai, to enable the deputy-commissnr. to settle some outstanding cases with the Zymoosht Affghan (independent) tribe. Three more marches brought us into this yesterday, when the force was at once broken up, just a month from the date of its starting.

37. Upon Capt. James, the commissnr., will devolve the duty of reporting upon the political results of the expedition, and I have therefore confined myself to a simple statement of the military details. That there was not more opposition may, I think, be attributed to two causes—first, the strength and efficiency of the force; and secondly, conviction that we merely desired to exact reparation, and not to bring under subjection. In undertaking and carrying out our object in the depth of winter, we have proved an ability to act whenever our honour or our interests may require us to do so; and this circumstance will I am sure not be without its advantage upon all the tribes in this neighbourhood, whether within or without the border. We were certainly greatly favoured as regards weather, and an unusually good fall of rain last summer caused us to find more grass and forage than might always be expected at that season.

38. The spirit and conduct of the troops has been most excellent, and we have returned without the loss of a single follower or animal carried away.

39. The map made by Capt. Johnstone and Pollard will be sent direct by those officers when completed. To have added thus much to our knowledge of this portion of the border is of itself worth the outlay involved by the expedition.

40. Upon the deputy-commissnr., Capt. Henderson, has devolved the duty of providing the carriage necessary to enable the force to move, and of keeping it supplied with provisions. Both duties have been discharged most efficiently. I have also to acknowledge the assistance rendered by him in furnishing intelligence.

41. Before concluding this report, I consider it my duty further to remark upon the cordial assistance rendered by all the Khans of the district who accompanied the camp. They have taken a keen interest in our success, and by their heartiness have doubtless raised the authority of Government in general estimation. I am the more ready to lay stress upon this point, feeling as I do assured that so long as we retain the sympathy of the chiefs and upper class Trans-Indus, so long need there be little fear of any general combination on the part of the mass of the population.

N. CHAMBERLAIN, Brigdr. gen.,  
Comdg. Punjab Irreg. Force.

\* 4 pieces Peshawur m. train; 50 sabres 2nd P. C.; 1st Punj. inf.; 3rd ditto; 4th ditto; 6th ditto.

† Huzara mountain train; pioneer comp. and sappers; 3rd Punjab inf.; 6th ditto.

\* Three of their principal leaders were amongst the number.



No. 107.

From Maj. gen. R. J. H. Birch, C.B., Sec. to the Govt. of India, Mil. Dep., with the Gov. gen., to the Mil. Sec. to the Govt. of the Punjab.

Camp Daviepoora, Feb. 10, 1860.  
Mil. Dep.

Sir,—Having submitted to H.E. the Gov. gen. your letter, No. 9, dated the 6th inst., forwarding a detailed report of the operations against the Wuzerees by Brig. gen. Chamberlain, C.B., I am directed to state that H.E. entirely concurs with the Hon. the Lieut. gov. in the cordial approbation expressed by his honour of the service rendered by Brig. gen. Chamberlain and his appreciation of the valuable results of that service.

The Gov. gen. directs me to request that the Lieut. gov. will have the goodness to convey to Brig. gen. Chamberlain his best thanks for the promptitude and success with which these important operations have been conducted. On the 15th of Dec. last the force commanded by that officer marched from Kohat, and on the 14th Jan. it returned to that station, having in the short period of one month exacted reparation from Cabool Khail Wuzerees for the support and shelter given by them to the murderers of the late Capt. Meham, and having, while effecting that object, exhibited to the tribes of the districts through which he marched not only the power of the government to reach and punish those among them who are guilty of offence, but its careful forbearance towards all others.

I am directed to request that the Gov. gen.'s thanks may be particularly conveyed to all the officers mentioned by Brig. gen. Chamberlain, and generally to the force which was under his command.

The Gov. gen. attaches great value to the survey of the district through which Gen. Chamberlain marched.

The conduct of Capt. James, commissioner of Peshawur, and Capt. Henderson, deputy commissioner of Kohat, in co-operation with Brig. gen. Chamberlain, will be duly acknowledged by the Gov. gen. in the foreign department.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Maj. gen.,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India, with the Gov. gen.

LORD CLYDE AND H.M.'S 52ND.—After the review of the troops in garrison at Sealkote, by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-general of India, Lord Clyde addressed the 52nd Regiment in the following words:—"Fifty-second Regiment! 'tis now fifty, ay! some fifty-three summers ago, when, a boy fresh from school (I was in the brigade composed of the 9th Regiment, 2nd Battalion 43rd Light Infantry, and 2nd Battalion 52nd Light Infantry, then in Portugal), I found myself in action for the first time under the command of one whose name is familiar to the ears of the gallant regiment now before me (General Sir John Moore), who then were held up for a pattern to the British army, and in whom I now recognise the same soldier-like bearing and discipline which then were so much and justly praised. It has always been the fate of your gallant corps to uphold the honour of your Queen and country in whatever position you have been placed, and to-day I watched with a scrutinising eye your marching past, and cannot too highly compliment you; every head was to the front, and not an eye turned to glance right or left. Fifty-second! It is now many years since I have had the pleasure of seeing you, and to-day you have again truly realised the golden opinions of the olden time, and likewise the good opinion of all who see you or under whom you serve, with credit to yourselves and success to the arms of your country. If I had time to see your further movements in the field, they would, I am confidently assured, please me as well as what I have now witnessed. As I march to-morrow morning, I shall say, Good bye, God bless you all."

Dacca.—More than half of the city of Dacca has been burned down. Upwards of six thousand families have been reduced to destitution. A subscription has been commenced at Dacca, but from the sufferers themselves but little can be collected.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, April 20, 1860.

### THE ETHICS OF WAR.

MR. FRANCIS WILLIAM NEWMAN has enunciated a doctrine in the current number of the *Westminster Review*, which may possibly astonish the majority of our military readers. According to this talented, but eccentric writer, no soldier should obey orders that are contrary to his conscience. As a rational and responsible being he is entitled, and even bound, to act upon his own convictions. Otherwise, he is no better than a slave—or, rather, he is a mere machine constructed for the worst purposes. Of course, as is usual with dyspeptic writers of this class, England is behind all the other nations of Europe as to the ethics of war. She still clings to barbarous and antiquated practices, chiefly owing to her relations with the people of Asia, who are not only less enlightened than those of Europe, but also hold out temptations which a selfish Power, conscious of superior strength, is unable to resist. It is thus that British soldiers in the East still look for prize-money on the capture of a town, although such a claim would not for a moment be recognised in Europe.

"Our newspaper writers," he continues, "especially those of India, blow up a flame of indignation, and even of disaffection, against the Government if it dares to dispute the 'soldier's right.' A marvellous example was lately exhibited at the siege of Delhi. That city, like unhappy Genoa (in 1799-1800), had been guilty of the crime of weakness. The citizens were unarmed; we had kept them so; and if they had been our staunch and vehement friends, they had not power to resist the mutineers, whom the Hon. East India Company had failed to keep in control. This was an obvious certainty. The inhabitants first suffered taxation, or rather plunder, from our mutineers; next were made guilty by us for the fact; and in the capture were treated with a ferocity such as well vies with any deeds of Russia or Austria; finally, an immense outcry was made against Lord Canning for the injustice of depriving the army of the spoil of Delhi—our own city!"

It is needless to point out the many fallacies with which this exposition of the case abounds. Mr. Newman chooses to forget that the fugitive mutineers from Meerut could easily have been prevented from entering either the city or the palace; nor does it suit him to admit that the citizens took an active part in the murder of helpless Europeans, and in the defence of the place. The statement that the inhabitants had been previously disarmed by us only shows the ignorance or malice of the writer, who never pauses to consider the truth of his assertions, provided they be sufficiently disparaging towards the character of his fellow-countrymen. After comparing the conduct of England towards Ireland, towards her old American colonies, and more recently towards the Caffres, with that of Russia towards Poland, and of Austria towards Hungary, he thus proceeds:—

"Finally, most signally of all, though the Indian armies met us with regular war, we refused to recognise their belligerent rights, denied the possibility that men with skins so black could have a spark of patriotic feeling, or that the Great Mogul, by whose gift and signature we up to that day held our legal position in India, had any royal right to quarrel with us, or to receive the royal homage of his own countrymen. His sons freely surrendered at the smooth-

toned persuasion of an English officer, who presently shot them in cold blood at his own will and motion, and was rather admired for it. The king himself was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to ignominious punishment. Captive soldiers were deliberately killed by the hundred—we fear by the thousand,—to say nothing of the unarmed population strung up in lines on suspicion, or without public trial. Regiments which desired to lay down their arms, and stipulated for nothing but their lives, were again and again refused this privilege. Finally, when all our fears were calmed, when no hot blood remained, when extravagant falsehood had been exposed, Tantia Topee, the last, perhaps the most gallant of their leaders, was betrayed to us for money, and hanged."

It will be seen that throughout this scolding about Mr. Newman affects to regard the mutinous sepoys as patriots waging a legitimate war to shake off a foreign yoke. He cares nothing for their violation of the sanctity of a military oath of allegiance—nothing for their foul and treacherous murder of their officers—nothing for their brutal outrages upon helpless women—nothing for their fiendish torture and immolation of innocent children. In his eyes these blood-stained mutineers are a gallant but unfortunate enemy, entitled to all the grim courtesies of regular warfare, and worthy of admiration for their valour, and of sympathy for their noble devotion to their country. Had the *Pays*, or the *Patrie*, or the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, written in this strain of the late hideous struggle in the Upper and Central Provinces of India, there would have been little cause to marvel. But that there should exist any Englishman, except Mr. Bright, so utterly wrong-headed as this article proves Mr. Newman to be, inspires us with as much astonishment at such an extraordinary aberration of judgment, as pity for the victim of such an unhappy delusion, which argues the heart to be as much at fault as the head. Neither can we compliment the editor of the *Westminster Review* on the taste or good feeling that has permitted him to insert an article so little creditable to its author, or to the periodical in which it is published.

### THE HILL TRIBES ABOVE THE MUNNIPORE VALLEY.

WE resume our analysis of Major McCulloch's Report, passing upwards from the valley of Munnipore to the hills by which it is surrounded. The first tribe to be noticed is that of the Koupocees, who inhabit the mountainous tract stretching eastward from Cachar, a hardy, low-nosed, and diminutive race. Every village, usually composed of families connected with one another by blood ties, is surrounded by a stockade or rampart of stones, as a defence alike against their neighbours and wild beasts. Until their subjection to the people of the valley these mountaineers were ever at feud among themselves, and there are even villages which will not drink of a running stream that flows by the habitations of ancient foes. Their graveyards are an object of veneration and attachment in the eyes of the Koupocees, and if ever it is their lot to remove to other lands they continually sigh to return to the tombs of their ancestors. *C'est la cendre des morts qui créa la patrie*. A certain space around each village is considered the property of the inhabitants, but the soil is so poor that in the absence of manure it requires to lie fallow after each crop for ten years, in the course of which interval a perfect jungle grows

up which has to be cleared away before any seed can be sown. Fortunately, wild yams are so plentiful that no man need starve. The jungle being cut down is left on the ground until it is quite dry, when it is set on fire and the ashes dug into the ground with little hoes that barely scratch the surface.

"They measure their cultivation by the number of baskets required for seed. Across the field in parallel lines, at no great distance apart, they lay the unconsumed trunks of the trees; these serve as dams to the water which comes down the face of the hill when it rains, and as preventives to the soil being carried away with it. In bamboo jungle, the bamboo stumps serve the same purpose. The field has to be constantly watched against the depredations of birds and wild beasts, and, weeds being very rapid of growth, to be frequently weeded."

The houses of the Koupooes are large and substantially built, with gable ends, having the ridge-pole sloping from the front to the rear, and the thatched roof on either side reaching the ground. Grain and food, and other movables, are stored in small outhouses raised a few feet above the ground, the walls and floors being of bamboo-matting. Of the domestic life of these mountaineers Major McCulloch draws a very striking picture.

"In the grey of the morning the females of the family are astir, and the village resounds with the blows of the long pestle in the wooden mortar beating out the rice from the husk. This finished, breakfast is cooked both for the family and the pigs—for the latter, the husk mixed with other refuse serves the purpose. Breakfast over, which is usually about sunrise, the women proceed for water, which they fill into bamboo tubes and bring in on their backs in baskets. Then they go for firewood, and, this brought, they set about the internal economy of the house—that is, to see to their husbands' drink being in proper quantity and quality, to their spinning or to their weaving, or any of the other household occupations except sweeping the house clean, an act in which they have no pride. In fact, they rather seem to glory in a dirty house, and in having the front room half covered with rice-husk, in which pigs are lying fast asleep, or grunting about, and fowls are busy seeking for food. The family, except the boys, from the time they begin to wear a cloth round their waist, sleep in the rear room of the house, and in it they also cook their meals. In the front part any one who comes in sits down. In it there is a fire-place, and along the two sides are placed boards, or bamboo platforms, for sitting or lying upon. Some of these boards are as much as twenty-four feet long by four broad. They are made with their *daos* and little axes, a whole tree being destroyed in getting one. If not employed in the labours of the field or the chase, the men do little more than loiter about the house during the day, drinking their peculiar drink, a harmless one, consisting of pounded rice mixed with boiling water brought into fermentation by the addition of germinated paddy. In the mornings and evenings they will generally be found sitting in groups in front of their houses on large flat stones which cover the graves of deceased relations. They then appear to be enjoying themselves greatly; they are exceedingly loquacious and speak always in a loud tone. Pipes containing green tobacco are then smoked, and at such a rate do they pull they appear to be smoking for a wager. I believe the pleasure of smoking is nothing to them compared to that of holding in the mouth a sip of the water of the bowl of the pipe which has been well impregnated with the fumes of the smoke passing through it, and that it is only for the purpose of obtaining this that they so laboriously pull at their pipes morning and evening."

Theft is punished with severity, though young unmarried men are permitted to steal grain from the fields with impunity, but not from granaries. Young men and boys live together in separate houses from their own family, young women also having their peculiar places of resort, though intercourse between the two sexes is free and unrestrained, but without exceeding the bounds of morality. Marriages are nevertheless arranged by the parents. The ordinary price of a wife is seven buffaloes, two *daos*, two spears, two strings of beads made of conch-shell, two ear-ornaments, two black cloths, two eating vessels,

two hoes, and what is called *meilón*, which may be an article either of small or considerable value. Runaway matches, however, are not uncommon—the enamoured couple usually fleeing to the house of a friend in the same village, who intercedes for them and reconciles them with their parents.

"On the death of a man's wife the extraordinary practice exists of taking from her husband 'mundoo,' or the 'price of her bones.' If he be alive, this will be demanded by her father,—in fault of the father, by her nearest of kin. 'Mundoo' is also payable on the death of their children. On each demand of 'mundoo,' the demander kills a pig—the 'mundoo,' or price, is fixed at one buffalo. No 'mundoo' is payable for persons killed by enemies or wild beasts, or whose death has been caused by any swelling, or the cholera, or small-pox. Should a woman die in childbirth, her child is not permitted to live, but is buried with her. If the husband should die before the wife, the wife is taken by her husband's brother. She cannot return to her parental home as long as there are any near relations of her husband remaining. Polygamy is permitted, but not largely practised."

With the exception of the drum the Koupooes have no musical instrument, though fond of dance and song. Their singing, however, appears to consist chiefly of the repetition of the sounds *hau-hau*, expelled from the lungs in different notes and in a sort of tune. The women have a genuine feminine love of ornaments, but are obliged to content themselves with glass beads and brass armlets, while the men indulge in necklaces of a red pebble which is highly prized. Considerable hospitality is displayed on the occasion of the death of a relative, and sorrowing friends endeavour to assuage their grief by doing justice to the "funeral baked meats." The grave is dug by connections of the family on the female side, who receive for their labour the best *dao* and spear of the deceased. Some arms and a hoe are usually deposited beside the body, and the mouth of the tomb—a vault or tunnel in the mountain side—is closed with large stones, and the entrance covered with earth. One of the great festivals of the year takes place in January, when men and women eat plentifully of roast pork in their separate clubs, and fetch each the water they require for their separate use. The rejoicings last for three days, and at their termination the omens are taken for the agricultural operations of the ensuing season. In February another festival of three days' duration is held, in which the ears of children are pierced, born during the past twelvemonth. After the jungle has been cut down and the ground prepared for cultivation, the feast of "Oodoee Yung," or drinking the juice of ginger, occurs; and in July they celebrate the clearing of the paths around their villages. One night's jollity takes place in August, and another in September, after which they lead a life of tolerable sobriety until the five days' festival of the Eenghan in December, when dance and song are kept up almost without interruption. On the sixth day they set their stockade in order, and take the omens for the following year. If the watchman hear a noise like the dragging of wood, much mischief may be expected from tigers—if a sound like the falling of leaves reach his ear, sickness will be prevalent. The latter is the more serious calamity of the two, for, the practice of medicine being confined to the propitiation of certain deities, a sick man either sinks beneath the disease, or recovers only to find himself utterly ruined—even his wife and children having been sold to furnish

materials for the propitiatory sacrifices. The Koupooes believe in a Supreme Being, the Creator of all things, and have some glimmering of a future state after the fashion of the Red Indians.

"Besides this Supreme Being, they believe in the existence of many other deities. To these, for residence, they assign certain localities as the highest peaks, or great crags impracticable to the climber. They propitiate these with offerings of goats, fowls, eggs, ginger, cotton, or even a twig, or a leaf plucked from any plant. Heaps of these votive leaves may be noticed by the traveller near the crests of the hills, devoutly dropped there by the hill-man with a silent prayer for the protection of the divinity."

The Koupooe is remarkable among hill-men for his comparative cleanliness: if not very regular in his ablutions, he has been known occasionally to bathe. With regard to the restrictions of caste he has no prejudices, but eats everything that comes in his way, eschewing only milk. There are two subdivisions, it should have been stated, of this tribe, the Songboos and the Pooeers, agreeing in customs and manners, but differing so widely in language as to be unintelligible to one another: in their mutual intercourse they accordingly make use of the Mumpore dialect.

Another tribe are the Khongjais or Kookies, formerly dwelling to the south of the Koupooes, but now occupying the hills of North and South Cachar, whence they have lately descended into the plains, marking their course with murder and devastation. This people has a strange tradition to the effect that their progenitors originally issued from the bowels of the earth. In pursuit of a hedgehog a dog belonging to the king's brother entered a cavern, but never came back. After waiting some time, the royal and subterranean sportsman followed the track of the animal, and suddenly found himself on the surface of the earth. Delighted with the discovery, he returned to his brother, and, relating his adventure, urged him to remove the village to this new-found land.

"To this the king agreed, and, having made their arrangements, they started on their journey. They had arrived near the surface when they found in the way a large serpent which opposed their further progress, and saw that the orifice by which they were to emerge had over it a great stone, kept open merely by the support a bird gave it with its legs. On seeing this, the people of the village began to abuse the king's brother, accusing him of having deceived them, and of having brought them from their burrow to deliver them to the serpent. Stung with their reproaches, the king's brother attacked and killed the snake, and he and the greater portion of the village emerged into the light. Meanwhile, the king, having discovered that a wooden dish, or bowl, which had the magical property of always being full of meat, and some other articles of a similar magical description, were not amongst his effects, returned to fetch them. Before he got back, the bird, having got tired of supporting the stone, had let it fall, and, unable to raise it, he and his wife had to remain below. Attributing the closing of the orifice to the ambition of her brother-in-law to become king, Nemnik, the king's wife, cursed him and those who had gone up with him, to suffer from diseases hitherto unknown to them. This curse, they say, is still upon them, and when disease presses them sorely, they sacrifice to Nemnik a methun in mitigation of her wrath. . . . In explanation of their separation into tribes with different languages, they relate that the three grandsons of the above chief, while one day all playing together in their house, were told by their father to catch a rat; that they were busy about it, when, being suddenly struck with a confusion of tongues, they were unable to effect their object. . . . Thus they broke into distinct tribes."

Among the Khongjais the Rajah is not only an hereditary chief, but also vested with real authority—which is not the case generally among the hill tribes. He receives a revenue in kind, and is entitled to certain kinds of service from his subjects, such as building or re-

pairing his house, cultivating his land, &c., &c. Though descent is strictly in the male line, the Rajah is frequently governed by his wife, and during a minority the management of affairs is usually intrusted to the widow of the deceased chieftain. The Kookies, or Khongjais, are addicted both to war and the chase. Their favourite weapon is a poisoned arrow, about eighteen inches long, with a barbed iron point, which, though delivered with no great force, usually proves fatal—even the elephant sinking beneath the deadly touch of a spear dropped on him from an impending bough. They suffer greatly from the ravages of small-pox, on the appearance of which disease a village is immediately scattered, as no cure is known or attempted.

"The Kookies," says Lieut. Stewart—quoted by Major McCulloch—"are a short, sturdy race of men, with a goodly development of muscle. Their legs are, generally speaking, short, in comparison with the length of their bodies, and their arms long. Their complexion differs little from that of the Bengalee, and comprises various shades, but the features are most markedly dissimilar; the face is nearly as broad as long, and is generally round or square; the cheek-bones high, broad, and prominent; eyes small and almond-shaped; and the nose short and flat, with wide nostrils. The women appear more squat than the men even, but are strong and lusty, and quite as industrious and indefatigable as the Naga women, working hard all day either at home or in the fields, and accustomed to carry heavy loads. The men, like the Nagas, are inclined to be lazy, though not to such an extent as that tribe. They love to sit on high platforms, raised for the purpose in their villages, and pass the day in conversation and smoking. Men, women, and children, all smoke to the greatest excess. A Kookie is hardly ever seen without a pipe in his mouth, and one of his few means of calculating time and distance is by the number of pipes he smokes. The men smoke a pipe, the bowl of which is either made of brass, rudely ornamented, or of the end of a small bamboo tube, a reed (it is like a reed, but is a bamboo) being let in near the knot as a mouth-piece. The women have a bowl with water in it attached to their pipes, and the smoke in passing through impregnates the water with its fumes. This fumigated water is filled into little bamboo tubes and other reservoirs, in which it is carried about by the men, who occasionally sip of it, retaining it in the mouth some time before spitting it out again, and on meeting a friend hand it to him as a mark of courtesy. They also chew tobacco in great quantities. They are filthy in person to an inconceivable degree. A cloth round the waist, in the fashion of the Koupooes, is worn by individuals, but generally this is dispensed with, and the only covering of the body is a coarse sheet, in the disposing of which, for the concealment of their person, they are adepts. They all wear head-dresses or turbans of cotton cloth, or silk, in the folding of which they are very expert. The women wrap a scanty strip of cloth round their persons, sufficient to prevent them from being called naked; over their shoulders they throw a sheet, or, if young, wrap it round their bodies under the armpits. They have no head-dress, but a luxuriant crop of not coarse hair, which is parted in the middle and plaited at the sides, the plaits being passed round the back of the head and tied in front over the forehead."

There are many other tribes, but the description of one is, with very slight variations, applicable to all. The Looloopas, however, deserve to be distinctively noticed by reason of their exceeding great fierceness. They live in a normal state of active and open feud with one another. When the quarrel between two villages is of unusual bitterness, they kill man, woman, and child, wherever and however they can. In other cases they confine themselves to the slaughter of men alone, and that within certain fixed bounds. Sometimes a particular village will hold others in subjection, and exact from them a tribute in cloth, boasting the while that their own women need not to spin or weave. The Looloopas is superior in stature to the other hill-men, and, when arrayed for battle, is a very savage-looking animal indeed—the tresses of women he has murdered hanging on either side of his head-dress.

In conclusion, we may be allowed to express a regret that the very interesting Reports drawn up by Indian officials are not edited previous to publication. Though full of valuable information, they are apt to repel any ordinary reader by the minuteness of their details, which are given without reference to their relative importance. The style, also, is generally unworthy of the subject, being either inflated or meagre in the extreme, while the construction of the sentences is ungrammatical to a degree that is astonishing in any decently-educated English gentleman.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 17.

INDIAN FINANCE.

Mr. VANSITTART asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could explain the difference between the estimated deficiency of the Indian revenue to meet expenditure, which was stated by himself on the 1st of August at £10,250,000, and the estimate of £8,449,981 given in a financial balance-sheet drawn up by the Indian Government last September, as well as the amount of that deficiency as estimated at £9,290,129 by Mr. Wilson in his statement to the Legislative Council on the 18th of February at Calcutta?

Sir C. Wood said he had no doubt that Mr. Wilson's estimate, being the most recent, was the most correct of the three. The cause of the discrepancy he could not very exactly ascertain. He stated last summer that the revenue was £35,850,000. The Government of India in September stated it to be £37,567,000, and Mr. Wilson, in February, stated it at £37,707,000. The fact was, that there had been a very satisfactory increase of revenue over the estimate he gave to the House last August, speaking at that time from information obtained late in the spring. He was happy to say that almost every source of revenue in India showed a considerable increase for the year; the land revenue as well as the customs' revenue, and some small taxes which had been imposed, were very productive. The result was, that the Indian revenue was two millions better than had been estimated. As for the expenditure, he had stated in the summer that it was estimated at £39,380,000. The Government of India had since estimated it at forty-four millions, and Mr. Wilson now stated it at above forty-six millions. There were some items of expenditure of which the Government of India were not aware in September last, but which had since come in, amounting to a million additional; besides which, the Indian Government, in their statement of September, omitted the interest on railway capital, amounting to £800,000 or £900,000, and they underrated the home charges. There was still, however, a difference of £600,000 or £700,000 in the estimated expenditure, which he could not yet account for. It partly arose, he believed, from extra expenditure on public works, but even Mr. Wilson's statement, lucid and satisfactory as it was, did not sufficiently explain it.

## AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.

At the annual meeting of the proprietors of this bank, held at the offices, 27, Cannon-street, on Saturday, April 14, the directors presented the following report:—

"In meeting the proprietors, on the occasion of the twenty-sixth annual general meeting of the bank, the directors have much pleasure in laying before them the usual audited accounts for the twelve months ended 31st December last. After writing off any balances which were deemed irrecoverable, and making adequate provision for doubtful accounts, the directors have been enabled, from the profits of this period, to declare (free of income-tax) two half-yearly dividends, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum each, and to add to the last a bonus of one pound per share, thus making the return equivalent to 12 per cent. per annum. There remaining an available balance of £30,302. 0s. 2d., the directors have placed

£15,000 thereof to credit of the reserve fund, thus increasing that fund to £190,000, and have carried forward £12,302. 0s. 2d. to credit of the present year. With the further sum of £3,000 they have, with reference to clause 55 of the deed of settlement, opened a superannuation fund account, considering that provision for this eventual liability should be gradually made by moderate appropriations from the yearly profits. In order to provide further for the heavy and fast-increasing duties of the head office, the directors have recently nominated Mr. William Shipman, late a manager of the National Discount Company, as their London manager, and they are glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their confident belief that favourable results will follow this appointment. The directors regret to announce the deaths, at Bombay, in May last, and at Agra, in January, of Mr. J. G. H. Brown, and Mr. A. H. Matthews, respectively managers of those branches, and the resignation of Mr. David Allardice, their manager at Madras; in succession to whom Mr. Hugh Bowie Macculloch, Mr. William Birks, and Mr. Edward Morris have been named to officiate in those several charges. Mr. Alexander Rinnington, one of your directors, having in the course of last year had occasion to return to India, the board, under the 45th clause of the deed, had much pleasure in inviting Mr. John Carrington Palmer, a former colleague, to fill the vacancy, and under his re-appointment he solicits, on the present occasion, his re-election from the proprietary."

The report and accounts were adopted, and the four retiring directors re-elected. A resolution was also passed, expressing the regret of the meeting at the loss of the services of their general manager, Mr. Francis Robert Neilson, whose decease at Boulogne, within the last week, was announced.

## ORIENTAL BANK.

The directors have the pleasure of presenting to the proprietors their ninth annual report, and the general statement of affairs and balance-sheet for 1859. The accounts are made up as usual to Dec. 31, and the net profit, after defraying current expenses, and writing off all bad and doubtful debts, amounts to £226,008. 2s. 1d. A dividend of five per cent. for the first half-year of 1859 has already been paid, and it is proposed now to pay a like dividend for the subsequent half-year, together with a bonus of seven per cent., making for the year a distribution of profit equal to 17 per cent. on the capital of the company. The present dividend and bonus, amounting to £3 per share, will be paid, free of income-tax, on and after the 1st proximo, at the office of the corporation; and after these payments have been provided for there will remain a balance of £11,808. 2s. 1d. to be carried forward to the credit of the next year's account. In last year's report the proprietors were informed that the Indian Government securities belonging to the corporation had been adjusted to the market price of the day. The value of these securities has since then much improved; and although, pending a settlement of Indian financial affairs, no re-adjustment of the account has been considered advisable, the directors think it will be satisfactory to the proprietors to learn that this investment stands in a favourable position. The directors whose respective terms of office expire are: Mr. Cargill, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Bonhote; and these gentlemen, being re-eligible, offer themselves accordingly, and the court have pleasure in recommending their re-election. It will also devolve on the meeting to choose two auditors for the current year.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM TRAIN FOR THE INDIAN RIVERS.—Last week we mentioned that a train of barges, built by Messrs. John Reid and Co., of Port-Glasgow, for the Oriental Inland Steam Company of London, had just been tried on the Clyde with the most satisfactory results; and as this train constitutes a composite vessel of larger dimensions than any yet constructed, and as the problem of navigating the shallow rivers of India is one of great interest and importance, it will be satisfactory if we here record some of the main particulars of the dimensions and performance. The train consists of a steamer and five barges, of the collective length of 900 feet, being nearly half as long again as the Great Eastern. The

breadth of the train is 30 feet, and the depth of the hold about 7½ feet. The draught of the barges, when light, is about 10 inches, and it is reckoned that, on a draught of 2½ feet, the train will carry about 2,000 tons of cargo. The engines, which are on the high and low pressure principle, have been constructed by Messrs. Fawcett, Preston, and Co., of Liverpool; but, as the steam section of the train is not yet completed, the train was, on this first occasion, moved by two small tugs. The boilers, which are on the locomotive principle, supply steam of a pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch, and this steam, after having first produced power in two high pressure cylinders, passes into two condensing cylinders, by which expedient the power is nearly doubled without any increase in the consumption of fuel. The engines are furnished with superheaters, external condensers, and all other modern improvements. The different barges of the train are articulated to one another by means of circular joints, so as virtually to constitute a long flexible vessel presenting only one bow to the water, and by this arrangement the resistance incident to the ascent of a rapid river is greatly less than it would be if any other species of vessel were employed. The train, though so long and of such large dimensions, was found to be perfectly manageable, and capable of being steered with certainty and ease. Other trials will be made when the steam section of the train is completed, and the speed realised will then be ascertained. But, so far as the present trial goes, it has been successful and satisfactory in every respect.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

**STEAM-VESSELS FOR THE GANGES.**—The first of the steam-vessels designed by the Oriental Inland Steam Company for the navigation of the Ganges has just been tried on the Mersey. This vessel, which draws two feet of water, is 250 feet long and 30 feet beam, and is propelled by two high-pressure engines of 200 horse-power nominal, but working up to about 800 actual horse-power. The speed attained on the trial trip was about 14 miles an hour, with 31 to 32 revolutions of the wheels per minute, but as many as 30 revolutions per minute were obtained for part of the time. The engines are formed with inclined cylinders, of 26 inches diameter and 6 feet-stroke; and the pressure of the steam is 100 lbs. per square inch. The steam is supplied by four boilers on the locomotive principle of great strength. The vessel is trussed, both longitudinally and transversely, with wrought-iron pipes, which are effective in withstanding both extension and compression. As this vessel has more power and a lighter draught of water than any now upon the Ganges, and also a higher rate of speed, her establishment upon that river is looked forward to with great interest. The Jumna, a sister vessel, is also nearly ready, and these vessels, it is expected, will inaugurate a new era in the navigation of the Ganges, as combining greater power and speed, and a lighter draught of water, than any heretofore introduced upon any of the Indian rivers.—*Liverpool Albion.*

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 11. Richard Cobden, Randell, Bombay; Mama, Simon, Bombay.—12. Bosphorus, Watson, Mauritius; Prince Arthur, Wemyss, Maulmain.—13. Spray of the Ocean, Slaughter, Shanghai; Linda, Bethen, Cochin; Sirocco, Bombay; British Monarch, Taturcoren; Vigilant, Shield, Maulmain; Valore, Hunkin, Mauritius.—16. Albion, Barnaby, Foo-chow; Australia, Stromberg, Shanghai; Ralston, Toogood, Mauritius; Empress of India, Thompson, Bombay; James Leeson, McAuley, Whampoa.—17. Sea Park, Smith, Madras; Agriola, Aikenhead, Bombay; Collingwood, Ram-say, Calcutta.—18. Northern Bride, Betts, Bombay; Ocean Monarch, Archer, Bombay; Isabella Harriet, Whelan, Singapore; Menicus, Williamson, Foo-chow-foo.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ceylon, from SOUTHAMPTON, April 20, to proceed per str. Simla, from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Rev. J. P. Chown and friend, Mrs. Harrington. For SUZ.—Mr. J. Stephens. For MADRAS.—Capt. W. B. Fellowes, Capt. Blood, Mrs. F. G. Hodgson, Capt. J. W. Caggett, Capt. Mann, Mrs. A. Walker and child, Miss Bentley, Lieut. Engstrom, B.A., Mr. Mun-sie, Mr. Dunhill, Miss Seale. For CALCUTTA.—Rev. C. Dri-berg, Miss Pollock, Lieut. Salmon, Miss Vollark, Miss Allen, Capt. Hamilton, Lieut. Ford, R.A., Miss Revell, Mr. A. A. Stokes, Mr. H. J. Storey, Mr. Quickett, Mrs. Dodd, Mr. Campbell, Capt. D. C. Vanrenen, Capt. A. H. Lindsay, Mr. T.

Campbell. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. E. Harrison and Mr. W. Strachen. For HONG KONG.—Mr. E. H. Lavers, Mr. Meham, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gifford, Mr. G. Hickman, R.N., Mr. G. T. Lay, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Mr. McPhail, Mr. Baxter. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. R. Scott, Mr. W. Meldrum. For ADEN.—Capt. Rennoldson.

Per str. Valetta, from MARSEILLES, April 23, to proceed per str. Simla, from SUZ.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. Price, Mr. Moran. For MADRAS.—Lieut. A. W. C. Lindsay. For SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Rodderman, H. Haakman, and Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. Rowson. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Sabona-diere, Mr. Doyné, Miss Willisford. For HONG KONG.—Mr. L. Leembruggen, Baron Gros, Count de Bastard, Paymaster Forster, Right Hon. Earl of Elgin, Lieut. col. Hope Crealock, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Thurlow, Mr. G. Locke, Mr. T. W. Boulthby, Mr. Veitch. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. D. D. Lewin.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

BIRD, the wife of Capt. T. C., Madras Army, of a son, stillborn, at 36, Dorset-place, Dorset-square, April 14.

JACKSON, the wife of E. S., H.M.'s Bengal Army, of a son, at East Moulsey, Surrey, April 12.

### MARRIAGES.

BAEMISH, Capt. Edward L., Bombay Artillery, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Dougal, Esq., at St. James's, Piccadilly, April 17.

FEARON, Capt. P. S., late Bombay Army, to Isabella, daughter of George Hammond, Esq., at St. Leonard's Church, Upper Deal, April 10.

GRAHAM, Capt. A. W., Bombay Rifle Regiment, to Margaret J., daughter of the late Capt. William Grant, 27th Bengal N.I., at Beechwood, Stirling, N.B.

LANG, William M., Madras Army, to Eliza E., daughter of the late W. B. Thompson, Esq., Madras Medical Service, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, April 11.

NAPIER, William D., to Ann, daughter of the late Duncan Mackenzie, Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, at Trinity Church, Paddington, April 11.

SCHOALES, George, to Caroline E., daughter of the late Col. Fetherston, H.E.I.C.S., at Trinity Church, Tunbridge-wells, April 10.

### DEATHS.

EDLIN, Robert H., son of the late Edward, M.D., Asst. surg. Hon. E.I.Co.'s Bengal Establishment, at Rossall-hall, Lancashire, April 3.

FANSHAW, Maria C. C., widow of Lieut. Robert F., E.I.C.S., at 19, Pembroke-square, Kensington, aged 37, April 13.

HOME, Major-general John, H.M.'s Indian Army, at Weston, Bath, April 12.

JOHNSON, Elizabeth M., daughter of the late William, of Calcutta, at Torcross, Devon, April 6.

MAINWARING, Major, late of the 22nd, aged 62, April 13.

NEILSON, Francis R., General Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 40, April 12.

PALMER, Marcella C., relict of the late Octavius, Hon. E.I.C.S., at 3, South Parade, Bath, aged 54, April 9.

STEWART, Mary, widow of Robert, of Calcutta, at Craven-place, Hyde-park, April 8.

## East-India House,

April 18, 1860.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND

#### CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Hon. D. Arbuthnot.

Bombay Estab.—W. R. Fergusson, Esq.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. maj. E. J. Lake, Eng.; Lieut. A. Shepherd; Lieut. W. H. Macnaghten; Lieut. H. C. Sitwell; Capt. F. W. Drummond; Lieut. J. J. Boswell; Asst. surg. A. R. Atkinson; Asst. surg. J. Wilson.

Madras Estab.—Capt. H. M. Fergusson; Capt. A. Ritherdon; Lieut. R. J. Ogilvie.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. F. Roome; Lieut. W. Merri-man; Asst. surg. A. E. Ward; Asst. surg. C. F. Ogilvie.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. W. Holdsworth, 3rd Eur. Inf., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. Gully, Art., 6 mo.; Major R. P. Anderson, 25th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. R. McPherson, 3rd Eur., 6 mo.; Major E. Sissmore, 69th N.I., 4 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. H. A. Butler, 23rd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. P. L. Gordon, 6th Cav., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Col. B. Crispin, 2nd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. Hills, Eng., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. G. T. Rooke, 12th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. Noding, 4th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. J. W. Cottell, 26th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. H. Birch, 31st N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. M. C. Newall, Art., 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. De Brett, 57th N.I.; Surg. E. Campbell.

Madras Estab.—Capt. T. Crofton, 52nd N.I.; Lieut. C. J. Elliot, 11th N.I.; Capt. T. Drever, 2nd Eur.; Lieut. J. D. L. Campbell, 23rd N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Major A. H. Godfrey, 17th N.I.; Lieut. W. A. Kerr, 29th N.I.; Asst. surg. G. G. Hunter.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. A. F. Macpherson, 43rd N.I., from March 24, 1860; Col. J. Grant, Art.; from April 10, 1860.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. F. Kneller, 11th N.I., from July 17, 1859.

### BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	2 1
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	—
4 per Cent. East-India (Sicca Rs. .... Transfer Loan Stock) .....	—	—	1 9
New 6 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 11½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1835-36 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1842-43 .....	—	—	—

### INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
Bengal...	2s. ½	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 0d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay	2s. ½	2s. 2½d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest  
Bills on Calcutta, 2s. 0½d.

### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
	India Stock .....		219 to 220½
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859 .....		105 ½
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper .....		97½ 98½
	India Bonds, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent. ....		103½ ½
	India Loan Debentures, 1858 .....		96½
	India Debentures, 1859 .....		96½ 96½
	India Enforced Paper, 4 per ct. ....		83½
	India 5 per cent. for account .....		104 ½
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20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5	4 to 4 dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	101½ to 102
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures .....	all	99½ to 100
20	Ditto F Ext. .....	10	par ½ pm.
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. debentures .....	100	100½ 101½
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20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip .....	10	1½ to 1 dis.
Stock	(guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	98 90
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	100	98 to 99
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	91 93
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20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	17 to 18
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FROM

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VOL. XVIII.—No. 438.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1860.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

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Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 22nd of March is as barren of news as can well be imagined. Even the riots in Lower Bengal fail to afford matter for either brilliant editorials or indignant local correspondence. The *Englishman* is chiefly taken up with eulogising Mr. Wilson's measures, and evidently regards the right hon. gentleman as the most remarkable man of the times. We can only hope that, when the smoke clears away, this financial Asmodeus may not turn out to be a *diable boiteux*, with crotchets for crutches.

The *Hurkaru*, on the other hand, devotes many a column to the reprobation of the magistrates who have endeavoured to hold the balance even between the deluded ryots and the impatient planters. Mr. Herschel seems to have given especial offence, by declaring that the ryots who hold midnight meetings to concert measures of ruin and intimidation are acting as "constitutionally" as the planters who met at Shikarpore to consider what course to adopt for their self-protection. There is, however, this trifling difference between the conduct of the two parties—the former assemble for illegal purposes, and for the avowed object of evading their contracts; while the latter did so in order to protect themselves from the outrages of the peasantry. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, is admitted to have acted with firmness, promptitude, and impartiality; and Mr. Seance had undertaken to introduce a Bill in the Legislative Council, on Saturday, the 24th of March, "for the summary enforcement of indigo contracts." But the question arises—Will the rains hold off until the authorities shall have compelled the refractory ryots to sow the stipulated quantity of seed? In some districts the planters were already apprehensive that the rain would fall before the ryots could be induced to commence the cultivation of the plant. Perhaps the most serious part of the affair is that

the ryots are learning the power of combination, and have found a leader in a Baboo, who pledges himself to be the Nana of Bengal, and has assumed the high-sounding title of "Mohamoheemo Neelbungsho Dunkshokaree Sreejookto Baboo Neelmar Ramrutton Mullick, Sudder Kutcherri, Joyrampore," the translation of which is "The Uprooter of the Indigo race, Baboo Indigo-destroyer Ramrutton Mullick."

Unpleasant rumours are afloat as to the fate of two British gunboats in the Gulf of Pecheli. It was reported in Canton that the *Dove* and *Algerine* had been sunk by the Chinese, but the *Sampson* had left them on the 4th of March in a safe position, far beyond the range of the guns on the forts. Evil tidings, however, have an unfortunate faculty for rapid flight.

The news from Japan is more certain, but not more favourable. Two Dutch skippers have been murdered in the streets of Yokohama, apparently without having afforded the slightest provocation. It is probable that as our successes in China induced the Japanese to turn a ready ear to Lord Elgin's propositions, so our late disaster before the Taku forts may have encouraged them to attempt a return to their former isolation. In this, however, they are not very likely to succeed.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Bryant, Mrs. Macnamara and son, Mr. Allardice, Capt. Poole, Mr. Robertson, Capt. and Mrs. Tytler, Mrs. Dale, Messrs. Burgett, Low, Gentle, Ridsdale, Musprate, Hill, Alexander, Hogg, Groome, and Kerr. Mr. and Mrs. McEvoy, Col. and Mrs. Payne, Maj. Jordan, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Dr. Smith, Capt. Hicks, Capt. Cadell, Mrs. Ferris and child, Maj. Mansell, Mrs. Mansell, Mr. Pereira and infant, Maj. Campbell. From MADRAS. Col. and Mrs. F. A. Reid, Miss Reid, J. F. Arthur, Esq. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Davies, Lieut. Moleworth, Mr. Coombe, Maj. Campbell, Maj. Lyons, Lieut. Woodgate, Ens. O'Rourke, Ens. Tottenham, Miss Warden, Miss and Master Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Nichol and two children, Col. and Mrs. Young and four children, Capt. Wiggin, Capt. W. O. Harris, Mr. Knott, Capt. and Mrs. Waddy (Capt. Waddy died at sea, April 20), Mrs. Humphrey, Mr. J. J. Grey, Col. Burn, Capt. Patton, Lieut. Battenstowe, Lord R. Browne, Mr. Gulliver, Mrs. Edgerton and three children, Mrs. Browne, Capt. Russell, Messrs. Bell, D. Wilson, G. G. Mercer, Mrs. Campbell and child, Capt. Westland, Mr. and Mrs. Oman and infant, Mrs. Bradley, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Lieut. Davies R.N. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Wilkinson and child, Mrs. Forty and infant, Mr. Jen. and Mrs. Craigie, Miss Craigie, Miss B. Craigie, and three children, Miss Wilson, Miss Pearce and three children, Mr. J. Brecks, Mrs. Sydney and infant, Capt. Phillips, Leggett and Thomas, Mrs. Greenfell. From HONG KONG.—Mrs. Parkes and infant, Mr. and Mrs. McDermott, Messrs. Hale, Davidson, Beech, and Elliott. From GALLI.—Rev. Mr. Symonds, Mr. Stuart, Lieut. Quinn, Lieut. Duval, Messrs. Logan, Wade, Knight, and Michaelis. From SUKZ.—Messrs. Dorell, B. Robertson, A. Tribe, and Humphreys, Capt. Poole, Burton, and Pakenham, Lieut. Crasman, Mrs. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. Ford and child, Mr. and Mrs. Pereira and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, jun., and four children. From YOKOHAMA.—Rev. Mr. Frie, Rev. Mr. Tai.



## BENGAL.

## THE AGRARIAN OUTRAGES.

The state of the indigo districts is beginning to excite serious alarm. Whatever the cause, whether the hereditary dislike to the cultivation, or the instigation of Calcutta baboos, the ryots exhibit a novel obstinacy of purpose. The Lieutenant-governor's notification is treated as idle talk, and the peasantry openly express their determination to sow no more indigo. This resolution would in any case be fatal to a most important trade, but accompanied as it is by a refusal to refund the advances received, it threatens the planters with immediate and total ruin. It is not in human nature to endure ruin, so produced, with resignation, and the planters despairing of aid from the authorities, are falling back with the instinct of Englishmen on themselves. The consequence, unless the danger is removed by wise expedients instantly adopted, will be a repetition of the disorders for which Bengal twenty years ago was so notorious. No class of men will be cheated and despoiled by their own labourers, their stacks fired, their houses menaced, and their persons insulted, and then contentedly await the action of the worst civil courts in existence for an appearance of redress.

Our sympathies are always rather with the employed than the capitalist, but in the new phase the disturbances are assuming the ryots are hopelessly in the wrong. No legislation, not even that of England, permits a servant to fling up his work without due and sufficient notice. Still less does it permit a contractor to withdraw from his engagements, even though he has received no money in hand. Advances are not common in England except for harvest work, but the reaper who with his "earnest" paid refused to reap, would be in prison before the day had ended. In the case of a cultivation like indigo which has endured for fifty years, and in which millions have been embarked on the faith of customs as strong as laws, what does fair notice mean? Certainly not less than one season. That any man should be held to labour for an indefinite time is repugnant to our interests as well as our laws, but a hop grower who chose to grow mangel wurzel would not be held excused by that whim from delivering his tale of hops. One season's notice the ryot should be compelled to give. After that let him and the planter make the best arrangement on which they can agree. A rise in price will settle most questions with a Bengalee.

We shall be told that compulsion, except by means beyond the law, is out of the question. It is not. Let Government in the first place remove every magistrate, good, bad, and indifferent in the three zillahs, as being too deeply compromised on one side or the other. Let them replace these gentlemen by picked men, to carry out not planter or ryote notions, but the policy Government may adopt. Then fling the Contract Act, already in force in Calcutta, over the three districts for a twelve-month, and see that it is rigidly carried out. Resistance will then be resistance to the law, and can be very easily suppressed. Before the end of the year of grace both sides must have come to some agreement, more or less in accordance with common sense, and the changed circumstances of the country. That indigo will suffer is possible, but high prices, like high taxes, are very apt to elicit new energies, and enforce an unthought of economy. If the trade really cannot afford higher prices the trade must decline. Forced trades are of no benefit to a nation, and no power short of a slaveholding law will keep ryots permanently cultivating produce which brings less return than rice. But the gradual decline of a trade is a very different thing from its sudden extinction under a menace of a jacquerie.

The only other course open to Government is to maintain strict order, and do nothing.

That course is always the one pleasant to the merely official mind, which praises *laissez faire* because it is unable to devise new plans. But in this instance that course will involve these unpleasant results. Government will lose the greater part of their indigo revenue, or Rs. 2,50,000 a year. They will have to double their police force, and perhaps to employ European troops. They will have three of the richest districts first thrown into a state of anarchy, and then deprived of a trade which, whatever its other merits, brings into them a million sterling a year. And finally, they run the risk that the peasantry, victorious over both the planters and the State, should inquire why they, in theory owners of the soil, should continue to pay rent. The Sonthals who broke out against the Mahajuns finished by assaults upon the rent collecting machinery. And the Government will have incurred this loss, expenditure, and risk, destroyed a great trade, and pauperised a whole class of their subjects, for what? To protect a body of labourers in an attempt to swindle their employers.—*Friend of India.*

## DEHREE—A NEW CANTONMENT.

A new station, which has scarcely attracted the attention of the public, is springing up at no very great distance from Calcutta. Its site is on the left bank of the Soane, at its junction with the Grand Trunk Road, about twelve miles east of the town of Sasseram. Judging from the extent of works in progress at the place, it appears to be the intention of Government to found a cantonment of some importance at this spot. Twenty iron-framed barracks, for a European infantry regiment, of a design superior to any yet built, are now in course of construction. Each affords accommodation for half a company: A mess-room, with broad verandahs supported by cut stone pillars, gives the barracks a really handsome appearance; the pillars are each formed of one block of close-grained sandstone, quarried from the adjacent Rhotas hills, which form a good back-ground about ten miles in rear, as viewed from the road. There are also two large hospitals of the same design as the barracks, each about three hundred feet long, and connected by a colonnade, with a dispensary thrown back a short distance in rear.

Viewed as a whole from the Soane, with half-a-dozen bungalows dotting the river bank, and the numerous out houses studded about them, and the barracks, the station already begins to assume a striking appearance, and puzzles most travellers who are unaware of its existence. Some imagine on awakening from the rest-less slumbers they have been indulging in during the night that they have arrived opposite Raj Ghat, Benares. Lying north of the Trunk Road, the lines of two native regiments, one infantry, one cavalry, are in the course of formation. Occupying the higher ground above this appears the commencement of the officers' bungalows, not yet, certainly, very far advanced towards completion, but in a progressive state. Meanwhile the unfortunate officers of the 63rd N.I. are forced to submit to expense, and to privations worse than any expense, till they can put roofs over their heads.

The new station is a military necessity. Probably many of our readers may not be able to call to mind the operations performed by Colonel Turner, C.B., commanding the Grand Trunk Road during 1858-59, and his successful pursuit after the rebels who tried to effect their escape from Mirzapore into the Rhotas hills during the early part of 1859. Up to the end of June, 1859, it was found absolutely necessary to maintain a show of force in their neighbourhood. Experience proved that troops stationed at Dehree were singularly free from illness, while those at Sasseram, twelve miles distant, were dying in numbers. This was brought to the

notice of General Sir W. Mansfield on his inspection in the early part of 1859, and on visiting the locality he unhesitatingly pronounced Dehree one of the finest sites he had seen for a cantonment. The strength of the force to be quartered in Dehree is one regiment of European infantry, one regiment of Native infantry, one battery of artillery, and one wing of cavalry. Should it ever be the misfortune of Bengal to be threatened from the North West, Dehree with Benares and Dinapore will form three sides of a triangle, a strong basis on which to co-operate in resisting invasion. Shahabad was only second to Oude in supplying recruits to the Sepoy army. The new station will overawe Behar; it will form a point d'appui, useful for offence or defence, as occasion might offer.

During the six months a company of H.M.'s 77th was at Dehree not one fatal case occurred among them, although they suffered from the epidemic fever which during last cold season overspread the district from Buxar to the foot of the Rhotas range. This promises well for its sanitary state. It has been observed that fever is less fatal in its attack as it advances up the Soane valley. On his late visit Mr. Grant inspected Rhotas, with a view to ascertain its capabilities for a sanitarium. Though favourably impressed with the beauties of the old fort, and feeling well braced and refreshed after a walk over the summits of the plateau on which it is placed, we are inclined to doubt its fitness for such a purpose. It will doubtless, however, afford a desirable change of air to the residents of the new cantonment, and the works and historical associations of the old fort will attract many an indolent person to visit the place. The distance from Dehree is twenty-six miles. Having an object of some interest within so short a distance will be no small boon to the residents of the new cantonment, supplying a want doubtless felt by many at stations where no place of any interest can be reached in which they may shake off the ennui of station life.—*Friend of India.*

## THE NEW CUSTOMS BILL.

At the ordinary meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 3rd March, the following amended Customs Bill was read a third time and passed. It now waits the sanction of the Viceroy for its ratification:—

*A Bill to Amend Act VII. of 1859 (to Alter the Duties of Customs on Goods Imported or Exported by Sea).*

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to Customs duties,

Preamble. it is enacted as follows:—

I. From and after the 18th day of February, 1860, in lieu of the Customs duties authorised to be charged in Acts VII. and XXIII. of 1859, there shall be levied and collected the duties as contained in the two Schedules A and B, annexed to this Act;

Proviso. provided always that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to alter the existing duties upon salt and opium, or to authorise the levy of duties in any free port, or to affect the provisions of Acts VI. and VII. of 1848.

II. In case it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the collector of Customs duties that, in respect to any cotton twist or yarn which, on the said 18th day of February, had arrived in any port in British India, but upon which the duty of Customs had not been paid, or which had, on or before that date, been shipped on board any vessel in a foreign port, and which had sailed for a port in British India, the said cotton twist or yarn had, before the said 18th day of February, been sold or contracted, to be delivered at a price including the duty payable in India, then, in every such case, such cotton twist or yarn shall be admitted at a duty of five per centum upon the value thereof.

III. If, in a matter concerning the Revenue, any dispute shall arise in respect to the construction of this Act, or of any Act relating to Customs duties, or in respect to any other matter whatever relating to the importation or exportation of goods or merchandise, or relating to the levy or collection of the duties thereon, the collector, or other chief revenue authority of the port at which the same may take place, shall settle the same, subject, however, to an appeal to the Government of India in the Revenue department.

IV. Whereas doubts have existed as to the conditions upon which goods or merchandise are bonded in any port of India, in respect to the liability of such goods or merchandise to be charged with any new rate of duty that may be imposed while yet such goods or merchandise remain in bond, be it enacted that all goods and merchandise being bonded in any port in India shall, in the event of any change of duties taking place, be considered in every respect in relation thereto as if they were new importations.

#### SCHEDULE A.

Rates of duty to be charged on the following goods imported by sea into any port of India not being a free port:—

1. Bullion and coin .. .. .	Free.
2. Precious stones and pearls .. .. .	Do.
3. Grain and pulse .. .. .	Do.
4. Horses and other living animals .. .. .	Do.
5. Ice .. .. .	Do.
6. Coal, coke, bricks, chalk, and stones .. .. .	Do.
7. Cotton wool .. .. .	Do.
8. Wool .. .. .	Do.
9. Flax .. .. .	Do.
10. Hemp .. .. .	Do.
11. Jute .. .. .	Do.
12. Hides, raw .. .. .	Do.
13. Books .. .. .	Do.
14. Maps, prints, and works of art .. .. .	Do.
15. Seeds, when imported by any public society for gratuitous distribution .. .. .	Do.
16. Agricultural implements .. .. .	Do.
17. Machinery of all kinds .. .. .	Do.
18. Conveyances and carriages of every description .. .. .	Do.
19. Military and other regulation uniforms and accoutrements, imported for private use by persons in the public service .. .. .	Do.
20. Guano and manures of all kinds .. .. .	Do.
21. Porter, ale, beer, cider and other similar fermented liquors .. .. .	4 annas the imperial gal.
22. Wines and liquors .. .. .	2 Rs. the imperial gal.
23. Spirits .. .. .	8 Rs. the imperial gal., and the duty to be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof.
24. Tobacco, unmanufactured .. .. .	8 annas a seer of 80 tols. weight.
25. Tobacco, manufactured .. .. .	1 Rupee a seer of 80 tols. weight.
26. All articles not included in the above enumeration .. .. .	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

#### SCHEDULE B.

Rates of duty to be charged upon goods exported by sea from any port in India not being a free port:—

1. Bullion and coin .. .. .	Free.
2. Precious stones and pearls .. .. .	Do.
3. Horses and other living animals .. .. .	Do.
4. Sugar and rum .. .. .	Do.
5. Spirits .. .. .	Do.
6. Tobacco, and all preparations thereof .. .. .	Do.
7. Tea .. .. .	Do.
8. Coffee .. .. .	Do.
9. Raw silk .. .. .	Do.
10. Cotton wool .. .. .	Do.
11. Wool .. .. .	Do.
12. Flax .. .. .	Do.
13. Hemp .. .. .	Do.
14. Jute .. .. .	Do.
15. Hides and skins, raw .. .. .	Do.
16. Books .. .. .	Do.
17. Maps, prints, and works of art .. .. .	Do.
18. Teak timber exported from the Arracan, Pegu, Martaban, and Tenasserim Provinces .. .. .	Do.
19. Grain and pulse of all sorts .. .. .	2 annas the Indian md.
20. Saltpetre .. .. .	2 Rs. the Indian md.
21. Indigo .. .. .	8 Rs. the Indian maund.
22. Lac dye and shell lac .. .. .	4 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
23. All country articles not enumerated or named above .. .. .	3 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

—Indian Field.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**LATEST INTELLIGENCE.**—Since we (*Englishman*) went to press this morning, March 22, we have learned that the Executive of Bengal has resolved on introducing an Act on Saturday into the Legislative Council to compel the fulfilment of contracts for the cultivation of indigo by a summary and peremptory process. This Act it is determined shall be taken by the district authorities as law from the date of its notification. This will not only allay the fears of the planters, but will at once put an end to the great injustice they have been labouring under for some time; it will ensure the immediate cultivation of the lands contracted for, and if carried out, as we believe it will, must act as a real protection to the honest ryot, who will undoubtedly receive the full value of his labour under its provisions.

**KASSIA HILLS.**—The road through the Kassia Hills is one of the best mountain roads I have ever traversed. Well constructed in the beginning by Colonel Lyster, it is preserved in excellent order at very little expense, as there is very little animal traffic upon it. The bare-footed Kassias, who in a former generation were a warlike people, and gave us some trouble, have now subsided into hewers of wood, drawers of water, and carriers of potatoes, with their constant tread keep the road smooth as a newly made *pukka* road in the North West. The hills in many parts are studded with Druidical stones, exactly like those of Stonehenge; and in some places they are of far greater magnitude. At Mophlong there is a splendid group of five upright stones, and the height of the one in the centre is about twenty-five feet. At their base are two large stone tables, resting upon stone pillars, about the size of a round dining table of moderate dimensions. The Kassias have no records, no written language, no traditions, and the object of these structures cannot be ascertained from them. Some people think they are monuments to the dead, but to my mind they are Druidical stones and the people are Druids, or at least their worship is the same. Formerly they indulged in human sacrifices, and the stone tables are evidently made for the purpose of sacrifice. The British Government, however, soon put a stop to that, and they are now obliged to propitiate their gods with the blood of cattle instead of that of human beings. In several places I noticed the horns and skulls of cattle perched on the top of the central stone, for these stones are all in groups, and invariably in odd numbers, such as five, seven, nine, &c. Then, like the Druids, they worship the groves where they imagine their gods to reside. Wandering over the hills with a Kassia guide I saw him fall upon his knees and salaam to a deep cleft or gully covered with forest; a grove, in fact, such as Numa Pompilius would have envied for the seclusion of his goddess Egeria. He also begged of me not to enter it, as the Kassias would be offended if they heard of it. The religion of the Druids is the most ancient in history, and it is not impossible that some Druidical missionary, centuries ago, found his way to these hills, and made converts of the natives, for the stones bear the marks of extreme antiquity. They are generally of granite, and covered with hoary moss. I have a very faithful sketch of those at Mophlong, and you will admit when you see it that the stones at Stonehenge fade into insignificance beside them. The scenery as you approach Cherrapoonjee is very grand. The descent to the river Bogapanee occupies about two hours. From the height whence it is first descried the river looks like a silver thread. In fact, the water is of a milky colour, from the bed of the river being covered with a white mud, derived from the limestone with which these hills abound. The sides of the hills are worn into hundreds of gullies by the tremendous rains that fall every year, and the rocks are "guttered" by the incessant action of water. The Bogapanee has risen fifty feet in one night, and carried away a strong stone bridge some years ago. This has been replaced by a

bamboo bridge, which spans the whole river, in the form of a large semi-circle. To prevent it swinging too much, or being blown away, the Kassias have steepled it on either side with guys attached to the land, made of a creeper as thick as a two inch rope, and quite as strong. It is a great curiosity, very fragile in appearance, but perfectly safe. During the rains I have been assured that the water-falls in these hills are the most numerous and the finest in the world. When it is remembered that six hundred and fifty inches of rain fall in a season, and that the water comes down more in sheets than in drops, the imagination can conceive the magnificent spectacle of hundreds of water-falls, gushing down the gullies, seen at one and the same time. I have heard that it is the intention of Government to locate a European regiment on the Kassia hills. If so, it may not be out of place if I point out a spot where Europeans would be advantageously situated. There is a very fine piece of table land about twenty miles from Cherrapoonjee, on the Cherra side of the Bogapanee. It is about three miles in extent, and has abundance of coal and lime in the neighbourhood. The place is marked on the map as Lailongkote, and its elevation is about five thousand seven hundred feet above the level of the sea. The soil is good, the climate most healthy, and the rains not so heavy as at Cherrapoonjee. There is also a road from Cherrapoonjee, which could be greatly improved at a small expense. There is not, I believe, in the hills a more eligible spot for Europeans than the one I have now pointed out. I arrived at Cherrapoonjee after a ride through hills which for beauty of scenery and exhilarating healthiness of climate surpass anything I have seen in Europe, America, Asia or Australia.—*Correspondent of the Englishman.*

**OFFICIAL INFORMATION.**—We (*Englishman*) have received a copy of Mr. Wilson's speech on the Finance of India, translated into Oordoo, by authority. This is an excellent idea, and we hope Government will take steps to circulate this translation throughout the country; it will counteract much of the nonsense disseminated by native papers and the disaffected. The foolish rumours set afloat throughout the country by interested people, as well as the idle and ignorant, are always eminently hostile to the English Government. It has frequently been suggested that if it is considered bad policy to place the native press under a censorship, that the Government should have some organ of its own to keep the native public better informed as to the objects and intentions of Government measures, as well as to correct the erroneous reports they are so ready to give credence to. There is no doubt but that a *Monitor* would be a most useful adjunct to the Indian Government. The Press ought to be recognised both for its usefulness to the public and to good Government; hitherto it has been ignored—at least for many years it has been considered of no weight in the State, and it is only late events which have compelled the attention of Government to this very important question. There is no necessity for having a Government organ which shall only support every thing the authorities do, and only say what the authorities wish. This would be to make the paper of no value or importance. All that is necessary to be done by the organ we would recommend is, that it should fairly and honestly canvass the measures of the Government whilst it was supplied with correct information from Government offices. In the absence of an organ of this description, the next best thing is the publication and extensive circulation of speeches, like this of Mr. Wilson's, fully explaining to the people the necessity of the State, and the methods by which that necessity is to be supplied; with this clear and authentic document properly circulated, many mistakes and erroneous impressions will be corrected, and a better feeling raised in the minds of the people, as they see and understand the anxiety of their Government to lay the whole question clearly before them, without reservation or attempts at deception.

**DELHI, March 9.**—Major General Bradford, C.B., is here inspecting the troops in garrison. The Fusiliers (2nd) were out in heavy marching order on the evening of the 7th, and in review order yesterday morning; everything considered, and especially their weakly state, and many invalids, they presented a goodly show, and went through their work very creditably. H.M. 88th Connaught Rangers were inspected yesterday afternoon, and passed the ordeal to the admiration of a number of spectators. Notwithstanding the absence of three companies, the regiment looked strong, and the men went through their evolutions with precision and steadiness. The three companies of the 88th, now *en route* from Allypore to rejoin headquarters, are expected to arrive to-morrow. The 2nd Fusiliers commence their march to Roorkee to-morrow morning. Tonnochy's regiment of Jezailchees, on their way to Peshawur, are here; also Musgrove's Hazara Horse, *en route* to Lahore. The 2nd company Sappers and Miners have marched for Kanoude, for the purpose of destroying the fort. The inhabitants of the Dureeba have succeeded in impressing the Commissioner with the idea that it is *par excellence* the most picturesque street in India, and that to destroy it would be to evince a lamentable want of taste for Oriental architecture. The consequence is that the work of clearance has been stayed, and rumour now marks the boundary at Marshall's shop.—**March 12.**—There is a rumour to the effect that Mr. G. H. Egerton, Deputy Commissioner, is likely to leave Delhi for Umritsur, and that Mr. Plowden, from Rohituck, will succeed him. I think this highly probable, as there can be but little doubt that the hard work imposed upon Mr. Egerton has injured his health, and a change is absolutely necessary. There was at one time a talk of his going for six months to Cashmere, as deputy commissioner, to keep the young visitors to that delightful valley in order; but now it is said General Van Cortlandt is to be the man, and a very nice appointment it is for anybody who gets it. We had the first dust-storm of the season a few nights ago. It was not very black, but coming up late in the afternoon it had the effect of drawing on night's veil an hour earlier than usual, and was consequently dismal enough. It has cooled the air considerably, and refreshed Dame Nature a bit. The work of demolishing the houses near the Jumma Masjid progresses fast; in a few days the mosque will almost stand alone in its glory. The invalids from the 88th Connaught rangers and artillery have left Delhi for Landour; they proceeded by bullock train and thence by dooly.—*Englishman.*

**THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY** held their half-yearly meeting in Calcutta on the 5th March. The crop of tea gathered in 1857-58 weighed, when packed, 766,988 lbs., being 1,998 lbs. in excess of the estimated out-turn, and 59,866 lbs. in excess of the produce of the previous season. The crop of 1858-59 was 810,680 lbs., and the crop of 1859-60 is estimated at 911,580 lbs., at the usual rate 1 lb. of tea to 4½ lbs. of green leaf. During the half-year 288 coolies were despatched to the plantations in Assam and 192 to Cachar. The labour question seems to have been settled since Captain Holroyd's energetic action in quelling the recent émeute. By ordinary industry the Company calculate the people may earn from Rs. 8 to 12 a month.

**DARJEELING.**—The *Hurkaru* mentions that the station on the East Indian Railway for Darjeeling will be Peer Pointee, on the Calcutta side of Caragola Ghat, and 247 miles from the Presidency. Rajmahal is 202 miles. The distance will be easily covered in twelve hours, and from the Ghat to Darjeeling 150 miles only remain to be accomplished. The sanitarium will be thus two days from Calcutta.

**INSPECTORS OF MUSKETRY.**—The *Calcutta Gazette* announces the appointment of district inspectors of musketry for the European troops of both armies in India. The whole of Bengal, Oude, the North West and the Punjab constitute four districts under inspectors, with a staff allowance of Rs. 250 a month, and under a chief inspector,

with a staff allowance of Rs. 400 a month. In Madras and Bombay the senior of the two inspectors will act as chiefs, and the three heads will be attached to army head-quarters, and report direct to the Commander-in-chief.

**THE COMING MAN.**—Our (*Hurkaru*) readers who care about the Kishnaghur riots will be interested to hear something about the leader of the movement, and its organisation. The former is Ramrutton Mullick of Joyrampore, the largest village in Kishnaghur. He styles himself Mohamoheemo Neelbungsho dunkshakaree Sreejookto Baboo Neelmar Ramrutton Mullick, Sudder Katcherry Joyrampore, the translation of which is, the uprooter of the Indigo race, Baboo, Indigo destroyer, Ramrutton Mullick. The Baboo declares that what the Nana was in the North-West he is in Bengal. He receives deputations of ryots from other parts of the country, advises them how to act, collects money for the purpose of agitation, and in fact plays the same profitable part that was done some years ago by Doodoo Meeah and other leaders of the Ferazees. His situation is, however, more dangerous than theirs was. They led a crusade against rent and Bengalee zemindars, while he is attacking indigo and Anglo-Saxons. The ryots of the surrounding concerns are systematically intimidated by his followers. Those of the Carragoda concern have told the manager, and even the magistrate himself, that they have taken advances and have no complaint against the factory, and are not unwilling to sow their lands as usual, but that they dare not do so on account of the Joyrampore ryots. A slight shower of rain took place in that neighbourhood the other day, when the Joyrampore ryots turned out in thousands to prevent the Carragoda ryots from sowing.

**THE KUNAWUR GRAPES.**—A correspondent of the *Bombay Times* describes the facilities for the manufacture of wine offered by Kunawur, a district of the Bussahir territory, 80 miles beyond Simla. There are 19 varieties of grape, chiefly of small size, and most of them of a most luscious flavour. The smallest sized resemble the Constantia grapes of the Cape. The vineyards extend 90 miles along the left bank of the Sutlej, from Nachur to Pue. In September and October, the grape season, from 60 to 70 lbs weight can be purchased at from 12 annas to a rupee. The very poorest natives use the wild grapes which come from the forests beyond Simla. They are very acid, and a little larger than the black currant of England. There is everything in the neighbourhood to tempt the European capitalist. The Rajah is anxious for settlers, labour is cheap, the climate beyond the influence of the periodical rains, and building materials abundant. There is no reason why India should not produce wines of the best qualities in quantities proportionate to the out-turn of America and Australia. Attention was first paid to the culture of the grape in the former in 1826. The States now produce more than two million of gallons annually from the 6,000 acres under cultivation.

**AKYAN, Feb. 28.**—The civil authorities have exerted themselves to the utmost in affording every facility for the laying down of the telegraphic line from this to the River Naaf—a distance of about seventy miles in a northerly direction. The little ferry steamer, the *Tek Naaf*, was to be placed at the disposal of the officer who has the responsibility of constructing the line, but she has unfortunately met with a serious accident in having run on a shoal while attempting to proceed to Aeng, with passengers for the fair which was to be held on the 15th. The timber and wire lying at the Government wharf are being shipped on a private vessel, which will convey them to the Naaf, whence they will be distributed along the coast. The freight for conveying the timber and wire is a little in excess of a thousand rupees. Stringent orders have been issued to the chief men of the different villages along the coast to furnish labourers to plant these posts; the operation of laying down the posts will not, it is supposed, commence before the second week in March, and the line to the Naaf will not be completed before the middle of

April. The vessel engaged to convey the posts and wires will leave about the 6th of March. Lieutenant Twynam, the executive engineer, has received instructions to proceed to Kyook Phyoo, and begin the electric telegraph line, which is ultimately to extend to Rangoon; he will probably leave this by the middle of next month. The Commissioner is expected to be here on the 1st of March, and will return to Kyook Phyoo or Sandoway after a fortnight's stay. The preparatory or preliminary Burmese examination of the Civil Authorities will be held on the 12th or 13th March. There are now lying sixteen ships in harbour, being about half the number at this time last year. The price of rice has been fluctuating during the past fortnight from Rs. 42 to 35 the hundred baskets; there will very likely be about 80 thousand tons of it left unsold at the end of the shipping season in the possession of the Mughs, who have already commenced desponding on their future prospects. H.M.'s steamer *Proserpine* will proceed to Chittagong to bring Dr. Mouatt to this station about the end of next month. Dr. Pettingal, of the Arracan Local Battalion, is expected here on the 7th March to resume his duties. The bachelors contemplate giving a grand party on the 8th.

**OUDE CHARITABLE FUND.**—Long before annexation, the late King of Oude, the father of the present ex-King Wajeeed Ally Shah, invested a large sum of money in British Indian Securities for religious and charitable purposes, and which now amounts to about 17 lakhs of rupees. Before his death, the king, by his last will and testament, appointed four efficient officers of his court, their heirs and executors in perpetuity, as managers of the said fund. The amount now becoming comparatively very heavy, and it being considered desirable to transfer the funds to other hands, the chief commissioner of Oude has recommended to the supreme Government to appoint some new managers or trustees for the management of the said fund, which, says he, the Government has every right to do under the circumstances alluded to.

**THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL**, if not over-persuaded by his staff, will leave Simla for Calcutta in July next, proceeding by river from Allahabad. Having received the Maharajah of Jumoo at the Sealkote Durbar, on the 8th of March, he is now marching to Madhopore at the head of the Baree Doab Canal, which he will reach on the 19th. Thence, with a flying camp, he will visit the great tea district of Kangra. He expects to be at Roopur on the 1st of April, and finally at Simla on the 6th of April.

**THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL** have asked the Government of India to sanction the appointment of a naturalist to accompany the China force. They have recommended Mr. Blyth on Rs. 500 a month and travelling expenses. A naturalist accompanies the French expedition. No man is better fitted for the duty than Mr. Blyth. The salary recommended has been fixed so low, we presume, with the view of inducing the Government to sanction the scheme.

**AN "IDEA."**—The natives believe that the object of the paper currency is to drain India of all the gold and silver, which will be sent to England, and that all the loans will also be paid off by means of the paper currency, so that before long silver and gold will be as rare as precious stones!

**MR. SAUNDERS**, commissioner of Rawul Pindee, has been appointed commissioner of the Hyderabad assigned districts, the post vacated by Mr. Maltby, now Resident at Travancore and Cochin. The appointment is the best that could be made. Mr. Saunders did good service as commissioner of Delhi.

**INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.**—The *Mofussilite* recommends that officers on the invalid establishment, prior to its reorganisation in 1857, should be forced to retire on the pension and rank of the grade above that which they now hold. At present there are five lieutenant-colonels, 13 majors, 30 captains and surgeons, and 9 lieutenants, costing annually £30,226. Their retirement, as proposed, would save Government £12,705 a year.

**COOLIE EMIGRATION.**—The Indian Government has extended permission to the colony of Natal to import coolies from Madras, under the same rules as are applicable to the West Indies and Mauritius. Natal wants only 135 labourers to begin with. Though there is a vast native population in South Africa, physically far superior to Indian coolies, they will not take service with the colonists in large numbers, nor enter into labour contracts for definite periods. At present the total number engaged by the whites is 9,000. India and China are certainly the store-houses of humanity in the East, but the drain of coolies from the Deccan is felt by the planters of the hills, and by all railway contractors.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 2. Seville, Kerr, Demidia; The Duke, Draper, Liverpool.—5. Ishanderin, Englishman, Penang.—7. H.M.'s steam frigate *Feroze*, Tronson, Galle.—21. Progress, Purchase, Moumeia; Sumatra, Robinson, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Progress.—Mr. W. Beauchamp, Master J. Simpson.

### DEPARTURES.

March 9. Hougmont, Flamank, China; Julia, Baker, London; Undaunted, Freeman, London.—3. Indomitable, Carrow, China; Alfred, Pope, China.—4. Gertrude, Hallett, Mauritius; Winfred, Rees, China; Mooresford, Coulthurst, Mauritius; Orissa, Bond, Balasore.—5. City of Poonah, Ducat, China.—6. Str. Baltic, Melville, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moumeia; Deva, Butler, Andamans; Iskendershaw, Fowler, China; Princess Royal, Howe, Liverpool; Rahnance, Daveren, Mauritius; Latona, Cammell, Denamara.—7. W. F. Schmidt, Sears, Bremen.—8. Templar, Martin, Bombay; Mayaram Dayaram, Brady, Mauritius; Sarah Palmer, Reid, Liverpool; Moses Devonport, Condry, London.—10. Veritas, Carey, Rangoon; Napoleon III., Bourrain, Dunkirk and Havre; Minden, Marshall, China; Punjab, Cowen, China.—11. Str. Nemesia, Weston, Suva.—12. Fortshure, Fairweather, Bombay.—13. Peron, Guilbault, Bourbon.—14. Scosstris, Smould, Madras; Merchautman, Mitchell, China; Lord Dalhousie, Markham, China; Ganjam, Tickle, London; H.M.'s str. Zenobia, Chitty, I.N., Madras.—15. Messina, Lethbridge, London; Hanover, Rich, London; Morse, Verselles, Dunkirk; St. Pierre, Delanare, Havre; General Nowell, Nowell, New York; John Porter, Stevens, London.—28. P. and O. str. Candia, Curling, Suva.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Candia.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Lucy, Mr. Zill, Mrs. Col. Palmer, Lieut. Staveley, Maj. F. H. Synges, Capt. C. R. Mure, Capt. W. T. Waddy, Lieut. J. C. Maquire, Lieut. A. R. Close, Lieut. W. Livesey, Lieut. T. McGaun, Asst. surg. J. Goods, Capt. Dormer, Mrs. Clarke and two children, Capt. Pasley, Mr. D. Knight. For GALLE.—Mrs. Merrett and children, Lieut. Duval, Mrs. Phillott, Mr. Reilly, Mr. Lurnan, Mr. Gray, Col. Vaughan, Mr. A. B. Tribe, Mr. Quinn. For SUVA.—Mr. A. D. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. L. Budchio, Lieut. and Mrs. McNeill, Lieut. Allan, Mr. Lamouroux, Capt. Dixon. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon and family, Mr. J. P. Thomas. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. George Bryant, Mrs. Macnamara and child, Mr. Geo. Allardice, Capt. Wm. Poole, Mr. R. Robertson, Capt. and Mrs. Tytler, Mr. C. Burgett, Mrs. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. L. Pereira and infant, Mr. D. Wilson, Mrs. Campbell and daughter, Messrs. Low, Gentle, Ridsdale, Muspratt, G. Hill, W. M. Alexander, Stuart Hogg, and C. J. Groomer, Mr. and Mrs. McEvoy, Col. and Mrs. Payne, Maj. Jordan, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Dr. Colvin Smith, Capt. Hicks, Capt. Cadell, Mrs. Ferris and child. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Davies, I.N., Mr. and Mrs. J. Davies, Lieut. Moleworth, Maj. Campbell, Brev. maj. Lyons, Lieut. Woodgate, Ens. Tottenham, Miss Warden, Miss M. M. Smith, Master L. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholl and children, Col. and Mrs. K. Young and children, Maj. and Miss Maunsell, Capt. Wiggins, Capt. Harris, Mr. Knott, Capt. and Mrs. Waddy, Mr. J. J. Grey, Col. H. P. Burn, Capt. Patton, Lieut. Buttanshaw, Lord R. Browne, Mrs. Gulliver, Mrs. Egerton and children, Mr. and Mrs. Oman and infant, Mrs. F. K. Browne, Mrs. Humphrey, Messrs. Bell, J. Combe, J. Ker, and G. G. Mercer.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 1, 1860.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	5 0 to 5 8	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	18 0 to 18 8	
Ditto, 5 do.	5 0 to 5 8½	
3rd Sicca Rupee 4 do.	20 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5½ do.	par to 2½ p.m.	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	8 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	11 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	10 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	9 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	11 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months'sight	2 1½
Do. with documents, do.	2 1½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 0½
Treasury Bills, 30 days'sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days'sight	Ditto.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Ditto.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 84
5½ ditto ditto	" 100 " 92
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000	each 1750
Agra Bank	500	" 650 to 660
North-Western Bank	400	" Winding up.
Delhi Bank	500	" 650 to 660
India General Steam	1000	" 1550 to 1560
Gauges Company	1500	" 590 to 600
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	" 1650 to 1700
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	" 490 to 500
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	" 70 to 75
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	" 355 to 360
Calcutta Docking Company	700	" 850 to 875
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	" 6 ns. dis.
Assam Company	200	" 340 to 350
East-India Railway Company	£20	" Rs. 8 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	" no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	60	" 55 to 60

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	0 to 10 4
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 15
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	21 4 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	10
Gold Dust (Australian)	"	14 8 to 15 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	106 0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs.	222 0 to 222 4
Mexican do.	"	222 8 to 223 0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 7s. 6d. to £5.  
To Liverpool, £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 15s.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, March 22).—Piece Goods.**—The demand and the prices, generally speaking, have remained much in the same position during the past fortnight. The consumption in our, and in the up-country markets, continues on a rather limited scale, and, in consequence, neither the total absence of arrivals, nor the limited quantity of goods now in the way, have had any beneficial effect on our markets. Even the easiness of money did not encourage buyers to enter freely into transactions. Generally speaking, things look as if likely to remain in this state for a time. *Tarns* are also quiet, with little alteration in price. *Metals* are firm, and we quote copper sheathing at 46.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, March 22).**—We are again unable to report any change for the better in our export market. The scarcity of tonnage and the high rates ruling, coupled with the firmness of holders of produce, who hold out still for extreme rates, have had a most depressing effect. Our exports of almost all bulky articles show a considerable falling off. The Indigo season may be said to be over. *Raw Silk* in good demand, though our prices are far above London rates. *Sugar* in moderate demand; *Jute* in neglect; *Saltpetre* in small demand. Other articles in much about the same state as before.

## MADRAS.

SUPREME COURT, TUESDAY, MARCH 6th, 1860.

### THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

At the rising of the court on Wednesday last, the Puisne Justice intimated his intention of making some observations on a letter from the advocate-general to the authorities regarding a decision of his lordship in a certain application for administration, and in which his lordship complained that he had been misrepresented. In accordance with this intimation, Sir Adam Bittlestone, in taking his seat on the bench this morning, called the attention of the learned advocate-general to the letter alluded to, and entered into an explanation of his conduct with reference to the particular case which had given rise to the communication from Mr. Smyth, with a view of showing that he (Mr. S.) had acted on imperfect information. His lordship said that he attached the greatest importance to the existence of harmony and a good understanding between the bench and the bar, especially so in the case of the advocate-general, who occupied so important a position in the court; but this good understanding and this harmony, to be of any use at all, should be real, not superficial, and should be based on mutual confidence. Therefore it was that he took the present opportunity openly in court to explain on what grounds he took exception to the letter in question. There was not in it that careful accuracy which the judges of this court had a right to expect from members of the bar. His lordship had no knowledge that such a communication had been made; it was sent to Calcutta and returned back printed, with other papers, and it was not till then that he knew of it. He was fully persuaded that wherever the

document had been read it had left an erroneous impression as to his lordship's conduct on the minds of those who were not acquainted with all the circumstances. His lordship added, that having announced his intention to enter into this explanation, he had felt it his duty to forward to the advocate-general a memorandum of his views in the matter; in reply to which Mr. Smyth made the request that it might be sent to the Government as his lordship's explanation of the subject referred to. His lordship said, that whatever Mr. Smyth's wishes on the matter might be, for himself he had no idea of pursuing the course suggested.

The advocate-general rose and said that he had listened to his lordship with the attention and respect which were due to the bench, and had but a few words to say in reply. No one could regret more than himself any interruption to the harmony between the bench and bar to which his lordship had alluded, and for many reasons he regretted that his lordship had thought fit to notice publicly from the bench a matter that had not come before him as a judge, and in which he had no judicial authority whatever. He believed that had he been allowed an opportunity elsewhere he could have explained the matter satisfactorily. His respect, however, for the bench would not allow him to take advantage of his lordship's want of authority to answer him as he might do. He should merely say, that from the manner in which his lordship noticed the matter from the bench last week, he, the advocate-general, had felt bound to lay his lordship's memorandum, and his, the advocate-general's reply to it, before Government the very day he received his lordship's memorandum. He had sent another copy to his lordship at the same time, and if the explanation did not satisfy him he could only say he much regretted it. He could not, however, admit that his letter to Government of the 11th May last was open to the charge of inaccuracy; its statements were correct, as far as they went, respecting the fact of his lordship having refused—at least not granted—several administrations applied for in chambers, and the inconvenience thence arising to the parties interested. As to the two occasions adverted to by his lordship where his lordship's views had been subsequently adopted by the full court, he, the advocate-general, regretted he had not heard of them sooner: had he done so, he should certainly have mentioned them in his letter to Government, and relied on them as an additional support to his views; but as those two occasions occurred in his absence, and had never been mentioned to him, and were out of the usual course of practice, which was to make such applications in chambers only, he must submit that there was nothing to put him upon inquiry, and that therefore he was not to blame for not knowing them, though he regretted the circumstance, especially the dissatisfaction it had occasioned to his lordship. At the same time, with every respect to his lordship, he must decline to accept him as judge in his own cause, and would refer himself to the decision of Government and the authorities, before whom he had laid the whole case.

His lordship observed, that he hoped in what he had said he had carefully guarded himself from the suspicion that he ever meant to say that the advocate-general did not believe at the time that what he wrote was true. What he desired to call attention to was, that in truth, any person not acquainted with the circumstances would receive an erroneous impression as to the course pursued by the court. He thought it a matter of considerable importance that the advocate-general, as leader of the bar, should be strictly correct in his representations to Government.—*Daily Times and Spectator.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BANK OF MADRAS has declared a dividend of 9½ per cent. for 1859. The number of current accounts was 621. The receipts and payments were each 12 millions sterling. The business has increased 100 per cent. since 1849.



**A SOCIABLE RELIGION.**—We (*Friend of India*) see from the *Rangoon Times* that the Local Government has from 1st May next legalised the distillation of Shamsu among the Karens, Khyiens and wild tribes of the interior. These tribes are in the habit of drinking to excess, as a religious duty, on all occasions of funerals, and for this purpose keep their own stills. The custom has spread to the lower classes of the Burmese, but is condemned by all respectable Buddhists. On the annexation an attempt to put down illicit distillation was made, but from want of police supervision has hitherto failed. Henceforth the deputy commissioner of each district may allow the Karens to "distil spirits for bona fide use at funerals, Nat feasts and the like, in quantities not exceeding one gallon or thereabouts." Nothing could be more general than this, nor could Government take better means for the speedy extinction of tribes whom they have already done so much to Christianise. If to carry out the former Akbarree supervision involved an impossible expenditure, the means taken to assure the bona fide use of the legalised drink at funerals must be still more impracticable.

**PENITENTIARY FOR EUROPEANS.**—The following is an order of Government on this subject; it is dated the 2nd March:—"The Honourable the Governor has examined the site selected for the European Penitentiary on the Neilgherries. It is situated on a spur of Dodabett, on the right hand side of the road from Jackatalla to Utakamund. His Excellency pronounces the situation to be well suited for the purpose, both as regards climate and the immediate circumstances of the locality. Of the two spots suggested—one on the crest of the hill and the other on a lower shelf, the latter will be preferred, as it is more sheltered, and building upon it will not be so expensive as it would be higher up. The chief engineer will place himself in communication with the Inspector-general of gaols, in view to the preparation of plans and estimates for the proposed penitentiary cells, which, it will be observed, will have to be constructed for 100 convicts. It would be well, however, that the design should be such as to admit of more cells being added hereafter, if at any future time it should prove necessary."

**MADRAS UNIVERSITY.**—At the recent examination of Arts in the Madras University, of 10 candidates who presented themselves for the degree of B.A. 5 were passed. Of these 3 were East Indians, one educated at the Presidency College, and 2 at the Doveton College. Between Madras and Calcutta there are now some 40 Bachelors of Arts, of whom 4 are East Indians, 3 native Christians, and the rest Hindoos.

**COOLIE EMIGRATION.**—The number of emigrants who left Madras for the Mauritius was 13,882, and for the West Indies 1,227 during 1859. The number of coolies that returned from the Mauritius was 1,601 and 53 children. Why does the official report not publish the amount of savings of these 1,601? They pass through the hands of Government. It is not an uncommon thing for coolies to land in Calcutta with from Rs. 1,000 to 1,500 each.

**CAPTAIN C. D. GRANT.**—The *Rangoon Times* states that the investigation into the charges preferred by certain Burmese against Captain C. D. Grant has been brought to a close. The president of the commission, Major R. S. Tickle, has left the station to rejoin his regiment at Maulmain. The Commissioner of Pegu has received instructions from the Government of Bengal to give his opinion of this extraordinary affair, and to submit the proceedings of the trial to the Governor-general for his decision.

**MR. PRENDERGAST,** who was dismissed the Madras Civil Service for using official information to speculate in Tanjore bonds, has forfeited his pension, under the orders of the home authorities.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 22, P. and O. Co.'s str. Simla, Cooper, Calcutta; Hesper, Perkin, Greenock.—24, Sarah Armitage, Junase, Tutucorin; H.M.'s T. str. Governor Higginson, McMillan, with 1200 in tow.—25, Harwich, Franklin, Sonapore.—26, Palmyra, Howan, Negapatam.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Sarah Armitage.—Lieut. T. O. Hasted, Madras Engineers, Mrs. Hasted.  
Per H.M.'s T. str. Governor Higginson.—Colonel and Mrs. Greer, Col. McGown, Major Bell, Capt. Leggatt, Lieut. Trevor, Mrs. and Miss McGown.  
Per Harwich.—Messrs. G. E. Forbes and T. Fletcher.  
Per str. Simla.—Major MacDonnell, Capt. Gerrard, Brevet Captains Kenny and Smyth, Lieuts. Shaw, Colquhoun, and Thorpe, Ensigns Porteous and Wroughton, and Assist. surg. Fitzgerald, all of the 27th M.N.I.; Capt. Place and Lieuts. Hayter and Greville, of 34th M.N.I.; Lieut. Penny, C. comp. 5th batt. Arty., Messrs. Sauseman and Brown, Capt. Flint and MacDonnell.  
Per str. Candia.—Messrs. Lacy, Zill, Knight, Arbuthnot, and Burgess, Mrs. Col. Palmer, Lieut. Staveland, Major Syngé, Capt. Mure, Waddy, and D. nner, Lieuts. Maguire, Close, Swesay, and McGown, Asst. surg. Goods, Capt. Pasley and one infant, Col. White.

## DEPARTURES.

March 15, Jane, Dunlop, Sumatra.—24, John Banks, Young, Bimlipatam; Launceston, Crisp, Bimlipatam; Abbyla, Johnson, Akyab.—25, Cleveland, Black, London.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per John Banks.—Col. and two Misses Pinson, Maj. and Mrs. Tulloch and child, Mrs. G. Holland and child.  
Per Cleveland.—Capt. H. B. Herbert, 7th M.N.I., Mrs. Paske and child, Col. and Mrs. Ricketts, Rev. S. and Mrs. Keiber, Dr. Squire, H.M.'s 23rd Regt., Lieut. J. J. Bradshaw, 3rd batt. H.M.'s 60th Rifles, Messrs. Keane and Thubnaul.  
Per str. Candia.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. gen. Cragie, C.B., Mrs. Cragie, Miss Cragie, Miss B. Cragie, and three children, Miss Wilson, Mrs. J. Pearce and three children, Mrs. Wilkieson and child, Mrs. Forsey and infant, J. W. Brecks, Esq., Mrs. Sidney and infant, Capt. C. G. Phillips, Capt. L. H. Thomas, Mrs. Grenfell, Mr. S. Smith. To MARSEILLES.—Col. and Mrs. F. A. Reid, Miss Reid, J. F. Arthur, Esq. To MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Dymes. To BOMBAY.—Capt. Aytoun.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, March 27, 1860.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ... 10 per ct.  
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ..... 10 per ct.  
Discount on Government Bills ..... 9 per ct.  
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months... 12 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 2 1/2  
Credit, to 6 months' ..... 2 1/2  
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ..... 2 1/2  
" " " 3 do. .... 2 0/2  
" " " 1 do. .... 2 0/2  
" " " Sight ..... 2 0/2  
H.M. Treasury Bills ..... none  
Bank of England Post Bills ..... none  
Mauritius Government Bills ..... nominal  
Ceylon do. .... "  
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ..... None  
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ..... 1/2 pm.  
Do. on Bombay ..... 1/4 to 1/2 dis.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan ..... 1859 ... 3 1/2 pm.  
5 per cent. ditto ..... 1856-57 ... 2 1/2 dis.  
4 per cent. .... 1832-33 ... "  
" ..... 1835-36 ... 17 dis.  
" ..... 1842-43 ... "  
" ..... 1854-55 ... "  
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ..... No transacts  
Tanjore Bonds ..... 1/2 per ct. dis.  
Bank of Madras Shares ..... 7 to 8 dis.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ..... each Rs. 10-9

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 1/2 per cent. Promissory Notes ..... 98 per ct.  
Do. 4 1/2 do. do. .... 80 per ct.  
Do. 5 do. do. .... 93 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... 80 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sicca ..... 80 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's ..... 80 per ct.  
Do. 3 1/2 do. do. do. .... 65 per ct.  
On Tanjore do. do. do. .... 98 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1. 15s. to £2. 15s.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**HYDRABAD, SCINDE.**—Before leaving Scinde Sir Bartle Frere warmly recommended the local Government to apply to the home authorities for sanction to Captain Fife's scheme for the irrigation of the Hyderabad districts. At present the loss of revenue from defective irrigation is very large, while the cost of water raised from wells to the ryots is four rupees a beegah. Well-planned canals would supply the water at seven annas a beegah. After a careful survey of the districts Captain Fife estimates the cost of a canal from the Indus at twenty-eight lakhs of rupees,

to be laid out in three years, and the returns seven lakhs, or upwards of 25 per cent., on the most moderate calculation.

**THE "OUTRAM SHIELD."**—A meeting was held on the 19th of March, in the rooms of the Asiatic Society, to consider the design for the "Outram Shield," which has been confided to Mr. Landseer, who has liberally undertaken it as a pure "labour of love." The Committee highly approved the design submitted, which is shortly to be sent to England for execution in silver, iron, Damascus work, and gold. The centre portrays the leading event in Sir James's connection with the mutiny—his delivering over the command to Havelock. Round the margin are hunting scenes (pigsticking, tiger-hunting, &c.) in which Sir James is known to have excelled, with mementos of the Sindh and Persian campaigns, the series closing with a general nuzzerana of the wealth of Ind to "our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria." The design is comparatively simple, and yet has abundant variety; and the effect, when brought out in the metals we have mentioned, will be exceedingly rich and striking.

**THE PARSEE LAW ASSOCIATION** has drawn up a draft of laws for the regulation of inheritances among the parsees, to be submitted to the Legislative Council. The draft has been revised by Mr. Hall, a barrister of the Supreme Court of Bombay. The Punchayet, which a quarter of a century ago exercised an almost despotic power over the community in matters of religion, law and social usages, has now sunk into contempt, and a *lex loci* becomes necessary.

**RIVER AND RAIL.**—The somewhat lengthy paragraph with the above heading which appeared in our last issue was taken from the *Sindian*. The merit of originating the vast project there described is due to Mr. W. P. Andrew.

**THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.**—Only forty-four candidates presented themselves for the entrance examination of the Bombay University on the 5th March. Lads, who must be at least sixteen years of age, and who are expected to be ready to take the degree of Bachelor of Arts, after an examination as strict as that of the London University, were asked such questions as these:—Define a pronoun and decline it; conjugate the verb, *speak*; correct the sentence—"I saw cow standing on field." This is playing at universities.

**THE VEHAR WATER WORKS** at Bombay have, according to the *Gazette*, turned out a failure. Our contemporary writes:—"A great experiment was made the other day about supplying the folk of Bombay with water from the Vehar lake. This desideratum so long talked of, with repeated promises of an early completion of the works, and a plentiful supply of the pure element, turned out to be a miserable abortion on the 7th of March. It appears that on the achievement about being made, every man was at his post to attend to the turn-cocks and the sluice-valve at Vehar; but where the superintendents sprang from to attend to those duties remains to be solved, as only four turn-cocks form the sum total of that establishment. It was even said that after a little snort and suggle, up flew the jets, joyous and sparkling throughout the whole line of the main, whereas it was the very reason that the air-cocks not having been opened to allow the escape of the compressed air which caused the bursting of the great 32-inch pipe, and consequently the joyous jets is a mere delusion. Half a million sterling has been expended on the great Vehar bubble, and Bombay is at present as far from obtaining water from the lake as it was years ago, when the famed Conybear was first laying down and maturing his wild and unscientific plan."

**FEMALE EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.**—The Parsees support four girls' schools with an attendance of about 400. They are about to establish a first-class ladies' school under an English governess. There are three Marathi-Hindoo and two Gujarati-Hindoo schools, with an attendance of 351 girls, and endowed by natives to the extent of Rs. 2,000 a year. At the last examination of the latter Lord Elphinstone presided. He said it was probably the last opportunity he would have of witnessing such a pleasing spectacle.



## CHINA.

HONG KONG, March 15.—The London mail of the 26th January arrived here on the 11th.

Sir Hope Grant, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force, arrived here on the 13th, along with his staff. No further details of the British and French forces have arrived, but we have intelligence of several vessels with troops on board having reached Singapore.

All kind of rumours are going about as to the preparations made by the Chinese, their determination to fight, and their efforts to engage Europeans in their service; but no dependence can be placed on these rumours. There is a general impression among the Chinese that the Court of Peking intends to make a determined stand, but that is only conjecture on their part.

We mentioned in our last summary that four English war vessels—the *Sampson*, *Actæon*, *Algerine*, and *Dove*, had left Shanghai under sealed orders, and that we had heard they were to take a strip of land in Shantung as a depot. One of them, the *Sampson*, has since come down to Hong Kong, having left the other vessels on the 4th safely anchored at a port in the entrance to the Gulf of Pecheleo. These vessels went first to Ta-lien Bay, near, we think, to the port of Tang-chau, that was to be opened by the new treaty. The inhabitants, who had never seen a European ship before, were alarmed at their appearance, but showed no hostility. The country round was found to be extensively cultivated, and growing much grain. Fresh provisions could not be obtained, and fruit and vegetables must be scarce. There are salmon and oysters in the bay, and the thermometer was so low as 18; the shore being lined with ice. A singular report exists among the Chinese at Canton, to the effect that the two gunboats have been taken, but no one believes it. It is true that the news of the loss of the gunboats at the mouth of the Peiho last summer was reported in Canton nine days after the event took place, and before our vessels brought the intelligence to Shanghai; but though Chinese stories often prove correct, yet they cannot be relied on, and in this case all the probability is against it. The story only shows that the Cantonese expect hostilities in the North.

Admiral Page has issued a proclamation opening the river of Saigon in Cochin China to the commercial vessels of all nations at peace with France.

The rebels in the valley of the Yangtze have had some more success, and also in Sze-chuen. There have also been some disturbances near Canton from rebels, or rather local marauders. In eight separate districts of Kwang-tung bands of marauders have risen up and set the mandarins at defiance, refusing to pay the taxes, and plundering villages, which they surround during the night and enter at dawn. The mandarins sent out four thousand men against them in the commencement of this week, and will probably reduce them to order; but these and other local disturbances, which are mainly owing to the shock given by foreigners to the prestige of the Chinese authorities, must cause much misery.

The state of matters in Japan appears to be getting worse and worse; and the foreign community there is living in great apprehension. On the 26th February two Dutch captains, Captain De Vos of the brig *Christian Louis*, and Captain Dekker of the schooner *Henrietta Louise*, were murdered in Yokohama. They were walking through the streets, and it is said, had given no offence, being respectable, quiet men, when they were attacked by some Japanese with swords. Captain De Vos was killed almost immediately, and Captain Dekker was pursued a short way before he was despatched. No cause is assigned for this act. The Japanese are a high-spirited people, and have been known to commit suicide when insulted by foreigners; it is not impossible that the unfortunate captains may have committed offence without intending to do so, or they may have been sacrificed to expiate the acts of other foreigners. The burial of Mr. Alcock's servant was attended by officials. The

mission to the coal mines is said to have been a failure; but it has been found that Hirado coal can be advantageously used by all steamers when it is mixed with an equal portion of Welsh coal. The imitative powers of the Japanese must be very great, for muskets and rifles are now made by them as well as in Europe, and the retainers of the princes are daily taught their exercise and use. There is an idle story going about of one of the Japanese Ministers having, in the heat of a recent discussion, laid his hand upon his sword and exclaimed, "Let us rid ourselves of these treaties and fight for freedom." At Hakodadi good feeling exists between the foreigners and Japanese, and articles are exported from there which are held back at the other ports. Copper, iron, tin and coal exist in the island of Yezo; and the ores are said to possess from 75 to 85 per cent. of fine metal. Russian influence is there said to be supreme; there are always two Russian men-of-war in the bay, and large consular mansions. The Japanese Ministers to New York were to have sailed before this time in the *Pouchattan*, and one of their own steamers was to accompany them under the direction of Lieut. Brooke, late of the United States surveying schooner *Penimore Cooper*.

Mr. Tarrant is to be released in a few days, but the heavy costs of his trial will probably confine him in the debtors' gaol for some time longer. The gaol authorities condemned him lately to solitary imprisonment for a short time on bread and water, because the end of a cigar was discovered in his cell. Such a fact scarcely requires comment, and shows that, whatever may have been the faults of some of the papers in Hong Kong, no small share of the obloquy should fall upon the officials who thus demonstrate their incapacity for comprehending the age in which we live, and so wantonly embitter the state of matters.

Captain Saunders has been committed for trial at the Supreme Court, on the charges of the murder of a Chinaman, and of shooting at and wounding other Chinamen, on board a Customs' boat at Swatow. He has been released on bail, the securities being himself for 6,000 dollars, and two friends for 5,000 dollars each.—*Overland China Mail*.

## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, March 30.—During the hot, dry weather of the fortnight which has elapsed since the last mail went out every possible effort has been made to prepare and despatch the coffee which has reached Colombo. The result is not quite what might have been expected, but still the addition to our exports is considerable. Six vessels have sailed, all for London, taking away 35,928 cwt. of coffee, in the proportions of 32,486 plantation, and 3,442 native. But the great and cheering topic of the fortnight has been the marvellous success of the pearl fishery. The prices realised are unprecedented, ranging from nine to sixteen guineas per thousand. The result is, that already the addition to the revenue from this source is £35,732. The arrack rents for 1860-61 have also sold at very high prices, so that Sir H. Ward's financial luck has not forsaken him.

Employers of Tamil horsekeepers are considerably and not pleasingly surprised to find that, in the opinion of the board they are liable to the tax, which is being actively collected. We hope soon to hear that Captain Graham has been more successful in "fresh fields and pastures new," than he was while poaching on the old preserves, as the planters put it. The unfortunate *Manchester* has been sold at Bombay for £1,000.

All the accounts respecting the position of our staple are good, and of course no one is sorry in Ceylon to learn that chicory is at length to be taxed.

The governor and a considerable portion of the leaders of society are away from the heat of Colombo, enjoying the invigorating air of the mountains.

Fever prevails to some extent at Colombo, but on the whole the health of the country is good. It is matter of special thankfulness that there has been no outbreak of disease at the Pearl Fishery.

The planting intelligence may be summed up in the fact that the promise for next crop is excellent; would that we were equally sure of a full supply of labour.—*Ceylon Overland Observer*.

## THE STRAITS.

JAVA, March 5.—The second expedition to Boni is now returning to Java, a battalion and half battalion, besides the artillery, having already reached Samarang and Sourabaya. H.M. steamer *Merapie* had gone from Banjerassing to Makassar to bring over the Commander-in-chief of the army. As the treaty with the small State of Waju had not been completed, the departure of the Commander-in-chief from Boni was uncertain, and would probably not take place until the end of March. The 11th battalion still remains in Celebes, and will probably not return to Java until all the arrangements with the Celebes princes are definitively settled.

The latest news from Banjerassing is contained in telegrams received from Sourabaya, reaching to the 3rd March. On the 10th February the fortification at Amonthai was captured with great loss to the enemy and trifling loss on the side of the Dutch. In consequence of this the whole Benua Lima had come under submission. Hidayat, who, by proclamation on the 5th February, had been declared to have forfeited his office of Manku-bumi or Regent, and was summoned to place himself at the orders of the Government commissioner, had in connection with the expedition against Amonthai entered into correspondence with the commissioner. Some bands from the Upper Dusun attacked Marabahn on the night of the 8th February, but were driven off with great loss.

Rajah Muning was attacked by Captain Schiff, at Chambi, on the 5th February, and was found dead on the field. On this occasion Lieutenant Blondeau lost his life.

A column of seventy-five men had an encounter with an overwhelming number of the enemy on the 10th February at Taal, without any decisive result.

On the 11th February the first meeting with the bands of Surapati in the Upper Dusun took place. The *Suriname* received two shots from the 30-pounder taken by the rebels from the *Onrust*, one in the boiler, causing a loss of one man killed and seventeen wounded. The *Suriname* being reinforced by the *Montrado* and *Celebes*, the entrenched post of the rebels was attacked on the 22nd February, and being assailed in the rear by the land forces under Captain Ravestein, while the steamers operated in front, it was taken, and the *Onrust's* gun recovered. During the course of the operations the *Montrado* received a shot from this gun, but with little damage to the vessel.—*Singapore Free Press*.

SINGAPORE.—Colonel Cavenagh, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, in a letter to the Recorder of Singapore, proposes that the island should cease to be a penal settlement gradually, by receiving no more convicts, while those at present in the Straits, to the number of 2,286, die out. Their labour, much of which is skilled, was valued last year at Rs. 149,887. He is of opinion that to withdraw this at once from the settlements, even were Chinese to be imported, would for a time put a stop to all public works and cause vast expense. The crime among those convicts is excessive, and the Andamans need more labour. Every object would be met were the same privilege extended to the Straits as Madras has, of sending all life convicts to the Andamans. Those at present in Singapore could be despatched gradually. The plea that several are skilled labourers too often interferes with justice. Their skilled labour would be more valuable and their punishment more just in a jungly island. A Bill is now before the Legislative Council, al-

lowing the Governor-general henceforth to decide to what place each transported felon is to be sent.—*Friend of India.*

**PENANG.**—The returns of the trade of Penang for the years 1858-59 show a total of imports, Rs. 1,58,08,884; exports, Rs. 1,95,74,656; total, Rs. 3,53,83,540. This is an increase over 1856-57 of nearly eight lakhs. The improvement is chiefly in the trade with Malacca and Singapore, and in that with Java and Cochin China. There is not a port on the south coast of Asia from Aden to Shanghai which has not, chiefly through English enterprise, doubled its trade in the last ten years. Though the nutmeg in the Straits, like the vine in some parts of Europe, is dying out, new sources of produce are continually arising.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

**Jan. 26.**—At about two o'clock a letter was received from Kandahar from Sirdar Ameen Khan, stating that a Persian force of 20,000 men had reached Herat; that the King of Persia had sent out a khillut empowering Sooltan Jan to assume the office of Governor of Herat; a khillut has also been granted to Shadoolla Khan, conferring on him the title of a chief. The object of this Persian force is to proceed to Kandahar. The Dost on hearing this was much surprised, and is contemplating precautionary measures to defend Kandahar in case of invasion.—**Jan. 27.**—A letter was received from Mahomed Hussein Khan, Hakim of Cabul, mentioning that three men were coming from Turkistan, of whom two died on the way by the "khoony" ice; and that one had survived and reached Cabul. The letter was conveyed by this individual to the Dost; and the contents of this urzee were to the following effect:—That he (Mahomed Hussein Khan) had read a letter from Mahomed Afzul Khan from Turkistan, stating that the King of Bokhara had, on a previous occasion, asked assistance from the Russian agents; and that some aid in the shape of troops had now reached the King of Bokhara, and the Russian troops were plundering and maltreating the inhabitants of Bokhara; that the inhabitants had complained to the King of the ill-treatment they were subjected to, and of their ultimate intention to drive the Russians out of Bokhara, if they did not desist. The King of Bokhara replied that the residents should not fight with the Russians, as they had come to aid them, but that they should compel the Pathans to leave Bokhara; the King also ordered his own troops to encamp on the borders of the river Hamoo, together with the Russian troops. Another force, consisting of people of Turkistan, Momund, and Shergan, are marching towards Kandahar. That he (Mahomed Afzul Khan) was in great want of reinforcements to resist these attacks. The Ameer was greatly amazed on hearing this, and replied (to Mahomed Afzul Khan) that it was impossible for him to send reinforcements so long as the snow did not dissolve; but that in the mean time he could accumulate all his forces and take up some strong position, and entrench himself.—**Jan. 28.**—A letter was received from Sirdar Shere Ally Khan, from Sungoo Khel, stating that the Sunwarees, Loharghees, and Khyberees had attacked his force, and that he had lost some men. The enemy also suffered a slight loss. That, in consequence of the snow having fallen very heavily, his troops were unable to cope with those of the enemy. The enemy had entrenched themselves very strongly, and threatened another attack. The Ameer replied that he would make some arrangement with the Khyberees.—**Jan. 29.**—Information was received from Cabul, through Sirdar Khan Lowanee, that the Hakim of Cabul, Hussun Khan, was greatly distressing the inhabitants, and levying fines on the poor people for slight offences. The Ameer informed Hussun Khan that he should levy no fines on any man till he came to Cabul, and that if he persisted in oppressing the poor he would be severely reprimanded, and made to resign.—**Jan. 30.**—The Ameer received intelligence from Turkistan, through Mahomed Afzul Khan,

to the effect that 8,000 Turkwundees had arrived near Koondooz, and were marching into the city, when Reaz Khan and Sirdar Shumsodeen Khan, with their forces, attacked the enemy and killed and wounded some, and made about 200 prisoners. The rest dispersed. Among the prisoners are some chiefs of note belonging to Bokhara. On inquiry the prisoners stated that the force was sent by the King of Bokhara. The Ameer wrote to Mahomed Afzul Khan, and ordered him to put all the prisoners to death; which circumstance will drive some awe into the minds of the remainder.—**Jan. 31.**—The Ameer remarked to Golam Mahomed Khan and Oosman Khan, that he had not yet received the opinion of Peer Mahomed, whether he can go to Peshawur or not. That owing to the disturbed state of the times he was very anxious to consult the Governor-general of India, and obtain his orders and assistance in dealing with his enemies, as the British were the only powerful friends whose aid he could obtain.

**Feb. 4.**—The Dost received intelligence from Turkistan through Mahomed Afzul Khan that the King of Bokhara had ordered his troops to rebel against the Pathans and to drive them out of Bokhara. The King had also ordered his forces to be in readiness to march on Koondooz. The Ameer was contemplating the necessary measures to adjust all this.—**Feb. 12.**—A despatch was received from Turkistan stating that the people of Koondooz, Badukshan, and Turkwund had attacked the forces of Mahomed Azeem Khan during the night, and committed great depredations, whereon Mahomed Azeem Khan repulsed them and killed some of the dacoits. That the enemy had stopped the grain, &c., from coming into Turkistan for the troops, and that consequently the latter were greatly distressed. The Ameer was devising measures for sending some reinforcements to Turkistan.—**Feb. 15.**—Aman named Golam Mahomed arrived from Cabul (in Jellalabad) and stated to the Ameer that it was rumoured in Cabul that the forces of the King of Bokhara had crossed the river Hamoo and reached Budhakshan. The Bokhara force is under the command of three Russian generals. That Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan was residing at a place called Thuk-ta-bul, and had sent some troops to Koondooz. The Dost immediately ordered 500 Jezzailchees to march to Cabul, and to take with them some more troops from Cabul, and proceed at once to Turkistan, and that he himself would be at Cabul in a few days. He also ordered Hussun Khan, Hakim of Cabul, to send off as many men as he could spare to Turkistan on service.—**Feb. 16.**—The Dost remarked to Sirdars Oosman Khan, and Peer Khan, and others who were assembled in durbar, that he was very anxious to return to Cabul and make arrangements for despatching troops to Turkistan, and also that he had heard that the Governor-general of India was expected at Peshawur on Feb. 21st, and he was anxious to pay his visit in person, and would leave Shere Ally to make the necessary arrangements for sending troops to Turkistan. The Ameer also informed them that the authorities of Peshawur had ordered that a grand illumination should take place on the arrival of the Governor-general at Peshawur.—**Feb. 17.**—An urzee was received from Mahomed Afzul Khan, from Turkistan, in which it was stated that a large force from Bokhara, under the command of 3 Russian generals, had crossed the river Hamoo, and encamped in Fort Kirkee, near Maimund. That a number of inhabitants of the tribe of Kolab, Hissar, &c., had crossed the river in boats, and arrived in the proximity of Budhakshan. Mahomed Afzul Khan also requested the Ameer to send him, forthwith, on receipt of this intelligence, some reinforcements. The Ameer was much surprised, and communicated the news to Sirdars Shere Ally Khan, Mahomed Oosman Khan, and Peer Mahomed Khan. The Ameer also remarked to his councillors, that it was his intention to go to Peshawur, to pay a visit to the Viceroy and Governor-general; but this startling intelligence will not permit him to leave, since otherwise the Bokhara people will take advantage

of his absence, and very likely invade Turkistan. He resolved, therefore, to send Sirdars Shere Ally Khan and Mahomed Oosman Khan as his representatives, and to start for Cabul in a day or two, to make arrangements for raising troops and despatching them to Turkistan.—**Feb. 18.**—The Dost wrote to Hussun Khan, Hakim of Cabul, requesting him to collect a number of coolies, and to send them off to clear away the snow on the road to Turkistan, so that no difficulty may be felt by the troops when marching to Turkistan. The Dost also ordered Ally Shah Murd Khan to levy a body of troops from the tribes of Ghilzie, Maimundee, and Jellalabad, for service in Turkistan. He also wrote to Mahomed Afzul Khan, informing him that he was raising troops, and that they would soon be in Turkistan.—**Feb. 19.**—Whilst the Dost was seated in durbar, an express arrived from Kandahar from Sirdar Ameen Khan, stating that a large force, consisting of Persians and Heratees, under the command of Sooltan Ahmed Jan, Governor of Herat, had encamped at Killa Furrah and besieged it, and taken possession of the adjacent hamlets. That Sirdar Ameen Khan had despatched some troops under the command of Nussur-oola Khan, Barakzaee, and Ismael Khan, and Abdoola Khan, towards Fort Furrah; and that he was in great want of reinforcements from the Ameer. The Dost was greatly startled, and ordered Shere Ally Khan to postpone his journey to Peshawur, and to proceed at once to Kandahar. Sirdar Mahomed Oosman Khan asked the Ameer whether he was going to send Shere Ally Khan to Peshawur. The Ameer informed him that he could not send Shere Ally Khan to Peshawur, owing to the emergency which had risen, and which now demanded his service in Kandahar, and as Sirdar Ameen Khan was not an experienced commander he could not confide in him in the disturbed state of the times; besides which, if he would not send Shere Ally Khan, then Futteh Mahomed Khan (who is at enmity with Mahomed Ameen Khan) would side with the Governor of Herat; and that on this account Shere Ally Khan's presence at Kandahar was indispensably necessary.—**Feb. 20.**—The Dost wrote to the Hakim of Cabul, and requested him to send some ammunition and military stores to Turkistan; and that if any place was obstructed by the snow, the magazine tumbrills should be taken up on men's shoulders, and carried over the roads. He also told Allyjah Shah Murd Khan to collect the troops soon, as he was about to send him to visit the Governor-general of India at Peshawur.—**Feb. 21.**—A letter was read from Mahomed Afzul Khan from Kandahar, mentioning that the King of Bokhara had also come to Killa Furrah, and held a council, consisting of the sirdars of the adjacent forts, and asked their opinion as to which were the most opportune points of attack. The sirdars informed him that one portion of the force should attack Koondooz, and the other portion Tukht-tubul, which two were the salient points of attack. The King of Bokhara accordingly arranged that his forces should attack Koondooz; and that the tribes of Kolab, Hussar, and Badakhshan should assault Tukht-tubul. That Mahomed Afzul Khan having heard of their intentions, despatched some troops to guard those positions.—**Feb. 22.**—The Viceroy and Governor-general arrived at Peshawur in a carriage drawn by four camels, when the civil and military authorities, and the principal residents of Peshawur went out to receive him. The Governor-general and *cortège* entered by the Cabulee gate, the space between Cabulee gate and the Cutcheree gate being lined with citizens, who received him with loud acclamations of salams and compliments. The shops and dwellings were fitted up with shawls, handsome carpets and kimkhabes, and decorated with glass and framework. The Governor-general took up his residence at the house of Brigadier Chamberlain. The Dost received a letter from Mahomed Afzul Khan, from Turkistan, stating that he had despatched his vakeel to the King of Bokhara, to in-

quire the reason of his (the King's) intended invasion. The King of Bokhara informed the vakeel that as the Dost had violated the terms of the treaty by distressing the inhabitants and forcibly invading Koondooz and the neighbouring villages those conditions were no longer binding on him; and that, consequently, he was come to invade Koondooz. That if the Dost would strictly abide by those treaties he would return to Bokhara, and cease molesting him. The Ameer replied and requested Mahomed Afzul Khan to hold out as long as he could, by giving the King of Bokhara assurances of future good behaviour towards the inhabitants, and other pretences.—*Feb. 23.*—A despatch was received from Sirdar Ameen Khan from Kandahar, stating that he had summoned the Jageerdars and principal landholders of Kandahar, and demanded troops from them to enable him to preserve the country from the grasp of his enemies. They replied that as the Dost's Government had confiscated their estates, and left them but limited means and little influence, they were unable to raise any number of troops; but that if Government restored their lands, they would have direct control over their residents, and the resources for maintaining them; and by which means alone they could organise a body of troops and maintain them under their own supervision. That the forces he had sent to Gurshuk were opposed by the Zemindars of that village; and that he was still forwarding as many soldiers as he could to Furrah, the scene of disturbance. It is rumoured in Jelalabad that some merchants who were coming to Mushhad-Mookuddus were plundered by the tribe of Ulmanee and Oorgunjee.—*Feb. 24.*—An urzee was read from Mahomed Hussun Khan, Hakim of Cabul, informing the Dost that he had summoned all the troops who were on leave, and that he was awaiting his orders as to how he is to dispose of them.—*Feb. 25.*—Golam Hussun, the British vakeel at Cabul, represented to the Dost that he had received information of the Governor-general's arrival at Peshawur, and that he was anxious to pay his respects to the Viceroy in person. The Ameer informed him that he was at liberty to visit Peshawur, or to remain in Cabul, as he deemed proper. The vakeel accordingly made arrangements for starting to Peshawur on the following day. The Ameer remarked to his councillors that as the Governor-general had arrived in Peshawur, it was requisite that he (the Dost) should send the presents he had prepared for the Viceroy. His advisers replied that as the Viceroy had sent no invitation to the Ameer, nor any official information of his arrival, it was not advisable for the Dost to send any presents; but a congratulatory letter (expressive of the joy the Dost felt in the restoration of peace and good order in Hindoostan) would suffice. The Dost accordingly ordered that a letter should be drafted out and sent to the Viceroy.—*Feb. 26.*—The Ameer held a durbar this morning, and informed Abdool Razak Khan, the accountant, that he intends to start for Cabul in the beginning of April, and that all the papers and documents which required his signature should be ready by that time. At the close of the durbar the Ameer held a private interview with Sirdars Peer Mahomed Khan, Oosman Khan, Goolam Mahomed Khan, and Shere Ally Khan. This conference lasted till 5 p.m. The subjects discussed in this private interview have not yet been made known.—*Feb. 27.*—One of the servants of the Dost gave the following explanation of the subjects discussed on the preceding day. That the Dost had represented to his councillors who were here assembled, the stoppage of his allowance of one lac a month by the British Government, and of his constant reminders to the British authorities for a continuance of that aid, and of the inattention with which his letters were regarded by the British Government. He also stated that this allowance was to be granted to him so long as the Herat boundary question was in dispute, and that he received the money only for a few months. That the Governor-general's visit to Peshawur, and the indifference (in not inviting the Dost) with which the Dost's presence was regarded,

were omens that the British were no longer bound by the treaties they had concluded with him (the Ameer,) and the Governor-general was come to Peshawur to annul those conditions, and to express his displeasure with the Dost's friendship. That the Dost was hated by all his subjects, and held in contempt by all Mahomedans, merely because he had become the friend of the British. The Sirdars replied that the Ameer was at liberty to act as he thought best. The Ameer then wrote to Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, at Turkistan, requesting him to send his vakeel to the King of Bokhara, and to inform the King that he has broken the bonds of friendship with the British, and that the Dost was now anxious that the King should come to some amicable terms with him, and conclude a treaty of peace on the same footing as it existed before. The Dost also related all the particulars of the causes which induced him to give up the friendship of the British, and strongly advised Mahomed Afzul Khan to obtain the good graces of the King of Bokhara.—*Feb. 28.*—Nothing of importance transpired on this day.—*Feb. 29.*—The Dost received a letter from Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, from Turkistan, and after its perusal he was much grieved, and his countenance turned pale. The Dost then wrote to Mahomed Rufeek Khan at Kandahar, requesting him to send all the gold which he had accumulated from the mine to Cabul, and that from its proceeds he would raise a large body of troops and send them to Turkistan.

*March 1.*—At the conclusion of the durbar the Ameer sent for Abdool Razack Khan, and requested him to issue perwanahs for the payment of the wages of the troops who were proceeding to Kandahar and Turkistan, so that before their departure on service every soldier may be paid up. The Dost also summoned Shah Murd Khan, and requested him to disband the new levies he had raised, and to order them to await further instructions, when notice will be given them.—*March 2.*—The accoutrements purchased by Sirdar Shere Ally Khan, from Peshawur, were despatched to Jelalabad, and the Ameer ordered that they should be repaired and distributed to the troops. A letter was read from Mahomed Afzul Khan, from Turkistan, prohibiting the Dost from despatching troops towards Turkistan, as the ice was very dense on the road; that he (Mahomed Afzul Khan) had adopted measures for securing the post of Tukht-tabul, which the King of Bokhara had intended to attack; and that he was sanguine that the King of Bokhara would come to amicable terms with the Dost. This he perceived from the social manner in which the Vakeel of the King of Bokhara listened to the terms proposed, and the alacrity with which the Vakeel gave his assent. That it was rumoured in Turkistan that the King of Bokhara had encamped at a place called Kirkee, and intended to proceed to the banks of the Hamoo, and there await the arrival of his Vakeel; that the King of Bokhara had posted the three Russian generals in command of his artillery; that the Russian generals proposed to the King of Bokhara to have provisions stored up on the banks of the river, and that the King had accordingly ordered granaries to be erected in that place.

—*March 3.*—The Dost invited Sirdars Peer Mahomed Khan, Oosman Khan, and Golam Mahomed Khan, and remarked to them that he had learned from Turkistan that the King of Bokhara was inclined to come to terms, and that the King was also establishing granaries and storing provisions for his troops. Sirdar Oosman Khan replied that an agent had just arrived from Bokhara, from whom he had learned that the Kings of Bokhara, Persia, and Turkistan had combined together, and were bound down to assist each other in case of warlike operations; that the Czar of Russia had ceded two districts to the Persians. The Dost rejoined that since this has been the case it is the ultimate intention of the King of Bokhara to wage war, and that he would wait to see how Mahomed Afzul Khan would settle affairs. The Ameer also expressed his intention of proceeding to Turkistan as soon as the road was cleared of ice.—*Lahore Chronicle.*



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

##### PERIODS OF LEAVE TO COUNT AS SERVICE.

*Head Quarters, Camp Sealkote, March 5.*—Under instructions from Govt., the officers named below will be perm. to count as service the periods of leave entered against their names:—

Lieuts. J. R. Pearson, art., 15 mo.; G. B. Traill, art., 6 mo.; and F. P. Luard, 1st Bengal Eur. L.C., 18 mo.; Capt. O. Wilkinson, 4th Bengal Eur. L.C., 3 yrs.; and T. R. Snow, 4th Bengal Eur. L.C., 3 yrs.; Lieuts. A. H. Prinsep, 4th Bengal Eur. L.C., 15 mo.; S. Boulderson, 5th Bengal Eur. L.C., 18 mo.; E. A. C. Lambert, 1st E.B. fus., 18 mo.; E. S. Jackson, 12th N.I., 15 mo.; C. E. Bates, 36th N.I., 15 mo.; G. A. A. Baker, 60th N.I., 15 mo.; and C. Richardes, 63rd N.I., 18 mo.; Asst. surg. T. Anderson, M.D., 15 mo.; Brev. maj. L. Bridge, Madras art., 18 mo.; Lieut. C. Combe, 3rd Bombay cav., 18 mo.; and Lieut. col. H. Daly, C.B., 1st Bombay fus., 15 mo.

*Home Dept., Fort William, March 15.*—No. 531.—

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to permit Mr. R. H. Snell to resign the C.S. from May 1.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Sealkote, March 7.*—No. 819.

—H.E. the gov. gen. is pleased to app. the following officers of the Madras army to be jun. assistants in Mysore commission:—

Lieut. P. B. P. Gough, 2nd M.L.C. Mysore horse. Lieut. J. Puckle, 3rd P.L.I., exec. eng., Bangalore div.

Lieut. C. J. Pearse, 47th M.N.I.

Lieut. R. A. Cole, 31st L.L.I.

No. 825.—Asst. surg. H. W. Spry assumed med. chg. of Jodhpore legion and of detach. of Jodhpore Sikh horse, at Erinpoorah, March 23, 1859.

Asst. surg. W. Eddowes assumed med. charge of Jodhpore legion and detach. of Jodhpore Sikh horse, at Erinpoorah and outposts, from Asst. surg. Spry, May 28, 1859.

Capt. Mayne reassumed com. of Mayne's horse and charge of asst. political agency at Goona, on Jan. 27 last.

*Fort William, March 14.*—No. 807.—Asst. surg. G. Marr, 39th Madras N.I., is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Moulmein, dur. leave of Dr. Falconer.

Dr. Marr assumed med. charge of jail and general hospital and civil station of Moulmein from Surg. T. Whitelock on the 18th ult.

*March 16.*—No. 808.—The services of Lieut. M. Carthew, 26th Madras N.I., asst. commissr. of Tenneserim and Martaban provs., are replaced at disp. of the Govt. of Fort St. George, from date of his embarkation for Europe.

No. 809.—The Rev. J. R. Baldwin, chaplain of Lucknow, returned to India by steamer *Simla* on the 11th instant.

*Financial Dept., March 14.*—No. 17.—Appointment.—Mr. W. Waterfield to be one of the auditors of accounts of the administrator gen. of Bengal for remainder of the current year 1859-60, v. Mr. E. F. Harrison.

*Fort William, March 16.*—No. 47.—Transfer and Appt.—Lieut. J. P. Westmorland, engr., 2nd class asst. engr., is placed at disp. of Govt. of N.W. Provs. for employ. as instructor in surveying at Thomason College, Roorkee.

Lieut. J. P. Steel, engr., is app. a prob. asst. engr. in public works dep., and posted to Fort William, under the garrison engr., v. Lieut. Westmorland.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Sealkote, March 8.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to grant to Capt. W. G. Cumming, Bheel agent and political asst. agent, Gov. gen. at Bhopawur, leave from April 10 next, to Bombay, prep. to furl. to Eur.

Capt. R. Jenkins, 5th Eur. L.C., to offic. as Bheel agent and political asst. at Bhopawur.

H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to grant to Maj. A. R. Thornhill, first asst. to resident at Hyderabad, leave from 10th ultimo, to Bombay, prep. to Eur. on m.c.

Lieut. H. Fraser, second asst. to resident, is app. to offic. as first asst. dur. abs. of Maj. Thornhill.

Lieut. Fraser assumed charge of office of first asst. and superint. of the residency bazaars, and extra asst. in Thuggee and Dacoitee dept., fr. Maj. Thornhill on the 10th ult.

##### ENFORCEMENT OF PROMISSORY NOTES.

*Financial Dept., Fort William, March 20.*—The holders of Indian Govt. promissory notes, who may desire that the interest thereon should be made payable by bills issued in London, in conformity with



the provisions of the Notification, No. 61, issued from this department on Nov. 12, 1858, are hereby informed that from and after March 20, inst., the enforcement mentioned in para. 2 of the said notification will be charged, and that the following enforcement will be made in lieu thereof:—

“Interest, subject to deduction of Indian income tax, payable in London by draft on Calcutta (or Madras, as the case may be).”

The interest payable on Indian Govt. promissory notes already issued with coupons will be chargeable with duty under the proposed income-tax. For the better information of persons at a distance all coupons issued in future will bear a notice to this effect.

By order,

C. H. LUSHINGTON,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

#### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

No. 283.—H.M. has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be the cadets for the artillery, cavalry, and infantry, and an asst. surg. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the presy. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service, and the cadets of artillery, cavalry, and infantry are prom. to ranks of lieutenant, cornet, and ensign, respectively, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Artillery.—Mr. D. F. Huyshe, date of arrival at Fort William, March 11.

Cavalry.—Messrs. M. H. Court, ditto, March 7; and W. W. Bi-coe, ditto, March 11.

Infantry.—Messrs. H. T. Larkins, ditto, Feb. 12; and R. O. Vyvyan, ditto, March 11.

Medical Dep.—Mr. R. Gray, ditto, March 11.

No. 286 of 1860.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt. F. J. Sidebottom, 62nd N.I., and Lieut. F. D. Ogilvie, 46th N.I., date of arrival at Fort William, March 7.

Capt. R. C. Wroughton, 12th N.I., asst. commissary gen.; P. R. Hockin, 48th N.I., comdnt. 2nd Sikh irreg. cav.; G. W. Harding, 2nd Bombay N.I., comdnt. 2nd Sikh inf.; W. B. Peile, 38th N.I.; J. Smith, 51st N.I.; 2nd Capt. A. H. Heath, art., dept. of public works, Punjab; and 2nd Capt. M. M. Fitzgerald, art., doing duty with No. 2 horse light field battery, Punjab irreg. force; Lieuts. J. Grant, S. Matheson, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., and H. F. Bamford, 38th N.I., ditto, March 11.

Lieut. J. C. Millar, 29th N.I., cantonment joint mag. of Jullundur, date of arrival at Bombay, Feb. 9.

No. 287.—With reference to G.O., No. 16, H.M. has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a cadet for the engr. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at the presy. of Bengal; he is accordingly admitted into the service:—

Engineers.—Mr. L. C. Gordon, date of arrival at Fort William, March 11.

Fort William, March 15.—No. 279 of 1860.—The servs. of Lieut. J. P. Steel, corps of engr., are placed at disp. of public works dept.

March 16.—No. 280.—Capt. J. L. Nation, 57th N.I., comdnt. 9th Bengal pol. batt., was perm. to proc. to Ceylon and Madras, on m.c., and to be absent from Bengal on that acct. for 6 mo. from 24th ult., under new regs.

No. 282.—H.M. has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be cadets for the cav. and inf. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the presy. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service, and prom. to the rank of cornet and ensign respectively, leaving the date of their commissions for future adjustment.

Cavalry.—Mr. J. B. B. Dickson, date of arrival at Fort William, March 7.

Infantry.—Messrs. D. C. A. E. W. Samnells, T. R. Taylor, G. D. Reid, and J. N. Steel, ditto, March 7.

Mr. R. H. Salkeld, ditto, March 10.

No. 283.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave, on m.c.:—

Asst. surg. C. Smith, Madras med. dep., for 18 mo., under old regs.

Capt. and Brev. Lieut. col. J. L. Vaughan, 21st N.I., comdnt. 5th Punjab inf., for 8 mo., under new regs.

Maj. K. Young, c.n., 50th N.I., judge adv. gen., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 284.—The leave to Bombay, prep. to m.c. to Eur., granted to Lieut. J. J. Russell, 46th N.I., in G.O., No. 1,551 of Nov. 18, 1859, is canc. at his own request.

Military Dept., Fort William, March 15.—No. 277.—The undermentioned officers reported their return from England:—

Lieut. col. H. Vetch, 51th N.I., Lieut. col. R. Warburton, art., Maj. F. Johnston, 62nd N.I., Capt. C. B. G. Bacon, 3rd Eur. reg.; Lieut. and brev. capt. C. C. Johnson, 33rd N.I., Dep. asst. qmr. gen. of army, and Asst. surg. M. J. Grant, med. dept., civil, Tipperah, date of arr. at Fort William, March 7.

No. 278.—The undermentioned gentleman to be a cadet for engr. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at the presy. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the serv.:

Engineers.—Mr. J. P. Steel, date of arr. at Fort William, March 7.

#### POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS. ALTERATION OF DATE.

Home Department, Fort William, March 16.—In modification of the notification, No. 492, dated the 9th inst., the President in Council, with a view to obviate the inconvenience which it has been represented will arise from the enforcement on so early a date as May 1 next (see Bengal G.O. in *J. Mail* April 20) of the provision respecting prepayment of postage on newspapers, pamphlets, and other printed papers, is pleased to order that so much of the notification as relates to prepayment of the postage on newspapers, pamphlets, and other printed papers, shall not take effect until Jan. 1 next.

March 19.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to replace the serv. of Mr. R. M. Bird at disposal of the mil. dept.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct the following additions to be made to Lists Nos. I. and II., published under date Sept. 29, 1854, of parties authorised to send by post without actual payment of postage all letters, packets, or parcels, bona fide and exclusively on the public service:—

List No. I.—The consulting engr. for the Madras Irrigation Company, and the asst. superint. gen. of irrigation in the N.W.P.

List No. II.—The accountant to the superint. gen. of irrigation in the N.W.P.; to all canal officers in the div. of the pres. to which he belongs.

Mr. R. B. Chapman, c.s., is permitted to proc. to Eur. on furl. for 3 years, from date of embarkation, and has prep. leave of 1 mo. from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. S. S. Hogg, c.s., is permitted to proc. to Eur. on furl. for 1 year, from date of embarkation.

Mil. Dept., Fort William, March 17.—No. 288.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave on m.c.:—Capt. E. Campbell, 3rd Bombay Eur. regt., cantonment jt. mag., Morar, Gwalior, for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 289.—Capt. E. R. Wiggins, 75th L.I., who was allowed furl. in G.O. No. 87, Jan. 24, 1860, is permitted to proc. hence to Eur., instead of fr. Bombay, as previously notified.

March 19.—No. 293.—The serv. of Asst. surg. N. J. Grant, civil, Tipperah, are replaced at disp. of C. in C. at that officer's own request.

No. 294.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on furl.:—Lieut. H. J. Allan, 9th N.I., for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 295.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave, m.c.:—Lieut. G. Queen, 43rd N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 298.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe:—

Lieut. A. McNeill, corps of engr., 2nd class asst. engr., dep. pub. works, for 1 year, without pay.

March 20.—No. 299.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave, m.c.:—

Capt. W. P. Waddy, art., for 15 mos., new regs.

No. 302.—The following order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 24.—No. 121.—Granting leave to Eur., on m.c., to Surg. W. H. Bradley, att. to 2nd cav., Hyderabad cont., for 15 mos., under new rules.

No. 303.—The following order, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 13.—No. 40.—Directing Asst. surg. Burn, do. du. 4th cav., Hyderabad cont., to do duty with 2nd cav. Hyderabad cont., dur. abs. of Surg. Bradley on leave.

No. 304.—Capt. P. F. Gardiner, 29th N.I., com. 10th Punjab inf., has leave from April 1 to June 1 next, to Bombay, to proc. thence to Eur. on furl. for 6 mos., under new regs.

No. 305.—The prep. leave to Bombay granted to Capt. W. P. Waddy, art., No. 101, is cancelled, that officer being permitted to proc. to Eur. via this pres.

No. 306.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl.:—

Brev. maj. F. R. Maunsell, engr., comdnt. of sappers and miners, for 6 mo., under new regs.

Capt. A. Cadell, corps of engr., for 2 years, under new regs.

Capt. F. M. Martin, 52nd N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

Lieut. C. M. Longmore, 33rd N.I., for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 307.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. J. H. Blunt, 49th N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Asst. surg. O. Byrne, med. dept., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 308.—The following officers are prom. to the rank of capt. by brev. from the date specified:—

Lieut. E. G. Higgins, 4th Eur. regt.; Lieut. F. K. Bacon, 22nd N.I.; and Lieut. H. J. Allan, 9th N.I., March 19.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Appointments, March 2.—Mr. G. A. C. Plowden, to offic. as salt agent of Hidgellee.

March 9.—Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt to be a member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bancoorah.

Mr. J. B. Pratt to be a member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Dinagore.

March 18.—Mr. T. B. Mactier to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Sylhet. This cancels the app. of Mr. E. J. Richardson.

March 14.—The services of Asst. surg. N. J. Grant are placed at disposal of Govt. of India in military department.

March 10.—Mr. H. Beveridge, in charge of sub-div. of Kishoregunge, is vested with powers described in Act X. of 1854, in Mymensing.

March 14.—Mr. C. F. Harvey to be secy. to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Furreedpore.

Leave of absence.—March 12.—Mr. W. O'Reilly, dep. magist. and dep. collector of Sewan, for 1 mo.

Capt. H. Dixon, exec. engr., Mahanuddy div., has leave for 3 months.

#### NEW SUB-DIVISION—MYMENSING.

Feb. 10.—The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to sanction the formation of a sub-division in the district of Mymensing, to be called the sub-division of Kishoregunge, and composed of the following Thannahs, with its head quarters at Kishoregunge, viz:—

Bazitpore; Nicklee; Guffergaon.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

Camp Poorunpore Nughah, March 1.—No. 415a.—Mr. H. B. Webster, c.s., having reported his return from England, is posted to the district of Muttra, in the Agra div., where he will exercise the full powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll.

Camp Moradabad, March 5.—No. 433a.—Asst. surg. G. F. Wheatley, of the Bombay army, to be civ. asst. surg. of Lullutpore.

No. 441a.—Asst. surg. H. Webster, of the Madras army, to be civil asst. surg. of Seonee.

March 7.—No. 445a.—Mr. G. W. Colledge received charge of the office of mag. and coll. of Boolundshahur from Mr. C. Currie, on Nov. 22 last, and offic. in that capacity until Jan. 2.

Military Dept., Camp Poorunpore Nughah, March 1.—No. 188a.—The serv. of Lieut. A. Pullan, 36th Bengal N.I., and adjt. of Gorkuckpoor Sikh police corps, are, at his own request, replaced at disposal of the gov. of India in the mil. dept.

Camp Gunesch Ghat, March 8.—No. 212a.—Mr. R. Knyvett is app. to offic. as adjt., on probation, of the Seonee district batt., dur. abs. of Mr. W. Braybrooke, or until further orders.

Mil. Dept., Camp Bijnore, Feb. 28.—Lieut. S. S. Sutherland, offic. comdnt. of Nursingpoor dist. mil. police, is app. to be comdnt. of batt., with effect fr. Feb. 12, v. Lieut. F. N. Miles.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

Gen. Dept., Feb. 21.—No. 479.—Leave of Absence:—Mr. J. Kitchen, extra asst. comsnr., Goorgaon, has 6 mo.'s leave.

Public Works Dept., March 9.—No. 444.—Mr. H. Garbett, offic. exec. engr., 2nd div., Baree Doab canal, for 1 mo., from April 1.

Mr. Penn will continue att. to the Lein district.

Gen. Dept., March 10.—No. 654.—Asst. surg. O. Grant, 2nd Bengal fus., is app. to med. ch. of civil station of Jhujiur, in add. to his other duties.

March 12.—No. 663.—Leave of absence:—Mr. F. E. Moore, extra asst. comsnr., Hooshearpoor, has leave for 1 mo.

March 14.—No. 692.—Transfer:—Capt. G. M. Battye, asst. comsnr., from Rawul Pindee to Ferozepoor dist.

Pub. Works Dept., March 14.—No. 485.—The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to sanction the following transfers and postings, subject to the confirmation of the supreme Govt.:—

Lieut. Browne, Bombay engr., offic. exec. eng. Kohat div., to be exec. eng. W.S. div., public works.

Mr. C. J. Campbell, exec. eng. 3rd cl., to be exec. eng. of Delhi div.

Capt. W. S. Oliphant, exec. eng. 3rd cl., to offic. as exec. eng. of Kohat div.

March 13.—No. 469.70.—Capt. J. Fulton, exec. eng. 1st div. Baree Doab canal, to be exec. eng. 2nd div. Baree Doab canal.

Maj. H. W. Gulliver, exec. eng. 2nd div. Baree Doab canal, to be transf. as exec. eng. 1st div. Baree Doab canal, and to continue to offic. as superint. of the Baree Doab canal.

Mr. H. Garbett, offic. exec. eng. 2nd div. Baree Doab canal, to be offic. exec. eng. 3rd div. Baree Doab canal.

Gen. Dept., March 14.—No. 689.—Appointment:—Rev. J. J. Carshore, D.D., chapl. of Jhelum and Murree, to be chapl. of Umritsir fr. April 1.

Lahore, March 12.—No. 101.—Leave of absence:—Maj. H. Boisaragon, comdnt. 25th Punjab inf., or Huzara Goorkha batt., has leave for 2 mo. to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., under new rules.

March 14.—No. 103.—The Dera Ismail Khan station order, dated Feb. 23, by Capt. C. B. Basden, comg., directing Asst. surg. H. Bicknell, H.M.'s 81st foot, to afford med. aid to No. 8 Punjab batty. and 6th Punjab inf., in room of Asst. surg. T. McSheehy,

proc. on duty with a detach. of H.M.'s 7th fus., is confirmed as a temp. arrangement.

No. 104.—The Murdan station ord., dated Feb. 12, by Lieut. col. H. B. Lumsden, comdg., directing Asst. surg. J. E. Tuson, corps of guides, to receive med. ch. of civil dispensary and estab. at the station, with effect fr. Jan. 1, 1860, the date he relieved Asst. surg. H. W. Bellew, is confirmed.

No. 105.—The Kohat station ord., dated Feb. 14, by Maj. F. W. Lambert, comdg., directing Asst. surg. A. Garden to afford med. aid to 1st Punjab inf., is confirmed.

No. 110.—The brigade ord., dated Feb. 28, by Brig. gen. N. Chamberlain, comdg. Punjab irreg. force, transferring Lieut. E. C. Codrington, doing du. officer 4th Sikh inf., to the Huzara Goorkha batt., v. Lieut. H. M. Pratt, proc. on serv. to China, is confirmed.

Dated Feb. 29.—Punjab Irreg. Force.—Lieut. H. S. Jarrett, extra doing du. officer with 3rd Punjab cav., to be permanent doing du. officer to the regt., v. Lieut. J. P. Burton, to Eur. on m.c. for 3 years.

Gen. Dept., March 6.—No. 607.—Leave of absence:—Ens. Braide, schoolmaster, Bengal normal school, has leave for 3 mo., m.c., fr. date of his availing himself thereof.

No. 603.—Lieut. T. F. Forster, asst. comsgr., received charge of the Mozuff. dist., as a temp. arrangement, on Feb. 21, v. Capt. Maxwell.

Lahore, March 7.—No. 97.—Appointment:—Lieut. J. W. Orchard, offic. 2nd in com. 3rd Punjab inf., to offic. as capt. of police, Dera Ismail Khan, in room of Capt. H. Hayley.

No. 98.—1st Punjab Inf.—Capt. C. P. Keyes, comdt. 6th Punjab inf., to offic. as comdt., consequent on leave of Maj. Lambert.

6th Punjab Inf.—Capt. J. P. W. Campbell, 2nd in com. 2nd Sikh inf., and offic. comdt. 2nd Punjab inf., to act as comdt., v. Capt. Keyes.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Camp Lahore, Feb. 21.—Lieut. col. J. Metcalfe, 4th Eur. regt., is app. to act as A. de C. on the personal staff of the C. in C. in India, in add. to his other duties, with effect from the 20th ult.

The leave to Maj. R. H. Sale, gen. staff, in G.O. of 17th Dec. last, is to be held to commence from the 1st inst., instead of the date therein specified.

Capt. J. T. Watson, of the late 12th N.I., is app. to do gen. du. at Meerut.

The servs. of Ens. W. H. Beckett, on the gen. list (inf.), are placed at disp. of the public works dept.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following med. appts., and to direct the officers appld. to join the regts. to which they stand posted, with the utmost expedition:—

1st Sikh Irreg. Cav.—Surg. R. W. Macaulay, to med. ch. and Asst. surg. F. Parsons.

Fane's Horse.—Asst. surg. E. Wallis.

8th Punjab Inf.—Asst. surg. J. Reid.

11th Punjab Inf.—Asst. surg. H. W. Robinson, to med. ch., v. Asst. surg. R. C. Chandra, and Asst. surg. C. Cameron.

15th Punjab Inf.—Asst. surg. Thornblow, 1st Sikh irreg. cav.

19th Punjab Inf.—Asst. surg. P. Cullen.

Regt. of Lucknow.—Asst. surg. J. Fleming.

Regt. of Loodianah.—Asst. surg. J. Newton.

Peshawar div. order dated 8th inst., directing Asst. surg. A. M. Verchere, arr. with a detach. of recruits, to assume med. ch. of 14th Punjab inf., in room of Asst. surg. J. L. Stewart; and Asst. surg. R. Brown to do du. in Peshawar art. div. hospital.

Peshawar div. order dated 10th inst., appg. Asst. surg. J. R. Johnson to do du. with 5th Eur. L.C.

Banda station order dated 10th inst., appg. Lieut. and adj. C. E. Bates, 22nd Punjab inf., to act as station staff, on dep. of H.M.'s 97th regt.

#### AMALGAMATION OF LEVIES.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Lahore, Feb. 20.—Under instructions from govt., the C. in C. is pleased to direct the amalgamation of the Allypuri and Bijnore levies, from the date of receipt of this order at the Hd. Qrs. of the levies referred to.

The corps will hereafter be designated the "Allypuri Levy," and its establishment will be gradually reduced to the scale fixed by G.G.O. No. 844 of the 13th June, 1859.

With reference to the above order, the C. in C. is pleased to make the following appts., with effect from the date of amalgamation of the two levies:—

Allypuri Levy.—Capt. E. Hall, late 52nd N.I., to be comdt.

Lieut. F. Gellie, late 9th N.I., to be 2nd in com.

Lieut. H. Thompson, H.M.'s 19th foot, to be adj.

With reference to G.O. of 3rd inst., Capt. C. Harris, late 27th N.I., acting comdt. of the Bijnore levy, is appd. to com. of Punjab inf. depot batt. at Meerut, to join.

Brev. maj. G. S. Young, 80th foot, now offic. dep. asst. adj. gen., Oude div., is appld. to offic. as maj. of brig. at Cawnpore, in room of Maj. J. Maycock.

The servs. of Capt. A. T. Armstrong are placed at the disp. of the lieut. gov. of the N.W. Provs., in view to app. as A. de C. on his honour's personal staff.

#### REMOVAL OF THE DEPOT OF 1ST SIKH CAVALRY.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Lahore, Feb. 21.—In continuation of G. O. of 3rd inst., the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the depot of 1st Sikh cavalry shall be removed to Lahore, and placed under the orders of the officer commanding the depot battalion ordered to be formed at that place in para. 2 of the above quoted order.

H.E. further desires that the rules published in para. 5 of the said order shall be considered applicable to the depot of Major Probyn's regt.

Lieut. W. L. Louis, 42nd N.I., do. du. with 3rd irreg. cav., is remanded to his own corps.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Shahdera, Feb. 22.—The leave to Capt. W. H. Hawes, 63rd N.I., in G.O. of 30th ult., is cancelled.

#### Appointments:—

1st European Light Cav.—Lieut. (vet. estab.) W. Kelly, riding master, to act as qrmr., v. Capt. M. Clarke.

Riding master W. Langdale to act as riding master, v. Lieut. Kelly.

Lieut. F. K. Bacon, late 22nd N.I., is directed to do gen. duty at Allahabad.

Asst. surg. C. P. Costello, of med. dept., passed presc. colloq. exam. on 7th inst.

The following presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 4th inst.—Directing Capt. C. L. Montgomery, 65th N.I., recently returned from furl., to do duty with Eur. recruit depot at Barrackpore till arrival of his regt. from China.

Dated 6th idem.—Directing Capt. W. Forbes, late 27th N.I., to return to Benares, for general duty there, his servs. not being required with the Eur. recruit depot at Barrackpore.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Moreedkee, Feb. 23.—Lieut. J. Morland, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., is app. to act as adjt. of that regt.

Nowgong station order, dated 23rd ult., directing Asst. surg. J. Inkson, H.M.'s 80th regt., to assu. med. ch. of the left wing 22nd Punjab inf.

By Lieut. col. J. Macdonald, com. 73rd N.I., dated 25th ult., app. Lieut. H. C. P. Rice to act as adjt. to the left wing during its separation from regimental head qrs.

Sealkote station order, dated 26th ult., directing Surg. M. McN. Rind, 1st tr. 3rd brig. horse art., to afford med. aid to detach. 59th N.I., arrived from Umritsir.

Attock garrison order, dated 30th ult., directing Garr. Asst. surg. A. K. Reed to afford med. aid to the crew of H.M.'s gunboat Fox, fr. 6th idem.

Presy. div. order, dated 31st ult., app. Lieut. G. H. Hale, late 57th N.I., do. du. with recruit depot at Barrackpore, to act as interp. to H.M.'s 53rd regt., in room of Ens. H. H. Birch, rem.

Pres. div. order, dated 1st inst., directing Asst. surg. C. Cameron and W. J. Reid, recently arr. from England, to do du. in gen. hospital.

Cawnpore div. order, dated 4th inst., directing the following medical arrangement:—

Asst. surg. M. H. Lackersteen, arr. at Allahabad from presy., to proc. to Cawnpore, and assu. med. ch. of Fane's horse.

By Capt. G. S. Twynam, comdg. at Jounpore, dated 5th inst., directing Civil Asst. surg. C. T. Paske to afford med. aid to detach. of H.M.'s 13th lt. inf. at that station.

Sealkote station order, dated 7th ult., appg. Lieut. F. Wheeler, of the late 39th N.I., to be station interp.

#### Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. col. J. G. A. Rice, comdg. 4th European regt., dated 26th ult., appg. Lieut. E. G. Higgins to act as adjt., v. Ens. A. H. F. Campbell, res.

By Brev. col. R. T. Sandeman, comdg. the 33rd N.I., dated 1st inst., appg. Lieut. J. Stevenson to act as adjt.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Kamokee, Feb. 25.—The undermentioned officers were declared by the board of examiners at Fort William, on 6th inst., to have acquired competent knowledge of Hindoostanee:—

Lieuts. O. I. Chalmers, 4th Bengal European regt., and F. A. Bertie, late 74th N.I.; Ens. R. M. B. Thomas, late 46th N.I.

The Futtehghur station ord., dated Dec. 20 last, directing Asst. surg. R. K. Buckell, of the Futtehghur levy, to proc. in med. ch. of the sick of Major Austin's batt., as far as Cawnpore, returning to Futtehghur without delay, at the public expense, is, with the sanction of govt., confirmed.

#### Orders confirmed:—

Lullupore station ord., dated 10th ult., appg. Lieut. R. B. McEwen, 92nd highlanders, to act as station staff, in add. to his other du., v. Lieut. E. S. Tritton.

Attock garrison ord., dated 8th inst., directing Garrison asst. surg. A. K. Reed to afford med. aid to two comps. of 24th Punjab inf., placed at disposal of the asst. engr. as a working party.

By Brigd. M. Smith, comdg. in Fort William, dated 8th inst., directing Asst. surg. H. J. Beach, of H.M.'s str. *Coromandel*, to assu. med. ch. of a detach. of Madras troops proc. to their own pres. in the said vessel.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Goojanwalla, Feb. 26.—The 2nd

class barrack mastership of Banda, Nowgong, and Nagode is abolished; and these stations are added to the ch. of the barrack mr. at Saugor.

Ens. G. H. Fulford, H.M.'s 97th regt., at present acting in the 2nd class at Banda, is app. 1st class barrack mr. of the Saugor district, v. Capt. Pulley, 50th Madras N.I. permitted to res.

#### Pres. div. orders confirmed:—

Dated 1st inst.—Directing Capt. T. C. Anderson, late 12th N.I., to do du. with European recruit depot at Barrackpore.

Allypuri garrison ord., dated Dec. 12 last, directing Civil Asst. surg. C. Kilkelly to assu. med. ch. of detach. of the Meerut levy, in add. to his other du., with effect from 9th idem.

Nowgong station ord., dated 18th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. Inkson, of H.M.'s 80th regt., to assu. med. ch. of the detach. No. 7 lt. field batt., Bengal art.

Feb. 27.—Brev. col. E. A. Cumberlege, late 40th N.I., is permitted to remain at Calcutta, on leave.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on the 8th inst.:—

Lieuts. C. E. Delafosse and A. E. L. Kaye, Bengal art.

#### Orders confirmed:—

Baraich station order, dated 3rd ult., appg. Lieut. W. H. J. Lance, 2nd in com. of the Moradabad levy, to act as station staff, v. Lieut. S. J. Browne.

By Maj. H. M. Garstin, comdg. the Arracan batt., dated 12th ult., directing Capt. T. C. Hamilton (new prom.) to continue to offic. as 2nd in com. of the batt., and perform the duties of adjt., dur. abs. on leave of Lieut. F. H. Conolly.

By Capt. G. D. D. Cleveland, comdg. Moradabad levy, dated 20th ult., directing Asst. surg. E. C. Bensley to take med. ch. of civil station and police at Baraich, in add. to his other duties, with effect fr. 18th idem.

Oude div. ord., dated 27th ult., directing Lieut. D. T. H. Sampson, late 20th N.I., do. du. with H.M.'s 34th regt., to do du. with 1st regt. Hodson's horse.

Delhi garr. ord., dated 27th ult., directing Surg. R. H. Oakley to receive med. ch. of the 13th Punjab inf. from Asst. surg. C. O. Duicell, and Asst. surg. G. Grant, 2nd Euro. Bengal fus., to afford med. aid to 4th Sikh irreg. cav., in add. to his other duties, in room of Surg. Oakley.

Delhi garr. ord., dated 1st inst., directing Surg. R. H. Oakley, 13th Punjab inf., to receive med. ch. of the art. div. and garr. hospital, in add. to his other duties, from Surg. C. Harland, 2nd Euro. Bengal fus.

By Brigd. F. Wheeler, comdg. at Saugor, dated the 11th inst., directing all reports of the station to be made to Brev. col. W. H. Jamieson, late 52nd N.I., dur. his own abs. on duty at Dumoh.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Dusk, Feb. 28.—In continuation of G. O. 17th inst., Lieut. H. Morton, 5th Eur. regt., who was app. to offic. as adjt. of the Shahjehanpore levy by G. O. Aug. 3, 1858, is confirmed in his app.

Lieut. Morton will cont. to act as 2nd in com., and Brev. Capt. F. E. Laing as adjt. of Shahjehanpore levy.

#### Orders confirmed:—

Fyzabad station order, dated 26th ult., app. Lieut. M. Proctor, cantonment jt. mag. at the station, to charge of Sudder Bazar also, with effect from May 16, 1859.

Dinapore station order, dated 2nd inst., directing Lieut. col. J. DeW. C. J. Moir, late 28th N.I., to continue to do gen. duty at station on final disposal of details of native corps lately under his command.

Nynece Tal station order, dated 3rd inst., directing civil Asst. surg. J. M. Cunningham to take med. ch. of detach. Keemaon batt., with effect fr. 24th ult.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Sealkote, March 3.—Orders confirmed:—

Nowgong station order, dated Dec. 30 last, app. Lieut. C. W. Cragg, actg. adjt. 4th irreg. cav., to ch. of military treasure chest, in room of Capt. Morris.

Presy. division order, dated Jan. 10, directing Lieut. A. Andrew, late 27th N.I., to proc. by steam to Assam, and do du. with 2nd Assam lt. inf. batt.

Presy. division order, dated Jan. 29, app. Lieuts. H. Phillips and C. W. Campbell, late 40th and 10th N.I. respectively, to do du. with recruit depot at Barrackpore.

By Maj. W. H. Ryves, com. 18th irreg. cav., dated 17th ult., placing (temp.) Capt. G. J. D. Hay, 2nd in com., in charge of adjt.'s office, in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. J. S. Hand.

Presy. division order, dated Jan. 12, directing Lt. C. A. Munro, late 25th N.I., to do du. with Arracan batt., and to join lt. qrs. of batt. at Akyab.

Jubbulpore station order, dated Dec. 31, directing Asst. surg. W. A. Smith, Madras estab., to assu. med. ch. ld. qrs. 17th Punjab inf. and a troop of 2nd Sikh cav., arr. at the station.

Oude division order, dated Jan. 13 last, app. Asst. surg. H. S. Smith, 3rd comp. 1st batt. art., to med. ch. of the division and brigade staff, in add. to his other duties, in room of Asst. surg. G. S. Sutherland, who has left Lucknow.

Nagode station order, dated Jan. 27, directing Asst. surg. W. J. Thomson, in med. ch. of No. 7 horse field batt. and 1st comp. 1st batt. art., to afford med. aid

to Alexander's horse, the late Bijour levy, and a detach. of 17th Punjab inf.

Jubbulpore station order, dated 1st ult., directing Asst. surg. S. T. Heard, F. tr. Madras horse art., to afford med. aid to 17th Punjab inf., in add. to his other duties, in room of Asst. surg. W. A. Smith.

Leave of absence:—

Late 28th N.I.—Brev. col. E. R. Mainwaring, from March 31 to Sept. 30, to v. Darjeeling.

Late 56th N.I.—Lieut. H. S. Ruxton, offic. 2nd in com. 13th P.I., from Feb. 20 to Aug. 20, to Calcutta.

March 7.—The appt. of Capt. A. Irvine, late 24th N.I., to do du. with regt. of Lucknow, in G.O. of 9th ult., is cancl., and he is directed to pro. and do gen. du. at Benares.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following med. appts., and to direct that the officers concerned will join without delay:—

Surg. J. H. Jones, Loyal Poorbeah regt., to med. ch. of Peshawur art. div., in room of Surg. J. Campbell.

Surg. W. Shillito, to med. ch. of Loyal Poorbeah regt., v. Surg. Jones.

Surg. R. J. Atkinson is appt. to med. ch. of 4th Eur. L.C., in room of Surg. H. Irwin.

The appt. of Lieut. A. Vallings, late 41st N.I., to do du. with 18th Punjab inf., in G.O. of Jan. 27 last, is cancl., and he will continue attached to H.M.'s 6th regt.

The undermentioned officers passed prescribed colloquial examination on 15th ult.:—

Ens. C. N. Hodson and F. H. B. Marsh, gen. list (inf.).

The following ords. issued by Brig. M. Smith, comdng. in Fort William, directing the following young officers on the gen. list to do du. with the corps specified opposite their names are confirmed:—

Dated 16th ult.—Ens. E. P. Mainwaring, W. Hopkinson, with the 6th Bengal Eur. inf., instead of with H.M.'s 5th fus. Ens. F. H. Williams, H.M.'s 35th regt.; T. H. T. Drake, H.M.'s 90th regt.; A. D. Ellis and H. E. Elliot, H.M.'s 48th regt.; A. R. Wilkinson, H.M.'s 6th regt.; G. C. de Lantour, H.M.'s 77th regt. Ens. E. A. Vine, H.M.'s 90th regt.; A. T. Davis, 4th Eur. regt.

Orders confirmed:—

By Maj. P. W. Luard, comdng. at Jubbulpore, dated 4th and 23rd Jan. last, apptg. Capt. C. Gib and C. G. Southby, both of 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to be station staff, the former in room of Capt. C. W. Browne, of the Madras rifles, and the latter in that of Capt. Gib, in add. to his regt. duties.

Benares station ord., dated 30th Jan. last, directing the undermentioned officers on the gen. list, to do du. with H.M.'s 6th foot, pending the arr. of which corps they will be att. to the 20th Punjab inf.:—

Ens. D. J. Stewart, E. G. Newnham, and F. Twed-dell.

Jhelum station ord., dated 8th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. E. T. Aitchison to afford med. aid to a detach. 81st foot, in add. to his other duties.

Pres. div. ord., dated 8th ult., directing the undermentioned young officers to do du. with H.M.'s 8th regt.:—

Ens. R. M. B. Thomas, late 46th N.I.

Ens. H. F. Leighton, gen. list.

Dinapore station ord., dated 11th ult., transferring Asst. surg. F. W. A. DeFabeck from H.M.'s 19th to 5th Bengal Eur. regt.

Pres. div. ord., dated 11th inst., apptg. Lieut. B. R. Chambers, late 13th N.I., returned fr. furl., to do du. with Eur. recruit depot at Barrackpore.

Rawul Pindee ord., directing Asst. surg. G. V. Currie, 18th irreg. cav., to afford med. aid to art. div. and station staff, in add. to his other du., dur. abs. of Browne, with effect fr. 10th idem.

Art. reg. ords., dated 11th and 13th inst., the former directing Lieut. J. B. Cottam, 1st co. 6th batt., to pro. and join the Eurasian co. of art. at Agra; and the latter apptg. Lieut. E. H. H. Elliott, 2nd co. 4th batt., to do du. with 4th tr. 1st brig.

Lieut. H. B. Webster, 4th Eur. L.C., now at Pres., is directed to join the depot at Barrackpore, in view to pro. up country with cav. recruits.

The foll. med. officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on 11th ult.:—Asst. surgs. J. Read, P. Cullen, and C. Cameron.

Unatt. Ens. J. Bray, do. du. with art. at Jullundur, is app. 1st cl. barrack mr. of Fyzabad and Sultanpore, in room of Conductor E. Skiddy.

Orders confirmed:—

Rae Bareilly station ord., dated 26th ult., directing Asst. surg. D. W. Lawlor, H.M.'s 38th regt., to resume med. ch. of left wing 9th Punjab inf., v. Asst. surg. J. H. Lewis.

Saugor dist. ord., dated 31st ult., apptg. Asst. surg. J. Brake, 2nd Sikh irreg. cav., to med. ch. of brigade staff, in room of Civil Asst. surg. W. R. Rice.

Lahore div. ord., dated 3rd inst., apptg. Lieut. A. W. C. Read, H.M.'s 51st L.I., to offic. as A.D.C. to Maj. gen. C. A. Windham, with effect fr. 30th ult.

Cawnpore div. ord., dated 3rd inst., directing Civil surg. J. N. Tresidder to afford med. aid to Fane's horse fr. 14th ult.

Landour station ord., dated 4th inst., apptg. Capt. J. S. Thompson, H.M.'s 54th regt., do. du. at depot, to

office as station staff (temp.), in room of Capt. J. A. Angelo.

By Brig. M. Smith, comg. in Fort William, dated 9th inst., directing the underment. officers on the general list to pro. and do du. with the corps specified opposite their respective names:—

Ensigns E. P. Mainwaring and W. Hopkinson, H.M.'s 5th fus.; G. Angus, 5th foot; F. A. Darley, 88th foot; E. R. Ives, 2nd Eur. Ben. fus.; W. B. Aislabie, 48th foot; A. J. T. Welchman, 1st Eur. Ben. fus.

Allahabad brigade orders, dated 13th and 15th inst., the former attaching Ensigns F. W. Chatterton and F. E. Hastings, general list, to H.M.'s 48th regt.; and the latter, Ens. E. C. Davidson, general list, to H.M.'s 75th regt.

Peshawur division order, dated Feb. 14, directing Asst. surg. A. M. Verchere to pro. to Kohat and afford med. aid to 1st Punjab inf., rel. Asst. surg. J. L. Stewart, who will return to Peshawur; also app. Asst. surg. R. Brown to rec. med. ch. of 14th Punjab inf., on departure of Asst. surg. Verchere.

Dinapore station order, dated Feb. 14, directing Asst. surg. F. W. A. DeFabeck to pro. without delay to Segowlie, and assu. med. ch. of the 3rd Sikh irreg. cav., v. Asst. surg. L. F. Dickson, pro. on m.c.; also app. Surg. S. H. Batson to med. ch. of Mynpoorie levy, in add. to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. De Fabeck.

Allahabad brigade order, dated Feb. 17, attaching Lieut. F. K. Bacon, late 22nd N.I., to H.M.'s 75th regt., and app. him to act as interp. to the corps.

Leave of absence:—

Bhaughpore 11th Rangers.—Brev. lieut. col. A. H. Duncan, comdt., from April 1 to April 24, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., under new rules.

Brev. col. J. Fordyce, Bengal art., app. brigdr. on estab., is posted to Allahabad.

With the concurrence of govt., the C. in C. directs that the following officers of the 1st batt., H.M.'s 8th regt., may be relieved from their present duties, in view to rejoining their regt., under orders to return to England:—

Brev. maj. E. G. Daniel, offic. dep. judge adv. gen. Gwalior div.

Capt. T. G. Souter, late comdmt. of the Towana horse.

The Hazareebaugh station ord., dated Dec. 27, apptg. Lieut. G. J. Pasley, station staff officer, to the charge of two guns of Madras art., with the sanction of govt., confirmed, as a temp. measure.

The following Lahore brig. orders are confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 30 and 4th ult.—The former apptg. Capt. A. V. Dumbleton, of the 3rd Eur. lt. cav., to the temp. ch. of the Punjab infantry depot at Meeran Meer; and the latter directing Asst. surg. G. C. Ches-naye to afford med. aid to depot, in add. to their other duties.

Dated 10th ult.—Directing Asst. surg. G. C. Ches-naye to resume his duties with 2nd brig. horse art.

Orders confirmed:—

By Brev. maj. H. L. Bird, late 48th N.I., com. a detach. of recruits proc. to the Upper Provinces, dated Dec. 8 last, directing Capt. G. C. Lambert, of 1st Eur. Ben. fus., to take ch. of recruits of 1st and 2nd Bengal fus., and 3rd, 4th, and 5th regts. Bengal Eur. inf., in progress to join their respective regts.

Moradabad station order, dated Jan. 24, directing Staff Asst. surg. J. W. Loughheed to afford med. aid to 2nd Sikh inf.

The undermentioned officers passed presc. colloq. examination on 16th ult.:—

Lieuts. G. A. P. Arbuthnot, V. J. Hodson, and G. T. Halliday, 4th Eur. L.C.

Lieuts. R. H. Dyas and C. L. Money, 4th Eur. regt.

Ensigns W. P. Onslow, late 11th N.I., and C. J. Farquharson, late 48th N.I.

Lieut. J. H. Blunt, late 49th N.I.

Ens. F. G. Hearn, gen. list (inf.).

Vet. surg. H. Dawson, 4th Eur. L.C.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adj. gen's office, Simla, Feb. 25.—The following exchange of battalions is sanctioned, subject to approval by H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C.:—

7th Foot.—Capt. H. Plummer, from 2nd to 1st battalion.

7th Foot.—Capt. W. J. Coope, from 1st to 2nd battalion.

The leave to Capt. C. H. Levinge, 93rd foot, dated Feb. 2nd, is to Deyrah and the hills north of it.

Capt. Williams, H.M.'s 28th regt., arrived from Bombay in charge of drafts of volunteers (119) for corps serving in China, will proceed on with the drafts under the orders of Maj. Gen. Sir R. Napier, returning to Bombay under orders from the officer comdng. the forces in China.

Orders confirmed:—

By H. E. Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Somerset, granting leave to Ens. B. W. Faulkner, 95th foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Surg. Maj. J. G. Inglis, 64th Regt., will assume superintendence of medical dept. of H.M.'s serv. from the date of Deputy Insp. Gen. C. Whyte's embarka-

tion for England, and repair to hd. qrs. for that purpose.

Dr. Inglis, on leaving Kurrachee, will transf. the medical charge of 64th Regt. to Dr. Jones, staff surg. temp., in add. to that of the Kurrachee depot.

Dr. Fraser, staff surg. Bombay depot, will, in add. to his other duties, take charge of the office, and conduct the correspondence of the deputy insp. gen. until Dr. Inglis' arrival.

By the officer comdng. 87th foot, dated 12th Feb., directing Asst. surg. P. B. Smith to ass. med. charge of the corps from 3rd to 10th inst., vice Stewart.

By the brigdr. comdng. at Delhi, dated Feb. 17, directing Asst. surg. Williams, 88th foot, to pro. to Allyghur by dak, where his servs. are urgently required.

Dated Feb. 3.—Directing Asst. surg. Knipe, 88th foot, to pro. and do du. with 87th fus. as far as Allyghur.

By the brigdr. comdng. at Dinapore, dated Feb. 5, directing Ens. Traill, instructor of musketry, 19th foot, to pro. from Dinapore to Dacca.

Asst. surg. Ashton, H.M.'s 53rd regt., will pro. immediately to Chinsurah, and report himself to the officer comdng., and to Staff surg. Gibbons for du. with the depot.

Asst. surg. Taylor, royal art., on being relieved, will pro. at once to pres., and ass. med. ch. of his own batt.

With the sanction of govt., and at the recommendation of the inspector general of hospitals, the following med. officers, being junior and third asst. surgs. present with their respective corps, will be detained for serv. in this country after the embarkation of their regt. for England:—

Asst. surg. R. W. Saunders, 1st batt., 8th king's regt.

Asst. surg. W. Ashton, H.M.'s 53rd regt.

Asst. Surg. W. S. Oliver, m.d., 1st batt., 60th rifles.

Head Qrs., Camp Goajramalla, Feb. 26.—Lieut. Law, of Capt. Connell's batt., royal art., having been prom. to the rank of 2nd capt., the C. in C. is pleased to direct, with the sanction of H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C., that Capt. Law shall pro. to the Bombay pres. to join Maj. Crawford's batt. of the 13th brig., in which a vacancy has occurred.

Lieut. E. S. Burnett, of Maj. Soady's batt., 11th brig., royal art., will pro. from Seetapore to Lahore, without delay, at the public expense, to join E. batt. royal horse brig., with which his servs. are urgently required.

11d. Qrs., Camp Sealkote, March 1.—The C. in C. is pleased to appoint Brev. maj. G. S. Young, of H.M.'s 80th foot, to be offic. dep. judge adv. gen. at Gwalior, v. Daniell.

Lieut. T. L. Roberts, 87th Royal Irish fus., will remain at Calcutta, awaiting the arrival of his regt. from the Upper Provinces.

2nd capt. G. M. Pasley, royal art., will proceed to Madras, and join his batt., his servs. being no longer required in the pres.

Leaves of absence:—7th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. W. H. Lamb, from 15th March to 15th Sept., 1860. 7th Hussars.—Lieut. Hon. W. Harbard, to England, for 18 mo. 14th Light Dragoons.—Brev. Lieut. col. J. A. Todd, to precede the regt. to England by overland route. On arr. he will report himself to the adj. gen. of the forces, horse gds. Royal Art.—Capt. and brev. maj. E. J. Bredin, to England, for 12 mo., from date of leaving his batty. 7th Fusiliers.—Capt. Lord R. Browne, to England, under new rules, m.c. 19th Foot.—Lieut. R. Molesworth, to England, under new rules, m.c. 37th Foot.—Maj. R. P. Harrison, to England, for 18 mo., from date of leaving the regt. 37th Foot.—Capt. J. Boissier, in ext., from 1st to 31st March, 1860. 42nd Foot.—Capt. G. Fraser, to England, for 18 mo., from date of leaving the regt. 53rd Foot.—Lieut. col. W. Payn, to precede the regt. to England by the overland route. On arr. he will report himself to the adj. gen., horse gds. 60th Foot, 1st Batt.—At the recommendation of a med. board Col. Dennis, c.b., is perm. to precede the regt. by the overland route. On arr. he will report himself. 66th Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. J. D. Dundas, Lieuts. F. V. Northey, C. Ashburnham, J. Preston, A. Woodgate, Ens. G. Tottenham and N. W. Wallace, being in excess of those required to do du. with the batt. *via* the Cape, will pro. to England by the overland route. On arr. they will report themselves. 60th Rifles, 2nd Batt.—Qrmr. L. Fitzgibbon, to England, under new rules, m.c. 69th Foot.—Lieut. col. P. Fenwick, to England, for 18 mo., from date of dept. from regt. 74th Foot.—Brev. col. J. MacDuff and Maj. W. K. McLeod, to England, for 18 mo., from date of leaving the regt. 75th Foot.—Asst. surg. C. W. Semple, to England, under new rules, m.c. 87th Foot.—Maj. C. F. Campbell, to England, under new rules, m.c. 91st Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Baillie, to England, for 18 mo., from date of leaving the regt.

Adj. gen's Office, Calcutta, March 15.—The following orders are confirmed:—

By H. E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset, granting leave to Capt. A. Schreiber, 31st foot, to England, under new rules, on m.c.

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, granting leave to Maj.

and brev. lieut. col. Hon. C. D. Plunkett, 1st batt. 1st rovals, to England, under new rules, on m.c.

By the brigd. cmdg. Cawnpore div., dated Feb. 22, directing Maj. Apin, 48th foot, to proc. to Allahabad, to give evidence at a court of inquiry.

By the gen. officer cmdg. Sirhind div. :—

Dated Jan. 2.—Directing Lieut. H. M. Caine, 27th foot, to proc. from Umballa to Kussowlie, by dak, at the public expense, his servs. being urgently required.

Dated Feb. 17.—Directing Asst. surg. W. Armstrong, 87th foot, to rejoin his corps, by dak, at the public expense, his servs. being much required.

By the officer com. 2nd drag. gds. :—

Dated Feb. 1.—App. Cornet H. J. Barton to act as q.m.r. dur. the abs. of Qr.mr. Rae.

Leave of absence :—

12th Lancers.—Capt. C. J. Harford, actg. paymr. left wing, to remain in India for 1 mo. after embarkation of his regt., for the purpose of settling his public accounts, and thereafter to England, by the overland route.

Staff surg. Gains will take med. ch. of the women and children proc. to England, per transport *Monica*, and will be assisted by Asst. surg. Hatchell, H.M.'s 1st batt. 60th rifles.

Asst. surg. Wrench, 12th lancers, will take med. ch. of his own corps, rel. Staff surg. Gains, who will report himself to the insp. gen. of hospitals for instructions.

March 19.—At the requisition of the dep. q.m.r. of the army, the servs. of Capt. Bolton, 1st batt. 6th foot, are placed at disp. for duty in the q.m.r. gen.'s office at the presy. as a temp. measure fr. 8th inst.

The undermen. officers are app. to do du. with the invalids proceeding to England in the *Matilda Wattenbach* :—

Capt. J. Hare, 1st batt. 60th rifles, to com.

Lieut. A. Morgan, 1st batt. 60th Rifles, to do du.

Cornet J. E. K. Morley, 15th Hussars, to do du.

Asst. surg. W. S. Oliver, 1st batt. 60th Rifles, in medical charge.

The undermentioned officers are app. to do duty with the soldiers' families proceeding to England in the ship *Monica*.

Lieut. A. Moynihan, 8th regt.

Ens. F. T. Rolls, 53rd regt.

The following orders are confirmed :—

By H. E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B. and K.H. :—

Granting leave of absence to Qr.mr. W. Knott, 52nd Foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

By H. E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant :—

Leave of absence :—

53rd Foot.—Lieut. T. C. French to precede his regt. to England by the Overland Route, reporting himself on arrival.

87th Foot.—Lieut. and q.m.r. H. Thomas, to England, under new rules, m.c.

91th Foot.—Lieut. W. Collum, to Calcutta or Bombay, for 2 mos., m.c.

### Embarkation of Troops for China.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta March 14.—The following regts. and detachments of H.M.'s forces ordered for service in China embarked on the dates specified, and are struck off the strength of the Indian estab. accordingly :—

7th Batt. 14th Brig. Royal Art.—March 2, per ship *City of Poonah*.

8th Batt. 14th Brig. Royal Art. and Detach.—March 9, per ship *Merchman*.

23rd Co. Royal Engrs.—Oct. 25, 1859, per str. *Lightning*.

3rd Buffs.—Oct. 12, 1859, per str. *Armenian*; Nov. 16, 1859, per str. *Coromandel*; ditto, ditto, per ship *Tasmania*, head qrs.

Ditto Detach.—Jan. 12, per str. *Adventure*.

67th Ditto.—Sept. 22, 1859, per str. *Australian, Indomitable*; Jan. 12, per str. *Adventure*; head qrs.

99th Ditto.—Jan. 12, per str. *Adventure*, Feb. 3, per ship *Walmer Castle*; ditto, ditto, per ship *Octavia*; Feb. 4, per ship *Mars*; head qrs.

2nd Batt. 60th Rifles.—Feb. 28, per ship *Alfred*; ditto, ditto, per ship *Hougoumont*; ditto, ditto, per ship *Indomitable*; head qrs.

Volunteers for 2nd Batt. 1st Royal and Marines.—Jan. 12, per str. *Adventure*.

### The Office of Deputy-paymaster, Jullundur.

Fort William, March 6.—No. 240 of 1860.—The Hon. the President in Council, with the concurrence of H.E. the Gov. gen., is pleased to direct that, from April 1 next, the office of the dep. paymr., Jullundur, shall be transferred to Gwalior, the following stations forming the new or Gwalior circle of payment, viz. :—

Morar (Gwalior) Sipree.

Goonah, Augur, Jhansi.

Mouranepore, Lullupore.

Mote, Kurara, Chundeyree.

Tal Beheet, Tehree, Nowgong.

Indore, Neemuch, and Ajmere.

On the removal of the pay-office from Jullundur, the dep. paymr. at Lahore will pay all the stations comprised in that circle except Phillour, which is transferred to the Umballah circle.

### Half-yearly Inspection of Troops.

Head Quarters, Camp Lahore, Feb. 18.—Officers commanding divisions and districts are in future to inspect the European cavalry and infantry regts. of H.M.'s Indian army half-yearly, instead of annually, as has been the practice hitherto.

2. These inspections should take place in the months of March and Nov., and the reports thereon be as complete as possible.

### Ammunition Stores.

With the sanction of Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the maximum scale of ammunition to be kept in store in each regt. of native cav. shall be as below specified :—

Service ammunition, 100 rounds per carbine or pistol.	
Practice " 30 " "	
Blank " 80 " "	

With the regulated proportion of caps.

### Postage on Official Letters.

Head Quarters, Camp Sealkote, March 1.—Under instructions from Govt., the C. in C. directs all military officers under the orders of H.E. to keep an account of the postage due on official letters posted under their several franks during March and April, 1860.

### Leave of Absence on M.C.

The C. in C. is pleased to direct that when officers on leave at Simla or any of the hill sanatoria desire to appear before a medical board other than the usual annual committees held at such stations, they shall invariably make application for permission to do so to the officer commanding the division in which the sanatorium may be situated.

### The Boon of Two Years' Service.

Camp Kamookie, Feb. 25.—With reference to the boon of two years' service granted by G.O. by the Gov. gen., dated Oct. 12, 1859, to the European troops of H.M.'s Indian forces, H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to publish the subjoined extract from a despatch No. 468, dated Dec. 19 last, from the Right hon. the Sec. of State for India :—

Para. 6. "It is probable that the boon of two years' service will, in some instances, have completed the contract engagement for ten years of the soldiers receiving it, and will thus have entitled them to their discharge. The re-enlistment of such men with the usual bounty will of course be permitted, provided they are eligible, under the regulations, and willing to be attested on the new form for general service."

The spirit of the concession is, that each soldier should receive, as far as may be, a full boon of two years' service.

Accordingly, and in order that the application of the boon may be uniform in the three presidencies, the Gov. gen. directs that the following construction of the concession shall be observed :—

Soldiers will be allowed to reckon the boon towards the completion of such periods of service as, under existing regulations, entitle them to discharge or to renew with bounty, or to reckon it or any remaining portion of it in the period for which, if fit for the service, they are allowed to renew their contract. Men renewing are, in every case, to be attested on the new form for general service.

### Furlough to the whole Native Army.

Head Qrs., Camp Sealkote, March 3, 1860.—With the sanction of Government, the C. in C. is pleased to grant furlough to the whole of the Bengal native army, including those corps under the orders of the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab that are serving out of that province, but excepting such native regiments as may have been ordered to proceed to China.

2. The furlough will commence on April 10, and terminate on October 31 next.

3. Leave will be given, where practicable, to the extent of 10 per cent. of the effective strength of corps. In all cases where divisional generals may find it necessary to withhold the indulgence, altogether or in part, a special report of the circumstances is to be made for his excellency's information.

4. Leave of absence is to be given with a strict regard to the priority of claims; and the period of leave is to be limited with reference to the distance of the men's homes and the nature of their business, so as to admit of as general a participation in the indulgence as possible.

5. Furlough will not be given, as a rule, to the men of the new levies under the C. in C.'s orders, but special exceptions may be made, under the sanction of officers commanding divisions, in the cases of old soldiers who have been transferred or may be attached to the levies, or in the cases of young soldiers who have urgent business.

6. All Government or regimental arms are to be left with regiments; but men of the irregular ca-

valry are to be allowed to take their horses with them.

7. The usual leave certificates are to be granted, and men proceeding on furlough are to be reminded of the penalties they are liable to incur from overstaying their leave; and they are also to be warned to send notice to their regiments, should sickness prevent their starting to join their corps in such time as to insure their reaching them on the expiration of their leave.

Officers commanding divisions and districts will be good enough to forward, with as little delay as possible, to the officiating asst. adjt. gen. of the army, at Simla, the names of all officers and soldiers of H.M.'s Indian army, now or formerly serving in their division or district, who have actually received in India the decoration of the Victoria Cross.

The return is to include those who may have left their commands as well as those still serving in them.

The C. in C. is pleased to direct that the officer commanding at Lahore shall in future be designated the "Officer commanding at Meean Meer," and that all letters intended for him and the staff officers serving under his orders shall henceforward be directed to Meean Meer.

### Inspectors of Musketry.

Camp Lahore, Feb. 21.—His excellency the Gov. gen. is pleased to authorise the appointment of district inspectors of musketry for the European troops in India, both of the line and of H.M.'s Indian forces, under the following arrangements :—

In the Presidency of Bengal there will be—

1 chief inspector with a staff salary of Rs. 400.

4 district inspectors with a staff salary, each of Rs. 250.

In the Madras Presidency, including Pegu—

2 district inspectors with a staff salary, each of Rs. 250.

In the Bombay Presidency, including Scinde—

2 district inspectors with a staff salary, each of Rs. 250.

The chief inspector in Bengal will be attached to army head quarters, and all musketry returns in the Presidency will be forwarded to him for submission to the C. in C. and subsequent transmission to the home authorities.

The senior of the two musketry inspectors in Madras and Bombay will be attached to the army head-quarters of those Presidencies, and while performing the duties of their own divisions will also receive the reports from the other one, which will be sent home as in the case of Bengal.

For the performance of the above duties the senior inspectors at Madras and Bombay will receive an extra allowance of rupees (50), fifty per mensem each.

The inspectors when on tour of inspection will travel by post at the public expense at the usual rates, to be passed on contingent bills.

The distribution of the districts in the Bengal Presidency will be as follows :—

1st District.—To include the European troops stationed at Calcutta, Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, Ranee-gunge, Berhampore, Dacca, Hazareebagh, Benares, Dinapore, Dehree, Ghazepore, Gorakhpore, and Azimgurh.

2nd District.—To include the European troops stationed at Allahabad, Oorsee, Cawnpore, Futtch-gurh, Lucknow, Roy Bareilly, Fyzabad, Gondah, Seetapore, Shahjehanpore, Bareilly, and Moradabad.

3rd District.—To include the European troops at Saugor, Jubbulpore, Nagode, Nowgong, Gwalior, Jhansie, Agra, Muttra, Meerut, Delhi, Umballa, Jullundur, and Ferozepore.

4th District.—To include the European troops at Umritsar, Lahore, Mooltan, Sealkote, Rawul Pindee, Nowshera, Attock, Campbellpore, and Peshawur.

The distribution of the districts in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies will be determined on by the Governments of those Presidencies, in communication with the C. in C.

The office establishment of the district inspectors of musketry will be settled hereafter.

### Durbar to the Chiefs of the Peshawur.

Foreign Dept. Peshawur, Feb. 29.—H.E. the Right Hon. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. held a general durbar this day, at Peshawur, for the reception of the chiefs and principal native residents of the Peshawur division.

These, together with the principal civil and military officers of the station having been first assembled, the Viceroy and Gov. gen., accompanied by H.E. the C. in C., entered and took his seat under a royal salute.

Each chief and native gentleman was introduced to the Viceroy and Gov. gen., the customary offerings were presented and accepted, and suitable khillats were bestowed on all according to their rank.

H.E. took the occasion to confer on Khoja Muhammed Khan, Rais of Khutuk, the title of Khan Bahadur, for his services during the rebellion.



H.E. then addressed the assembly in the following words:—

"Khans of the Peshawur Division,—I have summoned you to meet me here that I may thank you for your loyalty and good service to the State.

"I see among you many who have voluntarily taken arms in the Queen's Indian army, and many who, unable by age or infirmity to do so in person, have sent their sons and dependents to strengthen its ranks during the contest which was lately raging in Hindostan.

"I see others who have heartily aided the Civil Government in maintaining order in this division of the Empire during a time of excitement and trouble.

"Peace is now restored to every corner of India, and it is a pleasure to me to thank you, in the Queen's name, for the share which you have had in the good work.

"Khans,—As the Chiefs of the country you are the advanced guard of the British power on this side of India. You have for neighbours restless, warlike, and unruly tribes, who have too often done violence to the lives of British subjects and to the authority of the Government.

"Quite recently some of these men have learned, not for the first time, how swift and sharp can be the punishment of those who so offend.

"I now charge you, in your intercourse with them, to warn them that the like punishment will never fail to overtake those who by their crimes disturb the tranquillity of the frontier. Tell them that if any of them suffer wrong at the hands of British subjects they shall receive prompt redress; but that peace must not be broken. They shall have justice, but I will have peace.

"Khans,—I look to you as loyal chiefs to aid the government in enforcing this rule, and in repressing violence on both sides of the border.

"You will thereby best promote your own prosperity and that of your dependents, and command respect from the subjects of the neighbouring power."

This having been interpreted in the native language, the Viceroy and Gov. gen. left his seat under a royal salute, and the durbur broke up.

*Gov. gen.'s Camp, Sealkote, March 9.*—H.E. the Right Hon. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. held a durbur at Sealkote on Thursday, the 8th inst., for the reception of the Maharajah of Cashmere and the Chiefs of the Derajat.

The Maharajah of Cashmere, who had been previously escorted by British officers and troops from his own territory into the station of Sealkote and entertained with the honours due to the rank and position of an independent chieftain, had a private audience of His Excellency, accompanied by his son, his cousin, and the principal officers of the Cashmere State, and received on arrival a salute of nineteen guns.

Afterwards, the Maharajah and his relatives and officers, the chiefs of the Derajat and other native gentlemen, together with the principal civil and military officers of the station having been assembled in general durbur, the Viceroy and Gov. gen., accompanied by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and by the Hon. the Lieut. governor of the Punjab, entered and took his seat under a royal salute.

The Maharajah and each of the other chiefs and native gentlemen present were introduced in succession to the Viceroy and Governor-general, the customary tribute and offerings were presented and accepted, and suitable presents and khilats were bestowed on all, according to their rank.

The Vakeel of the Nawab of Bhawalpore attended the durbur with presents from his highness, and received the usual complimentary khilats.

After the concluding ceremonies the Viceroy and Governor-general left his seat under a royal salute. The Maharajah of Cashmere was then conducted from the tent under a salute of nineteen guns, and the assembly broke up.

This day the Viceroy and Gov. gen., accompanied by the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, the Sec. to the Govt. of India, the principal civil and military officers of the station, and the officers of H.E.'s personal staff, paid a return visit to the Maharajah of Cashmere at his encampment.

H.E. was met by the Maharajah himself and by the nearest relatives and principal ministers of his highness in accordance with established custom, and was received, both on arrival and departure, with a royal salute.

The annual tribute from the Ruler of Cashmere to the Queen was first presented, and accepted by H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in the name of Her Majesty.

The usual offerings having then been presented and accepted, His Excellency addressed the Maharajah in the following words:—

"I wish to take this opportunity of repeating to the Maharajah of Cashmere in his own durbur, and before his own court, the thanks which, when I had the pleasure of receiving His Highness yesterday in my camp, I offered to him for the good service rendered by His Highness to the Queen's armies during the late troubles in Hindostan.

"The Maharajah may be sure that the recollection

of that service will long live in the memory of the British Government in India and in England.

"He may be sure, too, that it is the sincere desire of her Majesty's Government that his illustrious house may be perpetuated, and that it may continue to hold its possessions in peace and prosperity.

"I earnestly hope that the young Prince, his son, will grow up to be a worthy ruler of those rich and beautiful dominions; but if unfortunately a direct lineal successor should fail the Maharajah, His Highness may rely upon a willing recognition by the British Government of an heir adopted into his house according to its usage and tradition."

The concluding ceremonies having been observed, His Excellency retired.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India,

CECIL BEADON,

Sec. to the Govt. of India,  
With the Gov. Gen.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, March 20.*—Appointment.—Mr. W. Bates, dep. coll. of Malabar, to be marriage register of that district.

Rev. A. C. Bell is admitted as a junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland on this establishment from 8th inst., the date of his arrival at Madras, and is attached to the station at Secunderabad.

No. 114.—Appointments and promotions:—Maj. J. E. Mayne, 8th L.C., dep. judge adv. gen. of the late Saugor field div., to be dep. judge adv. gen. to complete the estab., with retrospective effect from Dec. 4, 1857, v. Lieut. col. Pritchard, placed at disposal for regimental duty. This app. is in supersession of that made in G.O. No. 13, dated Jan. 10.

Asst. surg. W. R. Cornish, actg. sec., to be sec. to Director Gen. Med. Dept., v. Lorimer.

Artillery.—2nd capt. A. C. Jones to be capt., and Sen. Lieut. Patrick St. G. Graine to be 2nd capt., v. Collingwood, dec.; date of com. March 8.

3rd Madras Eur. regt.—Sen. Lieut. H. Lock to be capt., and Sen. ens. R. Otley to be lieut., v. Dansey, dec.; date of com. March 9.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieut. col. R. R. Ricketts, 1st N.V.B., on m.c., for 18 mos., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

The servs. of Lieut. C. Beadon, 1st regt. L.C., are placed at disp. of Govt. of India, for app. as a.d.c. to Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram, bart.

Returned to duty:—

Lieut. J. B. Baillie, 8th N.I.; arrived at Madras, March 8.

Lieut. E. Cave, 7th N.I.; arr. at Bombay March 12.

*Judicial Dept., March 20.*—Leave of absence:—

Capt. H. Lock, 2nd in com. of Ganjam Sibandis, has leave for 1 mo.

*Fort St. George, March 20.*—No. 115.—The following G. O. by the Govt. of Bombay is republished at this press:—

*Bombay Castle, March 9.*—No. 151.—Capt. J. Michael, 30th Madras N.I., and asst. chief engr. Hyderabad, is all a furl. to Europe for 15 mos., on m.c., under new regs.

*Fort St. George, March 23.*—Leave of absence:—

Mr. J. R. Kindersley, sub. judge of Bellary, for 2 mo. and 15 days' absence rules.

Mr. T. A. N. Chase, h.d. asst. coll. Krishna dis., to pro. to Eur. on furl. for 3 years, under new rules.

Appointments:—Mr. V. Gompertz and Mr. J. Tomlinson, to be prob. assts., rev. survey.

The leave granted to Mr. G. F. Fullerton, dep. regis. to Sadr Court, on 21th ult., is cane.

Mr. G. B. Tod assumed ch. of the subord. court of Cuddapah, on 19th inst.

Mr. T. Clarke, coll. and mag. of Madura, delivered over ch. of the district to Mr. H. Ames, on 17th inst.

Leave of absence:—

Mr. F. L. Moncrieff, superint. Govt. workshop, Dowlaishwaram, for 3 mo., from April 1.

Appointment:—Mr. W. Randall, 2nd asst. dist. engr., Godavari dist., to act as asst. dist. engr. in the same dist., during the abs. of Mr. Tuke, on leave to Eur.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to approve the following appt. made by the judges of the Madras court of small causes:—

Mr. D. Shaw, to be chief clerk of the Madras court of small causes, from 11th inst.

No. 118.—Capt. J. L. Pearce, 5th N.I., and offic. 1st asst. to the commr. of Mysore, has been granted 10 days' privilege leave, to Madras.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Eur.:—

Capt. C. W. F. Whish, 43rd N.I., on furl. for 2 years, under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Capt. C. G. Phillips, 5th N.I., 1st asst. district engr., department public works, Ganjam, on m.c., for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. T. L. Scott, 19th N.I., on furl., for 2 years, and to embark from Bombay.

Returned to duty:—Lieut. A. T. Baldwin, 49th N.I.; arr. at Bombay on March 12.

No. 122.—The following notification from the *Calcutta Gazette* is re-published:—

No. 757.—Lieut. C. H. Grace, offic. asst. commr. in Nagpore, received ch. of the treasury of the Chandah district on Feb. 22 from Capt. W. H. Crichton, dep. commr. of Chandah.

No. 123.—The following order by the Lieut. gov. Punjab prov. is re-published in G.O.:—

Gen. Dept., Feb. 28.—No. 554.—Leave of absence:—Lieut. J. S. Tighe, asst. commr. of Mooltan, has 1 mo.'s leave of absence, from the date he may avail himself of the same.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 17.*—Maj. Gen. C. Howatson, inf., is permitted to reside and draw pay within the limits of the Madras presy.

The following extract from G. O. by the right hon. the C. in C. in India, is republished.

March 19.—So much of G. O. dated 27th ult., as directs Ens. T. S. Magan to do duty with 43rd Foot is cancelled, and that officer will do duty with 66th Foot as ordered in G. O. Feb. 24, 1860.

With reference to G. O. No. 48, dated May 11, May, 1859, Ens. T. E. Thorpe is app. to do duty with 43rd Foot.

March 20.—Lieut. gen. W. Cullen, art., is perm. to reside and draw pay within the limits of the Madras presy.

Leave of absence:—

Brig. J. FitzGerald, commdg. Malabar and Canara, from March 20. Privilege leave for 60 days—Ootacamund.

Capt. A. S. Findlay, 30th N.I., in continuation till April 15, 1861—Nilgris, S. C.

Capt. R. G. Jones, 2nd L.C., from March 7, 1860, priv. leave for 30 days—Bombay.

Lieut. H. M. Gosling, 50th N.I., from March 2 to June 30, 1860—Secunderabad, m.c.

Lieut. J. C. Wyse, 34th L.I.—Pres., m.c., prep. to Europe.

Lieut. H. P. R. F. Craufurd, 34th L.I.—Pres. m.c., prep. to Europe.

Kiding Master J. O'Connell, 2nd L.C., from date of expiration of priv. leave, till June 19, 1860—Secunderabad.

March 20.—The servs. of the undermentioned officers are placed at disp. of the officer commanding centre div., for court-martial duty at St. Thomas's Mount:—

Col. E. H. Aitkinson, 19th N.I.

With the sanction of the hon. the Governor:—

Maj. G. S. Dobbie, 44th N.I.

Capt. F. C. Barber, 29th N.I.

Capt. C. W. F. Whish, 43rd N.I.

Capt. H. B. H. Roake, H.M.'s 43rd L.I.

Capt. F. Marshall, 16th N.I.

Capt. C. S. Elliot, 1st Madras fus.

March 21.—The undermen. med. officer attained the position of 1st class asst. surg. on March 9:—

2nd class Asst. surg. J. Wilson.

March 23.—The undermen. med. officer attained the position of 1st class asst. surg. on March 29:—

2nd class Asst. surg. W. A. Jacob.

With reference to G. O. dated Dec. 7, 1859, Ens. H. Posnett, 36th N.I., has been relieved from do. du. with 1st batt. royal regt., to join his own regt.

Leave of absence from their corps and stations:—

Surg. D. McPherson, insp. gen. of hospitals, from March 22, for 60 days' priv. leave.

Asst. surg. T. Lowe, sappers and miners, fr. March 12 to April 10—Madras.

### Romanising the Native Alphabets.

*Fort St. George, March 23, 1860.*—The following despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India is published for general information:—

Public. No. 6.

I.E. the Hon. the Gov. in Council, Fort St. George.—Sir,—Para. 1. I have considered in council your letter, dated Oct. 22 (No. 74), 1859, reporting your proceedings on the subject of remedying the redundancy and confusion of the existing official phraseology, and of introducing some recognised system of writing in Roman characters native words in ordinary use.

2. I have to express my approval of the object you had in view; and though it may be difficult to accomplish it to its full extent, it may reasonably be expected that considerable improvement will result from the observance of the few simple rules prescribed by your resolution of Sept. 12, 1859. It will be proper, however, with reference to the observations of Mr. Elliot, that the operation of the rules should be watched; and that, if necessary, some modification should be made in them as respects the rendering of consonants, till the schedules which you intend to issue shall have been prepared.

3. I enclose for your information a paper of remarks on the subject by Professor Wilson.—I have, &c., C. WOOD.

India Office, London, Feb. 14, 1860.

## MEMORANDUM.

Whatever advantages may result from the substitution of the Roman alphabet for the various and difficult alphabets of India, it is undeniable that their realization is indefinitely remote, and that until the natives of India, if they ever agree to the substitution, adopt the European characters, their European rulers must take the trouble to acquire theirs.

It is very possible, as I have attempted to show in the introduction to the Glossary, to devise a scheme for applying the Roman letters to the languages of India; but where twenty-four letters have to do the duty of nearly thrice their number, some contrivances must be had recourse to, to multiply, in some instances at least, their usual powers. The Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society referred to by the Madras Government, have admitted this in their report, and have gone into the whole question with adroitness especially to the expedients I have adopted. Agreeing in the main, they have suggested various modifications, some of which may be advisable. I am disposed to demur to some others. As, however, the principles which I have laid down have their entire concurrence, it might be of public benefit to make them more generally known by printing that portion of the introduction to the Glossary\* which treats of the alphabet, and distributing copies to the public offices. In revising the publication, which would form a pamphlet of no very great extent, I should have an opportunity of more carefully examining the suggestions of Messrs. Elliot and Bayley, and the result might be an almost unexceptionable manual for the expression of the words of any Indian form of speech in the letters of Europe.

This, however, is not the immediate object of the Government of Madras. At that Presidency, as well as at those of Bengal and Bombay, it is, no doubt, high time to put an end to the disgraceful blundering and unsystematic deformity with which Indian words are still too often represented in public documents by English letters. Instances might possibly be even now adduced almost worthy of the factors of Surat who converted Sahu Raja into Sow Roger; and as I have exemplified, even simple and ordinary terms undergo such transformations as to render it almost impossible to recognise them; and, as stated by the Madras Government, the official phraseology is so redundant and confused as to be a positive obstruction to public business, and to cause in the aggregate an enormous waste of invaluable time. It is to remedy this, and to establish a uniform system of spelling, so that the same Indian word shall always appear in this same English dress by whatsoever functionary it may have to be presented to the Government, that the Orders of the 12th of September last have been circulated. It may be difficult to accomplish the object to its full extent, but there is no doubt that a very important improvement may be easily effected by calling the attention of all public officers to the proposed orders of the Government of Madras.

It is ordered that—

1. When technical terms can be correctly represented by an English equivalent, the English word should be used.

There is no question of the judiciousness of this injunction. Native words are often very unnecessarily inserted from idleness, affectation, or sometimes perhaps ignorance; their meaning being unknown. This is particularly the case in the South of India, where the languages are less carefully studied. Occasionally, however, the original term expresses a more definite idea than any equivalent: the simple phrase "Lakshiraj" conveys to a person conversant with the revenue system of India, a more precise notion of what is intended than—rent free, or exempt from revenue tax; generally speaking, however, where the word is readily translatable, the English should be used. We have, for instance, in a reported case, an individual always spoken of as the Panikar, meaning nothing more than a carpenter; the Judge possibly did not know what it meant.

2. When native terms are introduced into official correspondence they should be expressed in English letters, according to the system originally recommended by Sir W. Jones, and since adopted, with partial variations, by the Asiatic Society, the Madras Literary Society, and by Professor Wilson, in his Glossary of Indian Official Terms.

In order to enable the servants of Government to comply with this injunction, it is obvious that they must be provided with the means in the shape of lists, at least of the equivalent letters. The pages of the Glossary will supply much that is most essential, but it may not always be available. Lists of the most usual official terms are to be supplied, and in the mean time a table of the vowel equivalents is given. This is by far the most important. It is in the vowels that the greatest confusion and barbarism prevail, and uniformity in writing them will contribute most materially to introduce accuracy and con-

sistency of spelling. The consonants are of less consequence, and, in fact, it would not be possible to devise a scheme of diacritical marks, either accents or points that would be strictly adhered to in the hurry and informality of writing. A single stroke to mark a long vowel, as *a i u*, may be inserted readily enough, but the same over *at* or *ad* would be inconvenient, and generally omitted. If the vowels were correct, and rule 3 observed, that is, no consonant inserted that was not in the original word, the transcription would be sufficiently correct for all useful purposes.

3. No letters should be introduced into any native word which do not exist in the original; and those which do exist should be expressed strictly in accordance with the scheme.

The observance of this rule requires that the writer be acquainted with the word in its original characters; now the word may be Telugu, the civilian a Tamil scholar not familiar with Telugu, or it may be Marathi, with which the writer is not acquainted. He must take his version of the word from a native interpreter, who is apt to make sad work of his spelling; even a common Hindustani word, Mr. Elliot observes, may be unfamiliar to more than a dozen of the Madras civilians. The word "Marammat" (which, by the way, he himself inexactly writes "Maramat"), he says, is constantly written Mharamat, Marhamet, Mharamat—inserting an h where there is no such letter. Another very common inaccuracy is doubling a letter that should be single, as Mullig, Kilik, for Malik, Kila.

With respect to the second clause of this rule I have already expressed my opinion that, as affects the consonants, it can scarcely be enforced. Rapidity and inexactitude in penmanship are unfavourable to the use of diacritical marks; and with every wish to be precise, confusion and incorrectness will occur. In preparing a document for press, the scheme should be strictly followed, but in writing some latitude may and must be permitted. As long as precision is observed regarding the vowels, little or no embarrassment will be occasioned by the consonants.

Rule 4 provides for the continuation of the names of places, and it might be added of persons, which have become, as it were, stereotyped by long usage. This may be admitted. At the same time, there are a few common affixes which, if it could be done without inconvenience, one could wish to see rectified, such are cherry, poly, ore, pore, which should be cherri, palli, ur, pur, each being a significant term, meaning town or village. It would not be a great departure from past usage to write Pondicherry and Trichinapalli. There is a whole host of names, especially in Southern India, the correction of which would not shock prejudice, and would be a great benefit to future maps and surveys.

That complete uniformity and a satisfactory system will be realized, is not, I fear, to be anticipated; but it is admitted on all hands that a reform is indispensable, and that the move now made is in the right direction. For the representation of the vowels, all are agreed that the proposed equivalents should be strictly adopted; for the consonants, or rather the collective words, the Glossary may be taken as the guide until a manual that shall more fully combine the suffrages of competent judges shall be compiled and sanctioned.

(Signed) H. H. WILSON, Librarian.

Library, India Office, Jan. 2, 1860.

By order,

T. PYCROFT, Chief Sec.

## Change in the Command of the Garrison Troops.

(Fort St. George Gazette, March 27.)

No. 124.—The Gov. in Council hereby notifies that H.M. has been pleased to accept the resignation by Sir C. Trevelyan of his commission as gov. and com. in chief of the fort and garrison of Fort St. George, and that the proposal of his Honour in Council to transfer the troops in garrison at Fort St. George and at the Presidency to the authority of H.E. the C. in C. has been approved by H.M.'s Govt.

2. The transfer will accordingly be carried into effect from March 31, 1860, under the following arrangements:—

3. The military command of the troops in garrison will be exercised by the maj. gen. comg. the centre division, with the following staff to be appointed by Govt., on the recommendation of the C. in C.:—

- 1 brig. maj. in lieu of the town maj., which appt. is abolished.
- 1 fort adjt.
- 1 garrison surg.
- 1 garrison asst. surg.

The brig. maj. will receive a staff salary of Rs. 350 per mensem, with the pay and full regimental allowances of his rank, and he will be provided with free quarters.

The allowances of the other staff officers will remain on the present footing.

The brig. maj., fort adjt., and garrison asst. surg. will reside in the fort.

The duties of the brig. maj. and fort adjt. will be the same as those of the town maj. and fort adjt. at present, with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by H.E. the C. in C.

5. The garrison surgeon and assistant surgeon will be employed under the military authorities on such military duties as are ordinarily performed by similar officers at other stations.

6. The barrack master will remain in charge of all public buildings at present under him. For those occupied by the troops (officers or men), he will be responsible to, and under the orders of, the military authorities. All buildings and stables under departmental occupation will continue allotted as at present, and regarding them, he will communicate direct with the civil architect or garrison engineer, as the buildings may be under their respective supervision.

7. The garrison engineer will stand in the same relation to the military authorities as concerns the buildings occupied by the troops only, as district engineers in regard to military buildings in the provinces. As regards the fortifications and works, he will be under the orders of the chief engineer.

8. The conservancy of the esplanades will continue under the commissioner of police, but all applications for the erection of pandals, encampment of troops, &c., &c., now made to the town major will be hereafter addressed to the brigade major.

9. As relates to the effective troops in garrison, the commissary of ordnance at Fort St. George will be available for all duties under the military authorities, in the same manner and to the same extent as commissaries of ordnance at other military stations.

10. The executive commissariat officer will, in the same manner and to the same extent, be subject to the military authorities, as provided for above in the case of the commissary of ordnance.

11. Advances of pay, when required, will, on the requisition of the adjt. gen. of the army, be made under the authority of a garrison order through the brigade major, as has heretofore been done by the town major.

12. The church will be made over to the lord bishop under the same conditions as churches in military cantonments, the necessary accommodation being reserved for the troops in garrison.

13. The body guard will receive their orders direct from the military secretary to the Hon. the Governor, but will submit the regulated reports, applications, and returns direct to the military authorities, and will be available (with the sanction of the Honourable the Governor) for all duties now ordinarily performed by them.

14. In all points not provided for above, the relation of all departments at the presidency connected with the army will remain as at present, leaving such modifications as may be required, to be made from time to time as found necessary.

15. Leave, whether to officers or men of the garrison, will be granted under the general regulations of the service; the rules in force as regards the grant of privilege leave by heads of departments connected with the army, will, however, remain in force as at present.

16. In placing the services of the officers marginally noted\* at the disposal of the military authorities, so far as concerns their executive duties with the troops only, it is not intended to authorise any interference whatever with departmental arrangements and orders beyond that at present sanctioned by the general regulations of the service at other stations.

The governor in council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Capt. Charles Scott Elliot, 1st Madras fus., to be a brig. maj., to complete the establishment.

The present incumbents of the following appointments will continue undisturbed:—

- Fort Adjutant of Fort St. George.
- Garrison Surgeon, Fort St. George.
- Garrison Asst. surg., Fort St. George.

## Commissariat Requisitions.

Fort St. George, March 23.—No. 117.—The Governor in Council directs all heads of departments at the Presidency, and local officers of departments in the provinces, who make requisitions for supplies of any kind on the commissariat department to send to the Commissary gen. and to executive commissariat officers, before April 1, 1860, lists of every description of demand which they are likely to make in the year 1860-61, to enable the Commissary gen. to estimate the cost of the supplies, and to include the expenses in the budget which he is preparing for the next official year.

Care must be taken that the above-mentioned lists are framed with economy, and that the demands are restricted to the lowest possible amount consistent with the efficiency of the service.

\* Barrack master, garrison engineer, commissary of ordnance, executive commissariat officer.

\* Copies of Professor Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms were furnished some years since to all the principal offices in the Presidency.

**BOMBAY.****CIVIL.**(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*.)

Mr. H. B. Lockett delivered over charge of the office of political agent in the Southern Maratha country to Capt. G. S. A. Anderson, on March 1.

Mr. R. White, sen. asst. judge and session judge of Surat, for the detached station of Broach, is invested with powers of a zillah judge.

The hon. the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to extend for 3 calendar mo., until June 27 next, the leave to A. Sangster, Esq., dep. clerk of the Crown, and has allowed H. Gamble, Esq., to continue to act for the said A. Sangster, in the said office, until such extended period.

Mr. A. E. D. Grey to be judicial dep. mag. in chg. of the Hyderabad adawlut, but to continue to act as judicial dep. mag. at Kurrachee.

Mr. G. Inverarity to be coll. and mag. of Sattara and Mahabeshwur.

Mr. A. F. Bellasis to be coll. and mag. of Surat.

Mr. A. Rogers to be coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

Mr. L. Reid to be coll. and mag. of Kurrachee, and to act as coll. and mag. of Poona.

Mr. D. C. R. Leighton to be sub coll. and joint mag. of Colaba, without prejudice to his app. under the Govt. of India.

Mr. C. G. Keimball to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona.

Mr. W. D'Oyly to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum.

Mr. J. W. Stack to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira, but to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach.

Mr. M. Melvill to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat, but to continue to act as asst. judge and sess. judge of Konkun.

Mr. C. W. Bell to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna.

Mr. J. Elphinstone to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna, during abs. of Mr. R. W. Hunter.

Mr. R. H. Thompson to be Hoozoer dep. coll. and mag. of Surat.

Mr. W. F. A. Spry to be Hoozoer dep. coll. and mag. of Broach.

Mr. J. M. Erskine to act as Govt. director of the Bank of Bombay and member of the Mint Committee, during Mr. Ellis's abs. from presy.

Mr. B. H. Ellis, acting sec. to Govt. in rev. and financial depts., has been directed to accompany the rt. hon. the Gov. as sec. in attendance on his lordship during his visit to the Mahabeshwur-hills.

**Disbandment of the 3rd Extra Battalion.**

March 16.—Under instructions from Government, the C. in C. directs the disbandment of the 3rd Extra Battalion, from the date of arrival of the 24th regt. N.I. at Belgaum, from which date all establishments are to cease.

The native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers, received from the line, with the exception of those unfit for further service, are to be re-transferred, in their present rank, taking with them their arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and clothing, to their original regiments, to be borne as supernumeraries, until absorbed by casualties.

The privates enlisted for the battalion are to have the option of volunteering for regiments of the line (provided they are fit for the service), or of being discharged with gratuities at the rate of one month's pay for every complete year's service. Men so volunteering will carry with them to their new regiments their arms, clothing, and accoutrements.

Register rolls, and all other necessary papers, are to be sent to the officer commanding the regiments which the men are to join, on the strength of which they are to be brought from the date subsequent to the disbandment of the 3rd Extra Battalion, which is to be duly reported.

The men are to march to their respective stations under orders which will be communicated, through the quartermaster general of the army, to the maj. gen. commanding the southern division.

On the receipt of this order, a special invaliding committee is to be assembled at Belgaum for the examination of such native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers as may be considered unfit for further active service. The rolls are to show the regiments from which the men were originally received, and to be transmitted to army head quarters immediately on completion of the proceedings.

All stores in charge of the battalion are to be returned into the arsenal at Belgaum, and the European officers will proceed to rejoin their respective regiments on these orders being carried into effect.

Maj. gen. Farrell will be pleased to carry out the above orders, and issue any further instructions he may deem necessary to give them complete effect.

Lieuts. T. H. Trafford and F. J. Mortimer, art., are

att. to hd. qrs. horse brigade, for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction in equestration drill.

Leave of absence:—

Staff.—Capt. W. S. Hewett, actg. brig. maj. at Ahmedabad, fr. March 23 to April 19, privileged leave in extension.

**Rules for Furloughs in the Indian Navy.**

No. 39.—Under instructions from, and subject to, the confirmation of H.M.'s Govt., H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to declare that acting masters and acting second masters serving with the I.N. shall be eligible to furlough on private affairs, and on medical certificate, on terms and conditions corresponding in a great measure with those now established for lieuts. and mates respectively:—

**RULES FOR FURLOUGH ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS.**

1. Acting masters, as regards pay and allowances while absent on furlough, shall be classed with jun. lieuts.

2. Acting 1st class 2nd masters shall be classed with mates of 3 years' standing.

3. Acting masters and acting 1st class 2nd masters shall have the same privileges as are assigned to other officers of relative rank by paragraphs 1 and 2 of G.G.O., No. 186 of Nov. 1, 1855:—

Para. 1. Every officer will be allowed a furlough to Europe, or elsewhere beyond sea, for a period of two years at the expiration of ten years' service, and for a second period of two years after twenty years' service in India.

Para. 2. The second furlough of two years will only be granted after ten years' service in India from the date of the return to duty after the first furlough of two years. These furloughs are not to be cumulative under any circumstances, but are limited to two years. Officers who have taken leave of absence on sick certificate to Europe, or elsewhere beyond the sea, will be ineligible to a furlough on private affairs until they have served six years from their last return to duty. This rule does not apply to short leaves to sea.

**RULES FOR FURLOUGH ON SICK CERTIFICATE.**

4. Acting masters and acting 1st class 2nd masters will be allowed leave of absence, on sick certificate, for a term not exceeding eighteen months, whether it be to any place in Europe or elsewhere out of India. Extensions of such leave, on production of medical certificates, for further periods not exceeding eighteen months in the whole, may also be granted.

5. Officers of the above grades, when absent on medical certificate, will be allowed pay as follows:—

If the period of actual servitude from the date of first joining the service fall short of three years (except in cases of an extraordinary nature, to be determined by Government), no pay.

Over three, and less than six years' service, one-half the furlough pay of his relative rank, viz.:—

Acting masters, Rs. 80-8-10 per mensem for the first six months, and 5s. 3d. per diem afterwards; acting 1st class 2nd masters, 3s. 3d. per diem; acting 2nd class 2nd masters, 2s. 7d. per diem, to be issued only on return to duty.

After six years' service, full furlough pay, viz.:—

Acting masters, Rs. 161-8-1 per mensem for the first six months, and 10s. 6d. per diem for the remainder of their leave; Acting 1st class 2nd masters, 6s. 6d. per diem; acting 2nd class 2nd masters, 5s. 3d. per diem.

**LEAVE WITHIN INDIAN LIMITS.**

6. The indulgence of privilege leave and of leave of absence on private affairs and under medical certificate, within Indian limits, enjoyed by jun. lieuts. and mates, and on the same condition as to pay and sick allowance as shown below, is also extended to acting masters and acting 2nd masters respectively.

Acting Masters.—Pay, Rs. 120 per mensem; sick allowance, 90 ditto; total, Rs. 210 ditto.

Acting 1st class 2nd Masters.—Pay, Rs. 100 per mensem; sick allowance, Rs. 60 ditto; total, Rs. 160 ditto.

Acting 2nd class 2nd Masters.—Pay, Rs. 70 per mensem; sick allowance, Rs. 60 ditto; total, Rs. 130 ditto.

7. Any leave granted to acting masters or acting 2nd masters will be subject to the new furlough regulations, published in G.G.O., No. 186 of Nov. 1, 1855.

8. The grant of passage money now made to lieuts. and mates proceeding to Europe on medical certificate will not be extended to acting masters and 2nd masters.

**BIRTHS.**

ARDAGH, wife of Capt. R. D., daughter, at Rangoon, Feb. 27.

BULEN, wife of J. N., daughter, at Garden Reach, March 15.

DENMAN, wife of the late W. T., son, at Calcutta, March 14.

FRASER, wife of R., sen., son, at Patna, March 10.

GAYER, wife of E. J., daughter, at Burrisaul, March 14.

GIBSON, wife of the Rev. O., daughter, at Fuchau, March 1.

JACKSON, wife of A., son, at Poonamalle, March 25.

LEGGE, wife of Rev. J., daughter, at Hong Kong, Feb. 29.

L'FLEUR, wife of A., son, at Narsingapooram, March 19.

MONCRIEFF, wife of Capt. A. P. S., daughter, at Nagpore, March 15.

PATERSON, wife of C., daughter, at Calcutta, March 2.

QUANTIN, wife of D., daughter, at Calcutta, March 19.

SCHURR, wife of Rev. F., son, at Kapasdangah, March 19.

SHARPE, wife of Lieut. C. F., son, at Pertabgurl, March 15.

TURNBULL, wife of G., son, at Calcutta, March 17.

**MARRIAGES.**

BARTON, W. M., to Miss L. M. Sheen, at Bussunt-pore, March 6.

BODELIO, L. H., to Miss Eliza Fife, at Calcutta, March 10.

BRIDGER, Caprole, to Miss Louisa J. Carty, at Calcutta, March 17.

FORBES, G. J., to Harriet S., daughter of S. H. Bouleau, at Calcutta, March 16.

MAELZER, J. G., to Levenia C., daughter of J. Vanderbeck, at Calcutta, March 8.

MATTHEWS, R. H. G., to Zelia C., daughter of J. Cockerell, at Calcutta, March 12.

RANSON, C. B., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. M. Chaplin, at Calcutta, March 10.

RIDGES, E. B., to Harriett E., daughter of E. Wavell, at Kidderpore, March 13.

SANDERSON, C., to Christina M. M., daughter of J. Forlong, at Kidderpore, March 17.

WALTER, Lieut. col. J. M., c.b., H.M.'s 35th regt., to Claudine, daughter of W. Cooke, at Goruckpore, March 5.

**DEATHS.**

ARRAKIEL, George F., infant son of Mr. G., at Calcutta, March 5.

BOCKMANN, Helena A., at Calcutta, aged 11, March 8.

CARRIER, Michael A., infant son of G., of cholera, at Palamcottah, March 19.

CARNEY, W., of cholera, at Calcutta, aged 52, March 14.

CONNEW, Henry P., infant son of C. J., at Calcutta, March 8.

HENTY, Charles, of cholera, at Serampore, aged 41, March 12.

MORRISON, John, at Calcutta, March 15.

NEWMAN, William H., aged 31, March 5.

RETLEDGE, Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 63, March 10.

TREVOR, Charlotte M., infant daughter of Capt. W. S., at Dinapore, March 6.

**WAR OFFICE.**

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA. April 20.

3rd Drag. Gds.—Ens. G. F. Robertson, fr. 91st foot, to be cornet, v. Van Cortlandt, prom.

Military Train.—The app. of Capt. H. Miller, fr. h.p. late land transport corps, which appeared in the *Gazette* of Dec. 20, 1859, to be antedated to Nov. 4, 1859, such antedate to give no claim to back pay.

7th Foot.—Ens. A. J. Harrison to be lieut., by purch., v. Courtenay, ret.

21st Foot.—Ens. W. Thorburn to be lieut., by purch., v. Donald, ret.

31st Foot.—R. H. Townsend, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Wood, prom.

44th Foot.—Lieut. E. A. Raymond to be capt., by purch., v. Brev. maj. Fletcher, ret.; Ens. C. E. Rennie to be lieut., by purch., v. Raymond; Ens. T. T. Irvine, fr. 97th foot, to be ens., v. Rennie.

52nd Foot.—Maj. W. Harry, Earl of Errol, fr. h.p. unatt., to be maj., v. Corbett, who exch.; Capt. J. J. Bourchier to be maj., by purch., v. the Earl of Errol; Lieut. G. C. Fraser to be capt., by purch., v. Bourchier; Ens. E. Pakenham to be lieut., by purch., v. Fraser; W. B. Barwell, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Pakenham.

60th Foot.—Ens. H. R. Treeve to be lieut., without purch., v. Carlisle, prom.; C. F. Borrer, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Treeve.

75th Foot.—Ens. H. O'Brien to be lieut., without purch., v. Le Pelly, prom.; Lieut. F. Cornwall to be instr. of musk., v. Lieut. T. Carlisle, res.

83rd Foot.—Capt. W. S. Cook, fr. h.p. unatt., to be capt., v. Molony; Lieut. C. C. Gore to be capt., by purch., v. Cook, ret.

Rifle Brigade.—Ens. A. R. Palmer to be lieut., by purch., v. Pester, ret.

**BREVET.**

To be Majors in the army:—Capts. W. S. Cook, 83rd foot; W. D. Aitken, Bombay art.; Sir J. Hill, bart., 1st Bengal cav.; J. H. B. Dennis, 1st Bombay L.C.; C. R. Baugh, 9th Bombay N.I.; H. O. Mayne, 6th Madras cav.; A. Carnegie, 31st Bombay N.I.; G. Smith, 2nd Bombay L.C.; W. G. G. Cumming, 17th Bombay N.I.; W. F. Gordon, 1st Bombay Eur. regt.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, April 27, 1860.

### OPERATIONS AGAINST THE WUZEEREES.

In our last issue we gave the official report of General Chamberlain's expedition against the Wuzerees, which is worthy of being read with close attention and interest. An officer travelling near the frontier, alone and unarmed, was suddenly attacked by a party of wild mountaineers and cruelly murdered. The outrage was scarcely known before measures were taken to avenge it. A force of 5,300 men was speedily in the field, under the command of one of the ablest and bravest officers the Punjab—that prolific mother of heroes—has yet produced. The constitution of this avenging column deserves a word of notice. Of the entire strength 240 horse and 1,216 foot levies were furnished by the Kohat district “for the purpose of keeping up the communications, holding posts, supplying escorts, &c., &c.”—in fact, of doing the peculiar duty of Volunteers, and this they did effectually. The general character of the operations reminds one of Henry the Second's expeditions into Wales. The mountaineers retired to a lofty range of hills, to which also they removed their families, their flocks and herds, and stores of grain, and there awaited the onslaught of their enemy behind a breastwork of stones and earth. The fighting was the least part of the business, for “sword and shield and pistol had no chance” against British arms and discipline. Courage and natural strength of position will no longer avail against practised riflemen and a well-trained artillery, and to be a patriot a man must now-a-days also be something of a soldier. One lesson taught by this brief but effective campaign may be useful to those who advocate the neutrality and immunity of commercial vessels in time of war. It was found that “the only course as regards humanity as well as policy (was) to make all suffer, and thereby for their own interests enlist the great majority on the side of peace and safety.” There is also one small trait that is very British. Many of the men had to walk barefooted because their shoes were worn out by their two days' march over the hills. Another trait, equally British, is far more gratifying to contemplate. Some of the neighbouring tribes, whose wishes were certainly not in favour of the expeditionary force, not only abstained from opposing its progress, through a salutary fear of consequences, but, being promised that life and property should be respected if no active opposition were offered, implicitly believed the word of the English officer, and suffered their women and children to drive their cattle and flocks to water in the same pool with the army which was passing on to chastise their neighbours and kinsmen. Nor did the infliction of punishment alone occupy the mind of the English general. Actuated by the desire of obtaining a correct knowledge of the hitherto untraversed country through which he was marching, he detailed

two officers for the especial duty of executing a map “which will be invaluable for future operations.” In short, no service was ever more gallantly, more effectively, or more intelligently performed; and all, from the general in command to the humblest soldier, deserve the admiration and gratitude of their country.

### MISTAKEN IDENTITY, OR WHAT?

A VERY unpleasant case has lately come before Mr. Court, Magistrate of Allahabad, tending to involve an officer of the Madras Army in most injurious suspicions. It might be called “The History of a Hoondie: a Fragment,” for the adventures of the symbolical bit of paper are not yet all revealed. As much as is yet known is very clearly stated by Mr. Court, who appears to have exercised a sound discrimination in passing judgment. The facts, as proved in Court, are briefly as follows:—

On the 7th May, 1859, Lieut. C. H. Griffin, H.M.'s 96th regiment, hurriedly left Cawnpore for Calcutta as second in command of the Eurasian battalion. A Mr. Bowen, of the former station, having missed him at the railway, where he had promised to deliver to that officer the sum of Rs. 167, forwarded the amount to him by a hoondie payable at the Allahabad branch of the Delhi Bank. This hoondie never reached its proper destination, though it did not fail to be presented at the Bank after receiving the following endorsements:—

“Contents payable to Lieut. Griffin, Eurasian battalion. (Signed) W. Bowen, Cawnpore, 7th May, 1859.

“Contents payable to Lieut. Turner, Royal Art. (Signed) R. C. Griffin, Eurasian battalion, Calcutta, 10th June, 1859.

“Please pay the contents to Agent Delhi Bank. (Sd.) G. P. Turner, Lieut. Royal Artillery, Allahabad, 10th June, 1859.”

The local agent, Mr. Vaughan, deposed to the receipt of a letter purporting to come from Lieut. G. P. Turner, R.A., expressing a wish to open an account, and forwarding the hoondie as his first credit. It says little for the vigilance of the Bank agent that he did not observe the somewhat startling circumstance that the promissory note in question appeared to have been endorsed on the same day at Calcutta and at Allahabad; nor did he even take the trouble to open an Army List to ascertain if any such person as Lieut. Turner, R.A., actually existed. Instead of adopting the most simple and obvious precautions, he paid away, only a few hours afterwards, the sum of Rs. 160 on account of this very hoondie, to the order of his new and unknown customer. It is certainly much to the credit of the British army that the mere assertion of wearing her Majesty's uniform should be held as a guarantee of respectability and honour. In the present instance the character of that force remains untarnished so far as Lieut. G. P. Turner was concerned, for there was no such officer in the Royal Artillery. The order for the Rs. 160 was made out in favour of Captain J. G. B. Griffin, of the 3rd Madras Europeans, who presented it in person, and received the amount. When the endorsements were discovered to be forgeries, which was only done through Lieut. O. H. Griffin having written to Mr. Bowen, complaining of the detention of his money, the Madras officer was arraigned to stand his trial on the charge of having committed the said forgeries. The hoondie, however, was not forthcoming. Mr. R. Benson,

the officiating magistrate, had handed it to one of his Amlah to have it filed, and there all trace of it was lost. Profiting by this fortunate accident, Captain J. G. B. Griffin was, of course, released from arrest on the 2nd February of the present year. His own way of accounting for the possession of the order for Rs. 160 was that a gentleman called at his house on the 10th June, 1859, while a sale of his property was going on, and purchased a silver watch of that value. This gentleman represented himself to be Lieut. G. P. Turner, R.A., and in payment for the watch gave him an order on the Delhi Bank.

Upwards of six months having elapsed, Capt. Griffin recognises the pretended officer of artillery in a Mr. O'Callaghan, a confidential clerk in the employment of Messrs. Palmer and Co., merchants, of Allahabad. The recognition was not less strange than the other points in this singular case. On the 30th January, while he was still under arrest, Captain Griffin had a Committee of Arbitration sitting in his house regarding a dispute between himself and Mr. Palmer. The most damaging witness against him was Mr. O'Callaghan, but he never once hinted a suspicion of his being the fraudulent lieutenant of artillery. He says that he recognised him at once, but was anxious to avoid a scene, and, besides, he was not then aware that he could produce any other witnesses. However, he afterwards discovered that his mother-in-law, his daughter, and two of his native servants had as good memories as himself, and had also come to the conclusion that the individual they had seen for a few minutes among many others, six months ago, was no other than this unfavourable witness. Of the two servants, one had observed him as he passed through the room to take orders for dinner, the other as he went to fetch some wood. Both knew him by his low stature and by his beard—Mr. O'Callaghan, however, being above the average height, and his beard in no way remarkable.

Having taken time to think the matter well over, Captain Griffin informed Colonel Brett of the discovery he had made, and between eight or nine P.M.—more than two hours after his identification of the impostor—he made a formal report to the Brigade-major. It is at least odd that he did not recognise Mr. O'Callaghan some months previously, when he was introduced to him by Mr. Palmer. This took place in June or July, and one would have thought that a gentleman gifted with such an excellent memory would have seen that the confidential clerk and the pseudo-artillery officer were one and the same person. Six months later the faculty of recollection had become stronger, and thus Captain Griffin had no difficulty about swearing to the identity of the impostor. Mr. O'Callaghan was luckily able to prove that on the day when he was charged with having purchased the watch, he was not and could not have been anywhere near Captain Griffin's bungalow; and he further showed that he had lately threatened to expose certain acts of that officer, and had actually brought charges against him. It is not surprising that, after hearing and sifting the evidence on both sides, Mr. Court should have found the following judgment:—“I consider the charge against Mr. O'Callaghan not only to have broken down, but think Mr. O'Cal-



laghan has placed his innocence beyond the shadow of a doubt; and I cannot but record an opinion that Captain Griffin, in swearing distinctly, first to Mr. O'Callaghan being the identical man who personated Turner, and, secondly, to his never having seen or been introduced to Mr. O'Callaghan, showed a somewhat reckless disregard to the sanctity of his oath. In both cases there was ample room for his having been mistaken." It was, indeed, a great mistake, as well as a cruel and heartless proceeding; and we cannot doubt that we have not yet heard the last of this fragmentary history of a hoondie.

#### THE POT AND THE KETTLE.

"THE Kettle began it." The Madras Judges, speaking through their mouthpiece, Sir Henry Davison, C.J., declare that the "proceedings of the Legislative Council (of Calcutta) are of the grossest *ex post facto* character, and violate the first principles of legislation and of justice; and that if they are allowed to stand, and serve as a precedent for the future, then the rights of every person throughout British India are in jeopardy, and we no longer live under the shelter of the British constitution." Thereupon Sir Barnes Peacock, Chief Justice of Bengal, and Vice-President of the Legislative Council, is inspired with fiery indignation; and, after expressing his astonishment that "any Judge sitting on the Bench, and supposed to be free from all irritation or excitement arising from personal or party feeling, should make use of such language," moves, "that in the opinion of the Council the remarks made by the learned Judges were unwarranted by the facts, and the language used wholly uncalled for and unjustifiable." This resolution was seconded by Sir C. Jackson, but was pronounced too severe by Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. Sconce; and, finally, Mr. Wilson succeeded in pouring oil on the troubled waters by suggesting that the proper mode of proceeding would be to lay the entire question before the Secretary of State, who would take a dispassionate view of all the circumstances of the case, and so be enabled to pass a calm, unbiassed judgment.

What, then, was this momentous question which roused two Chief Justices to such fierce wrath, and disturbed their learned serenity? What morbid agencies were at work that had such power to destroy their judicial imperturbability? What savoury bone of contention set these two mighty dogs of law to snap and snarl, to growl, and bite, and worry one another? On one side, careless legislation—on the other, careless administration of an Act carelessly worded by a careless legislator. Both parties were in the wrong, and each being in need of forbearance neither could make allowance for the other. But passing from generals, let us descend to particulars.

During the minority of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, his uncle, Prince Azim Jah Bahadoor, was appointed by the East India Company his guardian and the manager of his property. Now, uncles, like stepmothers, are proverbially cruel and unjust, and Prince Azim Jah took no pains to disprove the accuracy of the vulgar belief. On the contrary, his chief and only care—to use a homely but expressive phrase—was to

"feather his own nest," though in doing so he might pluck to the skin the fledgling intrusted to his care. It is even probable that, cuckoo-like, he would have thrust out the lawful occupant of the estate, had he not been restrained by fear of the inexorable justice of the British Government. As it was, the Prince contented himself with raising money on the credit of his nephew to such an extent that when the latter attained his majority he found himself involved in debt to the amount of £200,000. Three-fourths of this formidable sum he at once repudiated, it being notorious that the uncle had appropriated to his own use the money thus fraudulently acquired. As both the Nabob and his uncle were exempt from civil process, the creditors had no means of proceeding against either during the lifetime of the former. Attaining his majority in 1842, the Nabob died in 1855 without leaving any legitimate issue. The British Government, therefore, succeeded to his property, though clearly they could not be held responsible for the debts incurred in his minority without his knowledge or acquiescence. Nevertheless, as it was owing to their appointment, or recognition, of Prince Azim Jah as Naib Regent that the latter had been enabled to obtain such a large credit, the Government resolved to exhibit a liberality rather in accordance with their own power and reputation than with the just claims of the creditors. The Legislative Council of Calcutta accordingly passed an Act, in August, 1858, the preamble of which set forth "that the East India Company is willing to pay in full, to such creditors as shall be willing to accept the same in the manner herein mentioned, all such debts as shall be proved to have been fairly and justly contracted by the said Nabob, or on his behalf, during his infancy, by the said Azim Jah as Naib Regent, such debts to be estimated in respect of moneys at the amounts which may be proved to have been actually advanced or paid by such creditors respectively, and in respect of goods supplied or other matters at the amount which shall be proved to have been the full and actual value thereof at the time when such debts were incurred, with interest at six per cent. per annum."

Now the Madras Judges to whom fell the duty of carrying out this Act thought proper to interpret the words, "fairly and justly contracted by the said Nabob or on his behalf during his infancy by the said Azim Jah as Nabob Regent," as a recognition by the State of all debts contracted by the uncle in the name of his ward, no matter what became of the moneys thus raised. If their ruling is correct, the Government are liable for the £150,000 repudiated by the late Nabob in 1842, together with accumulated interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The Legislative Council, however, reject this reading of their Act, and deny that they had ever any intention of paying the debts dishonestly contracted by the Regent. To make their meaning more clear, so that even the Madras Bench should, perforce, understand the purport of the previous Act, they passed another in June, 1859, in explanation of the former one. After stating the "doubts" which had been entertained as to the true construction of the preceding Act, the Council go on to say that "no debt contracted by the said Prince Azim Jah Bahadoor during the

minority of the said late Nabob shall be deemed a debt or claim within the meaning of the said Section XIV. or any subsequent section of the said Act, unless it shall be proved that it was necessary and proper that such debt should be incurred on behalf or for the use of the said Nabob, and that the same was so contracted, or unless the Governor in Council of Fort St. George shall dispense with such proof."

Unfortunately this explanation leaves room for further explanation, for who is to decide what debts were proper and necessary to be incurred? The burden of the proof would evidently fall upon the creditors; but what means had they of ascertaining to what purpose Prince Azim Jah proposed to devote the money, or money's worth, he drew from their confidence, or cupidity? But this was not the objection urged by the Madras judges. According to Sir Henry Davison and Sir Adam Bittlestone the Act of 1859 is a gross piece of *ex post facto* legislation, and altogether unconstitutional. Instead, however, of indecently reviling the highest authority in the land, it might have been more dignified, as it certainly would have been more useful, had they devised some new legal phraseology to meet the real justice of the case. Their supplementary experience and sagacity might possibly have enabled the Council to frame a measure which should have secured to all *bona fide* creditors of the late Nabob the due payment of the claims, without holding the Government responsible for the swindling transactions of the Regent. Whatever borrowed moneys were faithfully applied to the use of the young Nabob ought certainly to be refunded, but it is absurd to suppose that the Government is bound to make good the frauds of his uncle. In any case it is an unsightly spectacle to behold two branches of the judiciary at open hostility with one another, exchanging hard words, and bandying to and fro unpleasant imputations. It is not thus that the natives of India will be inspired with an exalted admiration of the wisdom and moral superiority of their rulers; and without such a feeling on their part our hold of their country cannot be otherwise than precarious and uncertain. We trust, therefore, that this scandal will be brought to a speedy termination by the prompt action of the Secretary of State.

#### EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The directors of this company state in their report that in the Bengal district (419½ miles) the 24 miles between the river Adjai and Cynthea, the remaining portion of the South Beerboom division, had been duly opened for traffic. Mr. Turnbull, the engineer, still looked forward to the completion of the three following divisions—33½ miles, 23½ miles, and 26 miles up to the Ganges at Rajmahal—by the end of June. On the North Rajmahal division, 25 miles, the works were making rapid progress; on the Colgong division, 26 miles, the works were also in a forward state, and, assuming an adequate supply of permanent way materials, the line might, with great exertion, be opened to Colgong in the spring of 1861, a distance of 247 miles from Calcutta. The works on the Bhaugulpore division, 23 miles, were well advanced; on the Jehangeerah division, 20 miles, they were making good progress; and those on the Monghyr division, 29 miles, were progressing, but would be much accelerated by a communication being formed between the line and the river at Monghyr, which was under the consideration of the Government. It was expected the Monghyr tunnel would be completely pierced during the present month. On the Soane district the works

were advancing rapidly towards completion, and at the Soane-bridge everything was going on very satisfactorily under Mr. Power's management, in circumstances of great difficulty; and if materials could be sent up from Calcutta more rapidly than they had been hitherto, the completion of this great work might be effected earlier than was anticipated by Mr. Turnbull in his last report—namely, the end of 1863. In the North-western Provinces (563 miles), it appeared that on the Benares district, 56½ miles, the works were mainly waiting the arrival of permanent way materials; that on the East Mirzapore district, 28 miles, satisfactory progress had been made during the last six months, as also on the following, or Middle Mirzapore district, 32 miles; that on the next division, West Mirzapore, 31½ miles, the main works were approaching completion, and there was every probability of these three last divisions being completed by the end of June next, with the exception of laying the permanent way. The works at the Tonse-bridge were steadily proceeding, while those at the Jumna-bridge were progressing. Much difficulty and delay had arisen from the want of land for brick-making—a matter still, it appeared, awaiting the decision of the Government. On the Cawnpore division, 27 miles, the works were well forward; on the Etayah district, 92½ miles, good progress had been made; on the Agra district, 86 miles, all was going on steadily, and on this and the following, or Delhi division, 82 miles, arrangements were in progress for getting possession of the land which had not been handed over. The great difficulty still to be overcome was the transport of permanent way materials, which had all been shipped from this country, from Calcutta to the works. The board had every confidence that when the line is opened to Rajmahal, and their steam flotilla was fairly at work, this almost only remaining bar to early completion would be removed. The surveys of the Jubbulpore line were proceeding under the superintendence of Mr. Le Mesurier, chief engineer. The permanent way and works continued in sound condition, and had been maintained at a cost, for the past half-year, of 7d. per train mile. Accompanying this report is the revenue account for the half-year ended the 31st of December last. The working expenses, which now included a proportion of the charges in this country, had been 45.24 per cent. Of the 708,360 passengers carried during the half-year ending the 31st of December last, 665,326 were third-class, 34,918 second-class, and 8,116 first-class. The increase in the number of passengers was 116,782 as compared with the corresponding half of 1858. The gross traffic receipts for the half-year ended the 31st of December last had been £113,149, against £85,972 for the corresponding half of 1858. The total gross receipts for the year 1859 amounted to £233,054, against £166,871 for the year 1858, showing an increase of £66,183. The net traffic receipts since the opening of the line had been £31,253 in 1855, on 121 miles, £57,060 in 1856, £82,760 in 1857, £88,148 in 1858, and £128,534 on 142 miles for eight months, and 166 miles for four months. These sums were paid to the Government of India. The receipts from traffic in the year 1855 amounted to £66,970, or £10. 12s. 6d. per mile per week; in 1856 to £96,100, or £15. 5s. 5d. per mile per week; in 1857 to £133,641, or £21. 4s. 9d. per mile per week; in 1858 to £166,871, or £26. 10s. 5d. per mile per week; and in 1859 to £233,054, or £29. 17s. 7d. per mile per week. The working expenses amounted to £35,617, or 53.26 per cent.; £39,040, or 41.66 per cent.; £50,870, or 38.06 per cent.; £78,723, or 47.17 per cent.; and to £104,520, or 44.85 per cent. respectively. The permanent way and works between Allahabad and Cawnpore had been maintained in good order for the last six months, at a cost of 8½d. per train mile. The gross receipts for the half-year had been £36,613, working expenses £18,678, showing a gross earning of £11. 8s. 11d. per mile per week. The sum of £1,600,000 was raised on debentures about November last, and the board considered that the balance of capital in hand on the 31st of December last would suffice to carry on the works till June or July next. The

capital account showed that £13,614,067 had been received to the 31st of December last, and £11,798,665 expended, including £3,486,539 during the year 1859, leaving a balance of £1,815,402.

#### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The report of the directors states that fifty additional miles of railway in the Deccan, from Deeksal to Barsee-road, was opened for public traffic on the 24th of October last, by which the length of the railway opened was increased to 245 miles. The traffic receipts of the half-year ending the 31st of December last upon the opened portion of the line amounted to £80,008, and the expenses to £16,706, leaving a balance of £33,302 as profit to the credit of net revenue account. In the half-year 602,922 passengers and 88,668 tons of goods were carried, against 553,816 passengers and 68,543 tons of goods in the corresponding half-year of 1858. The point to which the railway was completed was still far short of the producing districts of the country; and there was as yet no permanent station accommodation provided in Bombay. In consequence of the break in the railway at the Bhore Ghât the whole of the traffic between the Concan and the Deccan had to be transported eight miles over a steep and tortuous mountain road, at a heavy cost, by the inferior means which were alone available there for such a purpose; and the opening, at short intervals, of new sections of the lines seriously interfered with those permanent arrangements which were requisite for the development of traffic. In this incipient and imperfect condition of the undertaking the receipts hitherto obtained had so much surpassed the expectations originally formed, that they led to the most favourable anticipations of future results. The opening of the North-Eastern Extension to the coal district would ultimately relieve the company of the great expenditure for fuel. The works, permanent way, and buildings of the opened line, as well as the whole of the rolling stock used in working the traffic, were thoroughly maintained during the half-year. As regarded the railway in course of construction, the works had been continued uninterruptedly during the half-year. The re-letting of the works of the Bhore Ghât incline (Contract No. 7) to Mr. S. Tredwell was mentioned in the last report. Mr. Tredwell unfortunately died fifteen days after he had taken possession of the works, but his representatives having since assiduously carried them on, the company's interests had not suffered. Upon the remaining section of the South-East line—viz., from Barsee-road to Sholapore, forty-nine miles (Contract No. 9), such progress had been made in the half-year as to allow of twenty-eight miles from Barsee-road to Mohol being opened for public traffic on the 2nd of January last, and it was expected that the further distance to Sholapore would be completed by the present month of April. Upon the North-East line from Wassind to the foot of the Thull Ghât (Contract No. 10), much sickness had occurred among the workpeople, but the first four miles of the contract from Wassind to Shawpore had, since the 6th of February, been used for passenger traffic, and for the conveyance of permanent-way materials, as well as for bringing forward from Shawpore the firewood-traffic. On the other contracts of the North-East line to Jubbulpore, the works, owing to various causes, had not proceeded as rapidly as it was hoped they would; but the attention of the directors in Bombay was given to pressing them forward with all possible expedition. Upon the Nagpore branch the engineers had been employed in staking out the line, and preparing the working sections for the use of the contractors. The total receipts on capital account from the beginning to the 31st of December last, amounted to £5,897,123, and the total expenditure to £4,906,222, leaving a balance of £990,901. Of this balance £130,800 was required for paying off debentures at 4½ per cent., due the 1st of January, the owners of which had declined to renew them. Notwithstanding the depressed condition of the money market towards the end of last year, the directors were able to

provide, by means of renewals of old loans at the increased rate of 5 per cent. interest, and by new loans obtained at the same rate, the whole of the sum of £333,300 previously borrowed on debentures. In consequence of the large extension of the company's capital and operations, and of the greatly enhanced responsibility thereby devolving upon the auditors and the secretary, the directors recommend that the allowance to the two auditors be increased from 20 guineas to 50 guineas per annum, and that the secretary's salary be raised from £700 to £900 per annum. Mr. Watt, the secretary, had now been in the service upwards of six years, in which time the capital had grown from £500,000 to £8,000,000; and they had much pleasure in acknowledging his assiduity and efficiency in the conduct of business. The Secretary of State having objected to an increase of the amount of the home establishment allowance, the directors were in communication with him upon the subject; but they had determined to provide, in the mean time, for the above increases, by reducing their own allowance from £1,300 to £1,000 per annum.

It appeared, from a report published by the local authorities, that the profits on the East India Railway were estimated as having amounted to £8. 10s. per cent. per annum, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to £5. 14s. 3d. on the whole line, but on the Concan line only, to £8. 13s. 6d. per cent. per annum. The capital account showed that £5,897,123 had been received, and £4,906,222 expended, leaving a balance of £990,901. The net revenue account showed that £111,698 had been paid into the Government treasury, and that £33,302, on account of the past half-year, remained to be paid in, making the total to the credit of the company £215,001.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

HER MAJESTY'S LEEVE.—Her Majesty the Queen held a levee on Tuesday afternoon in St. James's Palace. The following were among the presentations to the Queen which took place, the names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's office, and submitted for her Majesty's approval:—Major Alison, aide-de-camp to Lord Clyde, on his return from India, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; Captain G. Baillie, on his return from India; Major M. Best, on his return from India, and appointment to the 25th regt., by Maj.-gen. Sir R. Airey; Major-gen. Braybrooke, on promotion and return from Ceylon, by the Adjutant-general; Lieut. A. W. Brodhurst, on his return from India; Lieut. F. D. M. Brown, V.C., on his return from India; Lieut.-col. H. Le Geyt Bruce, on promotion and return from India; Surgeon W. Brydon, on his return from India, and being nominated C.B., by Lord Ellenborough; Lieut.-col. G. Sackville Cotter, on promotion and return from active service, Lucknow; Captain J. E. Cracroft, late deputy commissioner, 1st class, in the Punjab, by the Right Hon. Sir John Lawrence, G.C.B.; Lieut. G. Cracklow, on his return from India; Lieut. E. St. John Daniel, R.N., on promotion and return from foreign service in India, and on receiving the Victoria Cross, by the Duke of Somerset; Lieut.-col. Viscount Dangan, on promotion and return from India, by the Lord Chamberlain, in the absence of Maj.-gen. Lord Rokeby; Lieut. E. Mallet De Carteret, on his return from India, by the Adjutant-general; Lieut. Conway Gordon, on his return from India, by Lord George Lennox; Rev. J. P. Harris, late chaplain to the garrison of Lucknow, on his return from India; Lieut. the Hon. W. Harbord, on his return from India, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; Colonel Holloway, R.M., aide-de-camp to the Queen, on being made a C.B., and on return from China, by the Duke of Somerset; Lieut. H. Jackson; Lieut. C. C. Jervoise; Captain Kempt; Lieut. E. A. C. Lambert, on his return from India; Mr. Longley, on his return from India; Lieut. R. K. Macquoid, on his return from India; Captain Malcolmson; Captain G. P. Mends, R.N., on promotion and return



from China, by the Duke of Somerset; Lieut.-col. J. E. Michell, on promotion and return from India, by Colonel C. Bingham; Captain H. Murray, on his return from India; Captain Luke O'Connor, on promotion and return from India, by Colonel Lysons, C.B., Assist. Adjutant-general; Assist.-surgeon John Pinkerton; Lieut.-col. the Hon. C. D. Plunkett, on his return from India, by Lieut.-general Sir James Chatterton; Captain Pulman; Major-gen. James Ramsey, on promotion; Lieut. Viscount Royston, on his return from India, and appointment to the 11th Hussars, by the Earl of Hardwicke; Staff-surgeon H. S. Sanders, on his return from India, by the Director General army medical department; Captain Alfred F. A. Slade, on his return from India, by his father, Sir Frederick Slade, Bart.; Captain Edward Sladen, on his return from India; Assist.-surgeon Clement Smith, M.D., on his return from India; Lieut. H. Spalding; Captain F. S. Taylor; Captain Ternan; Lieut. and Adj. N. B. Thoys; Lieut. E. W. Trevor; Lieut.-col. Turner, C.B., on promotion and return from India, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; Lieut. Thomas Turner, on his return from India, by Major-gen. Sir Richard Airey, Quartermaster-general of the Forces; Lieut. H. T. Vachell; Lieut. N. H. Wallace. [The names of the officers who were presented by the Secretary of State are given alone.]

**DEPARTURE OF LORD ELGIN AND SUITE FOR CHINA.**—The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Ambassador Extraordinary to China, left town yesterday by the 4.30 P.M. train for Dover. His excellency will only remain in Paris for an hour and a half to-morrow morning, and will proceed direct, via Marseilles, to Suez, and thence to China. His suite, consisting of Colonel Crealock, C.B., military secretary; Mr. H. Lock, private secretary; Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, first attaché; Hon. W. O. Thurlow, second attaché, left by the mail train last night.

**CONVEYANCE OF LETTERS IN INDIA BY EXPRESS.**—Information has been received from the Director-general of the Post office in India that an express is despatched from Bombay to Calcutta and Madras, as well as to Lahore, via Agra, on the arrival at Bombay of each mail from England, and that, subject to the following conditions, letters and newspapers for any station in India may be forwarded by such express to the post-office on the above-mentioned lines of route which is nearest to their destination, from which post-office they will be sent on by the first ordinary mail. 1st. Letters and newspapers intended to be forwarded by this express must be legibly marked "by express," and must be registered. 2nd. In addition to the registration fee and the ordinary postage, there must be paid, in advance, upon each letter an express postage at the rate of 2s. for every quarter of an ounce or fraction of a quarter of an ounce, and upon each newspaper an express postage of 2s. for every four ounces or fraction of four ounces. By command of the Postmaster-General, ROWLAND HILL, secretary. General Post-office, 27th April, 1860.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 18. Harriet Armitage, Smith, St. Helena and Antigua. —20. Lady Valiant, Cruikshank, Mauritius; Ocean Monarch, Archer, Bombay; Amethyst, Campbell, Singapore. —21. Tornado, Morrison, Bombay. —23. Str. Queen Victoria, Peat, Calcutta and Cape; Renown, Tindall, Ceylon; Virginia, Richardson, Mauritius. —24. Far West, Shearer, Bombay. —25. Coniston, Gordon, Ceylon; City of Bristol, Gregory, Ceylon. —26. Evangelist, Dixon, Ceylon; Land o' Cakes, Bell, Singapore.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Delta, from SOUTHAMPTON, April 27, to proceed per str. Ottawa, from SUEZ.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Sylvester and infant, Mr. T. A. Buchanan, Mr. W. Bulkeley, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Glass, Mr. J. C. Thomas, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. McDonald and infant, Mr. A. R. Seoble. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Blakeley, For SUEZ.—Lieut. F. Temple. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Entwisle. Per str. Panther, from MARSEILLES, May 5, to proceed per str. Ottawa, from SUEZ.—Mrs. Rogers.

## DOMESTIC.

### MARRIAGES.

BULLOCK, Frederick R., to Emily L. M., daughter of the late Captain Samuel Toulmin, 63rd B.N.I., at St. Peter's Church, Kensington-park, April 24.  
DALRYMPLE, Chas. Elphinstone, to Christian, daughter of the late William Cuming Skene Gordon, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, April 24.  
GOLDINGHAM, James A., 3rd Madras N.I., to Christian C., daughter of the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of H.M.'s Chapel Royal, at St. Stephen's, Westminster, April 24.  
McRAE, James H., Civil Engineer, H.M.E.I.S., to Anne E., daughter of Dr. Culverwell, at the Church of St. James, Piccadilly, April 18.  
MILLER, John C., to Frances A., daughter of the late Robert Washbourne, surgeon, H.E.I.C.S., at St. Peter's, Notting-hill, April 24.  
ORME, William, to Margaret H. D., daughter of Robt. M. Thomas, Esq., of Calcutta, at Glasgow, April 16.  
PENNEY, John W., son of the late Colonel, H.E.I.C.S., to Mary, daughter of James Lee, Esq., at West Hoddon, April 18.  
SIMMONS, George F. C., to Elizabeth C. E., daughter of the late Major Manning, Bengal Army, at Bovey Tracey, Devon, April 24.

### DEATHS.

AMOS, Andrew, late Member of the Supreme Council of India, at Downing College, Cambridge, April 18.  
CURRIE, Georgina, wife of Edward, late of the Bengal Civil Service, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, April 16.  
FAGAN, Fannie J. J., daughter of the late Capt. R. C. H. B., Bengal Artillery, at Tiverton, Devon, aged 8 years, April 21.  
FARRANT, Godfrey L., late of the Bombay Civil Service, at Brighton, April 20.  
GRAFTON, Lieut.-Colonel Augustus, of the Bombay Army, at Cambridge, aged 72, April 17.  
KITSON, Lieut.-Col. C. A., late 10th Bengal Cavalry, of Werescote, Wellington, Somerset, aged 46, April 19.  
NOBLE, Richard, of the Indian Navy, at Woodford, aged 24, April 21.  
PARRY, Susanna, widow of Capt. H.E.I.C.S., at Harlescote, aged 87, April 22.  
RAINEY, Ann L., widow of the late Capt. James, 7th Bengal Cavalry, at Bedford, aged 76, April 8.  
WHITE, Barbara A. M., relict of the late Rev. Edward, Chaplain of the H.E.I.C.S., at Clapham-common, April 17.

## East-India House,

April 25, 1860.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major R. Richardson, 1st Cav.; Major H. J. Piercy, 49th N.I.; Lieut. A. Bruce, 28th N.I.; Lieut. J. Birney, Art.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. G. W. Money, 3rd Cav.; Lieut. G. A. Goldingham, Art.; Ensign L. F. Campbell, 47th N.I.  
Bombay Estab.—Major C. D. Mylne, 6th N.I.; Ensign W. T. Squire, 19th N.I.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. H. Tombs, Art., 4 mo.; Capt. E. H. Willoughby, Art., 3 mo.; Lieut. H. M. Caulfield, 4th Cav., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. J. A. Sewell, 6 mo.; Asst. surg. T. Farquhar, 2 mo.  
Bombay Estab.—Col. P. M. Melville, 6 mo.; Col. A. P. Le Messurier, 6 mo.; Capt. E. R. Dawson, 31st N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. H. Bridges, Fus., 3 mo.; Lieut. F. A. Whish, Art., 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. V. Bowie, Art.; Major C. R. Browne, 60th N.I.; Capt. B. T. Reid, 3rd Eur.  
Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. W. C. Lindsay, 30th N.I.; Asst. surg. W. H. Rean.  
Bombay Estab.—Col. D. Davidson, 2nd Eur.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. G. C. Ponsonby, 2nd Cav., from Feb. 25, 1860; Lieut. W. R. Boyd, 2nd Eur., from Oct. 8, 1859.  
Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. J. B. Silver, from Jan. 12, 1860.

### PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

#### MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. J. Judd, 8th Cav., from April 21, 1860.

MAJOR R. L. TAYLOR, C.B., is gazetted as officiating political agent of Meywar, and Major J. E. Brooke of Jeypore.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	2 0½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan) .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent. East-India } Sicca Rs. ....	—	—	1 8½
Transfer Loan Stock } .....	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 11½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1855-56 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1842-43 .....	—	—	—

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
Bengal ...	2s. ½	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras ...	2s. 0½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay ...	2s. ½	2s. 2½d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest Bills on Calcutta, 2s. 0½d.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
	India Stock .....		218 to 221
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859 .....		106 ½
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper .....		97 ½ 98
	India Bonds, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent. ....		103 ½ 7
	India Loan Debentures, 1858 .....		96 ½
	India Debentures, 1859 .....		96 ½ 96 ¾
	India Enforced Paper, 4 per ct. ....		84 ½
	India 5 per cent. for account .....		104 ½ ½
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST!

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVIII.—No. 439.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1860.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	April 2	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	March 20
Madras .....	" 2	Bombay .....	April 11
Agra .....	March 23	Ceylon .....	" 11
China (Hong-Kong) .....	March 15.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 13th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay Mail of the 11th of April announces the commencement of the reaction in public opinion as to the efficacy of Mr. Wilson's panacea. On the principle of *omne ignotum pro magnifico*, the Indian journalists were at first dazzled and astounded by the honourable gentleman's fluent dogmatism on a subject hitherto unintelligible to English residents in India, whether official or otherwise. Now, however, they are beginning to recover from the shock, and to doubt whether the financial magic of the Wizard of the North comes from above or from below. It should be stated, however, that this incipient scepticism is by no

means due to their own intuitive perceptions. The first germs of infidelity have been planted in their plastic minds by no less a personage than the doctrinarian Governor of Madras. By one of those "untoward accidents," which one day result in the destruction of a fleet, and in another in the overthrow of a ministry, a Secret Minute by Sir Charles Trevelyan has found its way into print before it had come under the consideration of the Legislative Council, for whose especial benefit it had alone been drawn up. Nobody, of course, is to blame for this surreptitious proceeding, any more than Professor Airey is to be praised when the sun bursts through the clouds and dispels the mists and darkness of the morning. Sir Charles' minute has rushed into light because it was light, and if Mr. Wilson's obscurity has consequently been exposed, whose fault is that? In our next issue we propose to analyse this important document at considerable length. For the present it must suffice to premise that Sir Charles questions the accuracy of Mr. Wilson's estimated deficit for the ensuing year, and further insists that even if it be assumed to be true, there can still be no necessity for an income-tax, so long as there are cash balances in the public treasuries to the amount of nearly twenty millions sterling. The reduction of the native army is declared to be the real path of safety. Not only will the annual expenditure be thereby greatly diminished, but the labour market will be replenished at a time when every industrious and able-bodied man is worth his weight in gold to the State. Sir Charles omits, indeed, to indicate the precise nature of the reduction he proposes to institute, just as Mr. Wilson failed to explain the data on which he founded his calculations for the year 1860-61. There is certainly no denying the fact that the taxes recommended by the financial commissioner are worthy of the epithet "tremendous" which Sir Charles does not scruple to apply to them. The only justification for their imposition is "necessity, the tyrant's plea," and if Sir Charles can prove that the necessity does not exist, the sooner the whole scheme is withdrawn or revised, the better will it be for the safety of our Indian empire, if not for the maintenance of Mr. Wilson's meteoric reputation.

The only other topic to which we need particularly refer in this place is a second outbreak on the part of those turbulent mountaineers, the Wuzerees. On the departure of the Nawab of Tank from his petty principality to present himself before the Viceroy, a few squadrons of the 5th Punjab Cavalry were sent by Brigadier

Chamberlan to guard his territories during his temporary absence. This proved to be a wise precaution, for a body of 3,000 Wuzerees suddenly swooped down from their hills upon the lands of the Nawab, and began to murder and plunder, according to immemorial custom. The native officer, however, in command of the irregulars was equal to the occasion, and by great tact and courage succeeded in routing the marauders with considerable slaughter. A mixed force was again about to march into the hills to avenge the affront.

On the 24th March a Coercion Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council for the purpose of compelling by summary process all ryots who have accepted advances to fulfil their contracts. The provisions of this temporary, but inevitable measure, are given elsewhere.

The notorious Khan Bahadoor Khan was hanged on the 24th March, in front of the Kotwalee, at Bareilly. Mummoo Khan, however, has been reprieved, though convicted of active complicity in the murder of Europeans.

The vice-regal progress is at length terminated, and at this moment Lord Canning is probably enjoying the cool breezes of Simla.

Lord Elphinstone was to leave Bombay on the 11th of the present month; the senior member of council, Mr. Reeves, acting as provisional governor until the arrival of Sir George Clerk.

There is reason to believe that the Emperor of China has accepted the ultimatum of the Allied Powers—the expedition from India, at least, has been suspended.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Ens. R. U. Bailey, 1st batt. H.M.'s 4th Regt., at Ahmedabad, aged 31, March 29.

BENGAL.—Lieut. col. John Angelo, Invalid Establishment, at Deyrah Dhoon, aged 56, March 29; Lieut. A. H. Carter, 74th Bengal N.I., at Barrackpore, March 23; Col. C. S. Maling, 18th Bengal N.I., on board the str. *Bomares*, off Mirzapore, March 16.

MADRAS.—Lieut. W. G. Farquhar, 1st Madras N.I., at Hoosingabad, March 24; Capt. H. G. Bishop, Madras Art., at Fochabery, N.B., aged 35, April 29.

BOMBAY.—Capt. Hemming, Bombay Art., at Bombay, March 29; Lieut. Col. A. Grafton, Bombay army, at Cambridge, aged 72, April 17.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—From Bombay.—Mr. Audebert, Mr. Vernon, Mrs. and Miss Gendart, Capt. Lamb, Mr. Robertson, Col. and Mrs. Bayley, Mrs. Iredell and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and child, Mr. Arthur, Mr. Hifferman, Mrs. Blair, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Young, Mr. Hunter, Mrs. Hankey, Lieut. Hunter, Lieut. Baillie, Lieut. Murray, Lieut. Smith, Maj. Loch, Capt. Holmes's child, Messrs. Harrison, Gooday, Kendall, Davis, and West, Lieut. Visbait.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Massilia*, May 8.—From Bombay.—Mrs. Ritchie and three children, Col. and Mrs. Blackford and child, Mrs. Whittle, Capt. Clive, Dr. and Mrs. Miller, Col. Munderley, Capt. Paton, Capt. Ramsay and child, Mr. Davis, Lieut. Beamish, Hon. Mr. Amhurst, Capt. Kennedy's child, Capt. Law, Miss Whish, Mrs. Counter and three children, Mr. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Turner and three children, Capt. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. Warwick, Dr. Flewett, From Madras, Capt. Baker. From Suva, Mr. Newell, From Mauritius, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. J. Dix, Col. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Tristram and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Mallett and three children.



## BENGAL.

## THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

We submit that the character of the events now transpiring in the direction of Cabul and Bokhara is sufficiently grave to demand the early and earnest attention of the Supreme Government. Without endorsing the extravagances of the Russophobists, we do not hesitate to assert, that in much that they advance there is enough of truth to command respect. But supposing that we were to put them and their statements altogether out of sight, there would still remain this indisputable fact, that the Ameer of Cabul, pressed by the King of Bokhara, Heerates, and the Persians, and openly slighted by the British Government in the person of our famous Viceroy, has made up his mind to fling himself into the arms of Russia. When we say, that whilst the attention of Europe is concentrated on the movements of Louis Napoleon, the Pope and the patriots of Central Italy, Russia has taken advantage of the moment to advance her own interests in Central Asia, we speak advisedly. The *Levant Herald* stated the other day, *totidem verbis*, that the Autocrat of Russia had pushed forward a corps d'armee in the direction of Bokhara; an official journal at St Petersburg openly boasted of the measures about to be carried out by the Czar for the destruction of British Commerce in India; and we are ourselves receiving by nearly every dawk intelligence of the proceedings of Russian emissaries in Bokhara and Khiva, and the perseverance and energy with which they are carrying out the instructions they have received.

It will not do, in 1860, to judge of these things by the light we possessed in 1830. At that time the expectation that a Russian army would start from the then frontiers of Russia, and make one continued march across Central Asia, for the purpose of attacking us in our possessions in India, was very properly scouted as a gigantic absurdity. The thing was next to impossible. It was then said by Sir Charles Metcalfe that "the difficulties of marching a regular army through the intermediate countries, of supplying and feeding it, of repairing losses, of replacing wear and tear, of preventing the ravages of disease in new climates—above all, the impracticability of providing the enormous funds requisite for such an undertaking—these are obstacles to the attempt with a large army which seem insurmountable. Difficulties in some respects similar, and in others of another nature, would attend the attempt by a small one. In addition to the reduction by sickness and losses, by wear and tear, a small army might be resisted and destroyed by the troops of the intermediate countries; or if a remnant of it should reach our frontiers, we should most probably defeat and capture it, and send every man down the Ganges to Calcutta, or down the Indus to Bombay, and land them all prisoners at Portsmouth." That Russia did not shut her eyes to this view of the subject her conduct since the treaty of Turkmanchi has sufficiently shown. She has spared neither men, labour, time, nor money to strengthen her influence in some, and obtain a footing in others of those "intermediate countries" whose troops would otherwise have torn a small Russian army to pieces. Russian diplomacy could never have been guilty of the tremendous folly of attacking a formidable Power possessing great resources, without first establishing herself, physically or morally, in the "intermediate countries."

But there is a passage in the valuable State paper of Sir Charles Metcalfe's from which we have quoted, to which we would beg the attention of our readers. One would think that the writer penned it under a presentiment. It runs thus:—

"If we are ever to be troubled with a Russian invasion, it must be after an approximation of our frontiers; and whether this is to take place by ad-

vances on our side or that of Russia—whether she is to conquer the intermediate countries, or acquire influence over them—whether the event apprehended is to occur in ten or twenty years, or in fifty, or a hundred—what revolutions are to take place in the mean time in the intermediate States, or in India, or in Russia herself, or throughout the whole world, in what quarter she is to make her attack, and what will be the state of things when she may make it,—these are all matters of such uncertainty, that &c., &c."

Have not our frontiers approximated? Has not the Punjab fallen into our hands, and has not Russia pushed forward her advanced posts all along the line from the southern shores of the Caspian to the right bank of the Amour? If the latter Power has not "conquered," has she not succeeded in "acquiring influence" over the intermediate countries? Has she not by these means freed herself in a great measure from that anxiety which she would otherwise have felt, had a force thrown forward by her been cut off from reinforcements and resources by intervening countries?

It must not, however, be inferred from the foregoing that we are of those who believe that Russia contemplates at this moment the conquest of India. The time has not arrived for the setting on foot so gigantic an undertaking. Like a wise man, the Czar makes sure of one step before he advances another. His influence must be more complete at Teheran, Khiva, Bokhara, and the Bala Hissar than it is at present, to enable him to free his path from those natural difficulties which he at present finds on it. He has one road, at all events, clear, and that is on the side of Persia. The British Minister, writing to Lord Palmerston from Meshed on the 25th June, 1838, observes:—

"I have already informed your lordship publicly, that the country between the frontiers of Persia and India is far more productive than I had imagined it to be; and I can assure your lordship that there is no impediment, either from the physical features of the country, or from the deficiency of supplies, to the march of a large army from the frontiers of Georgia to Khandahar, or, as I believe, to the Indus. Count Simonich, being lame from a wound, drove his carriage from Teheran to Herat, and could drive it to Khandahar; and the Shah's army has now for nearly seven months subsisted almost exclusively on the supplies of the country immediately around Herat and Ghorian, leaving the still more productive districts of Subzar and Furreh untouched. In short, I can state, from personal observation, that there is absolutely no impediment to the march of an army to Herat; and that, from all the information I have received, the country between that city and Khandahar not only presents no difficulty, but affords remarkable facilities for the passage of armies. There is, therefore, my lord, no security for India in the nature of the country through which an army would have to pass to invade it from this side. On the contrary, the whole line is peculiarly favourable for such an enterprise; and I am the more anxious to state this opinion clearly, because it is at variance with my previous belief, and with statements which I may have previously hazarded, relying on more imperfect information."

That the country between Cabul and Peshawur is very strong England knows from bitter experience, since the bones of thousands of her sons lie buried within those terrible defiles. But if the master of those frightful passes be driven, by the unlooked-for and undeserved slight offered by Lord Canning, to seek an alliance with the Power against whose advance they would naturally form on our behalf the strongest barrier, they become to us of no earthly value. That the Ameer's expectation of receiving a lakh of rupees per mensem for an indefinite period is unreasonable is, of course, obvious; but it is not equally clear why an interchange of courtesies between him and the Viceroy of India should be denied him. It is evident that he expected it. There can be no doubt but that the chief of Cabul has lost considerably in popularity with his people because of his alliance with us; but so long as we could, by feeding Affghan avarice, secure the friendship of the man who holds the gates of India, a few thousand rupees per mensem, even in the present state of the Indian exchequer, would not be thrown away. As Sir William Macnaughten remarked, "Whilst Russia

assists our enemies with money and three hundred thousand muskets we give neither the one nor the other to our friends." But there is no end to Lord Canning's blunders.

We had written thus far when we met with the following remarks, evidently written by one who is conversant with this subject:—"I have lately read," he writes, "some excellent articles in your paper, calling public attention to the present advance of Russia towards India: You will, I think, confer a public benefit in continuing to call attention to this subject, even at the risk of being accused of Russia-phobia. The Russians have now, beyond a doubt, occupied Ougunj, and are at present engaged in building barracks at that place. Their officers are also intriguing at Bokhara; which province will, doubtless, ere long be occupied by them; probably on the plea of protecting the Khan against the advance of Dost Mahomed. During the most critical period of the late rebellion, when we were straining every nerve to retain our hold on India, a Russian mission, composed of a chief and twelve assistants, arrived at Herat, bringing rich presents for the chief of that city. They at once spread themselves over the face of the country in pairs, and deliberately proceeded to survey all the roads leading to India, giving out, without reserve, the future advance of a Russian army towards our Eastern empire. Since that time they have reduced to subjection the tribes inhabiting the Caucasus, and now, by the occupation of Ougunj, have secured the navigation of the Oxus. This object having been effected, they will satisfy themselves steadily and quietly in completing their communications between the banks of the Aral and their new acquisition, and forming a secure base ere they make their next move, the object of which will be the securing of the Passes of the Hindoo Koosh. There will be no hurry in achieving these objects, but a steady, deliberate proceeding. I see by a recent mail that it is reported to be the intention of Russia to despatch a force to China, and of occupying Bokhara and Kokund. This requires confirmation, but is, nevertheless, probable; if true, it will necessitate our reinforcing our troops in China, both from England and India; while, if the occupation of Bokhara and Kokund be permitted by us, the passes of the Hindoo Koosh would be secured to them. This scheme may take years to carry out, or it may take a very short time. It will entirely depend upon European affairs, and the pressure that may be brought against England by other Powers. But, however, the establishment of the Russians at Ougunj is of no mean significance, as the moral influence such a commanding position already exerts over the minds of the Affghans—the only nation now intervening between ourselves and the Russians—is, doubtless, very great. Fortunately for us, during the late crisis in India we have been able, by taking advantage of the cupidity of Dost Mahomed, to secure the old man to our interests. He alone has power over the Affghans, but he is now verging upon eighty years of age, and must soon follow the course of nature. It is not improbable, therefore, that after his demise the greatest anarchy and confusion may ensue, each of his many sons claiming to succeed him. In the event of such a contingency Russia is too far-sighted not to take advantage of such a state of affairs. Our prestige, both amongst the inhabitants of Central Asia and India, is no longer what it used to be; and we may rest assured that unless our present rulers arouse themselves, and make most vigorous efforts to re-establish our influence in Central Asia, we shall, at no distant time, have to meet a European invasion, and, perchance, another rebellion.—*Lahore Chronicle*."

## THE INDIGO BILL.

The reports of the week from the indigo districts have compelled Government to act. On

Thursday, the 22nd March, orders were issued to station bodies of military police throughout the districts originally disturbed. In the evening another force was despatched to Rajmehal, to guard a portion of Moorshedabad. On Friday orders were issued despatching a number of European deputy magistrates to Krishnagur, and on Saturday a Coercion Bill was introduced by the member for Bengal. It provides that a ryot who, having accepted advances to sow indigo, shall refuse to sow, may be fined five times the advance, and imprisoned. Any person guilty of instigating such breach of contract, or of damaging growing crops, may also be imprisoned. At the same time the Act provides that a commission of inquiry shall be issued, with power to investigate the entire question, to take evidence on oath, to compel witnesses to attend, and to commit for perjury. The Act takes effect from the 24th of March, and its operation is limited to six months. The Bill was supported by Mr. Wilson, and all the members of Government, and, after a brief debate, passed its second reading. There are forms to be obeyed which compel a delay of a week, but the Act will operate from the day it was introduced.

There are, we believe, doctrinaires in India who, under any circumstances, would object to such an Act as this. Full of the notion that the labourer is always oppressed, the capitalist always the oppressor, they would rather see both involved in a common ruin than strengthen the hands of the employer. Moderate men, however, will accept the Act with pleasure as a temporary expedient. It is not, confessedly, a settlement of the broad question which now clamours so pre-emptorily for decision. It is not even, perhaps, in the absence of restrictive clauses, a perfectly even-handed Bill. As the Chief Justice observed, abstract justice would demand an investigation of the voluntary character of the contracts penally enforced. But it is not a Bill intended to settle the rights of capital and labour, or to define the precise relation of employers and employed, or even to secure absolute justice. It is designed to arrest a catastrophe, to save a trade which must be saved in five weeks or abandoned, to give both parties time for the mutual agreement which the exasperation of the hour forbids. That is the view taken by the Lieut. governor in the able letter we reproduce, admitting the full extent of the emergency.

The emergency indeed is the justification of the Bill, and it is patent to all men who understand either the cultivation of indigo or the first laws of politics. The ryots of three districts after cultivating patiently for fifty years, without any new provocation, without any notice to their employers, announced their resolution to cultivate no more. A strike of that kind, admitting *prima facie* of no reconciliation, would be dangerous to any trade. In the indigo trade it was simple ruin. The seed must be sown by the 15th of May or not at all, and there was no time for conciliation. The ryots, always as capricious as children, would have received any overtures as indications of fear, and, like the Assam Company's labourers, have doubled their demands upon the spot. There was no time for anything save the exertion of authority, and it was better that authority should be exercised by the State than by the followers the planters might have raised.

Not content with this passive attitude the peasantry proceeded to acts which rapidly assumed the character of open violence. During the week some six or seven factories have been menaced. One, Mr. Lyons', has been attacked, and in the defence five lives have been lost. A system of destroying records has commenced, and the destruction of the advance papers is now evidently the main object of the rioters. The peasantry operate in bodies of two thousand and upwards, and already the cry of "kill the Europeans" has been heard. Mr. Herschel, a magistrate, supposed without justice on the side of the ryots, was treated with contumely the instant he resisted their demands, and all the symptoms which in India precede insurrection are abroad. That insurrection might not as a

military movement be very formidable. Bengalees, though not precisely the cowards Englishmen believe them to be, are not soldiers. They have neither arms, organization, nor self-confidence. But they are some five millions in number in the three counties, they have a country which offers endless obstacles to military advance, they are adepts at combination, and fire raising, and above all they are too near the vitals of our power. No man, whatever his capacity or experience, can predicate what a peasantry ignorant to a degree Europeans cannot even conceive may do when once roused from the torpor of generations. A refusal to pay rent spreading through the eastern districts would be a calamity at which the boldest politicians might stand aghast.

Nothing could better prove the imminence of the crisis than the altered tone of the zemindars. Their representatives in the British Indian Association petition, it is true, against the Contract Bill. But they do it in a tone which contrasts most strangely with their ordinary demeanour. The planters are no longer the "refuse of England," but men it is in the highest degree advisable to encourage. This moderation may be merely affected, intended only to secure the hearing events seem to refuse. The "suffering angel" carries points the virago might strive in vain to obtain. But the moderation may also be due to a just fear. The zemindars are no more loved by the peasantry than the planters. They have as much to lose in a servile war. The dishonesty which seems admirable while the sufferer is a European becomes unpleasant when he is a native, and intolerable when displayed towards a landholder. The man who fights rather than repay advances may find fighting less obnoxious than paying rent. It is not the zemindars who should court the settlement of all scores between themselves and the people of Bengal.

There is one report current about these outrages which demands especial investigation. It is said on good authority that the active movement is confined to the Mussulman cultivators. The Hindoos are only coerced into consent. In Moorshedabad this is peculiarly the case, the Hindoos stating specific grievances, and returning to work when they are redressed, till menaced by their bolder Mahomedan allies. The statement, if true, would invest the movement at once with a political character, and strengthen the belief that it originates in Calcutta. It is more probable that the Mussulmans, a haughtier race, and from their diet and their creed less afraid of violence, are only the leaders and not the instigators of revolt. But the statement deserves inquiry, and there are one or two Mussulmans of note who have no special cause to love English order whose proceedings might expediently be watched.

What has become of Doodo Meab since his arrest as a political offender?—*Friend of India.*

#### THE INDIGO INSURRECTION.

Attempts are made by some persons to excite popular sympathy in favour of the Bengal ryots in their quarrel with the indigo planters, by representing the contest as one between labour and capital, which ought to be settled on "economical principles." But one consideration of some consequence is here left out. Barbarous as is the method which workmen in England adopt, of trying to gain what they conceive to be their just rights by means of "a strike," the law does not wantonly interfere to prevent them from ruining themselves by their folly, so long as they are content to go peacefully down the broad road that leads to their own destruction. But the most jealous care is taken to check the first symptom of an intention on the part of the men on strike to involve other classes in the consequences of their acts, and to produce social anarchy. So strictly are order and the liberty of the subject guarded, that not only do the workmen themselves who have "gone out" fear to resort to any other weapons than those of argument and passive re-

sistance, but, with all the undoubted terrorism exercised by trades' unions, every strike has hitherto failed, because men can always be found who, under the protection of the law, will accept work at the prices offered by the masters. Add to this that no man in England can break a contract to do certain work for a certain wage without incurring a legal penalty, and we see within what narrow limits the operation of strikes is confined, and how, though in the absence of parliamentary representation of the working classes they are sure to exist, they are equally sure to be unsuccessful.

But how far does the ryots' insurrection resemble an English strike? It is perfectly clear that, whatever the merits of the general question, the ryots have put themselves wholly in the wrong by, first, breaking their contracts, and then resorting to plunder, intimidation, and murder, to enforce their illegal demands. No one can presume to justify rebellion; and that the conduct of the ryots amounts to rebellion on a pretty wide scale, the evidence we publish this morning amply proves. The Lieutenant-governor's proclamation is treated with contempt; burning of factories, armed coercion, and fatal affrays still go on; and the Government, which sneered at the apprehensions of the newspapers and the planters as exaggerated, is now obliged to send troops into the disturbed districts to restore order. Improbable as it may seem, the planters have actually been reproached with being carried away by vain alarms, and letting their reason be overpowered by their fear of the ryots. We suppose every man dislikes having his property destroyed, and his own life and the lives of his servants endangered by an armed rabble; but if the planters, who are quite able to protect themselves, did not prefer to seek redress from the law, they could easily show the world it is not the ryots but anarchy they fear. The Government, to do it justice, appears anxious, while it utters reassuring words, to provide for the worst that may happen. In addition to sending the military to crush insurrection, it has introduced into the Legislative Council a Bill granting summary powers to magistrates for the punishment of breaches of indigo contracts. Whether these measures do not come too late to repair the mischief already done, experience alone can decide. There is a wonderful power of endurance in the native character; and if the popular movement be, as there is good reason to suspect, encouraged and directed from Calcutta, the planters and Government may still be beaten by the patient resolution of the ryots to submit to any fines and imprisonment rather than sow indigo.

This is why we are pleased to notice that Sir James Outram proposed to add to the Bill some resolution providing for the immediate appointment of the commission prayed for by both planters and ryots. If we are not content that English colonists should find that all their enterprise and capital have been wasted, and that it is time for them to quit Bengal, we must have a complete revision of existing arrangements between the planters and the cultivators of the soil. There is no necessity for abolishing the system of making advances to the ryots, in return for which they are bound to grow a certain quantity of indigo. What does it matter whether the English colonists are really planters, or only capitalists who lend their money on the crops? Whichever plan is the more convenient will naturally be adopted, and the system that at present obtains seems certainly the best suited to the circumstances of the country. The two things essential to its perfect success are that the contracts, which when once entered into must be inviolable, should be formed without compulsion on either side, and that a fair price should be paid for the indigo. The latter of these conditions depends on the former. If the ryots are perfectly free to make what bargain they please, it is as clear as day that they will not engage to supply English money lenders with indigo at unremunerative prices. And this appears to be the true grievance of the ryots—not that the system of advances is in itself bad, for it might be made to answer very well, but

that in some way or other they are compelled to accept these advances at what may be called an exorbitant rate of interest. It is right that ryots and planters should understand this is an affair of open trade, in which there must be perfect freedom on both sides. On the one hand, the cultivators must be taught that they have liberty to judge for themselves what crops they shall grow, but that, having engaged to grow indigo, they must grow it or pay the penalty. On the other hand, it is absolutely necessary that any attempt on the part of the planters to use the ryots as if they were slaves should be at once put down. It were a cruel kindness to sanction or connive at any such violation of the laws of our country, for the very thought of anything in the nature of slavery is hateful to the English people; and when the national conscience became alarmed at the condition of the ryots, the Bengal planters would, like their West Indian brethren, in recompense of their trust in the good faith of their rulers, be offered up as a sacrifice on the altar of offended humanity.—*Bombay Gazette*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE WUZEREES AGAIN.**—We are sorry to see that those mountain caterans, the Wuzerees, are at their old tricks again. On the afternoon of the 13th March, some 3,000 Wuzerees moved out of their hills into our plains opposite the town of Tonk, which lies about 50 miles north-west of Dehra Ismail Khan. The native officer of our cavalry posted there, Ressaidar Sahadut Khan, having collected together about 180 sabres, composed of his own men and levies, advanced towards the hills. On coming within matchlock range of the Wuzerees, he extended his front and slowly retired; the hill-men thinking the day their own, followed shouting vociferously for about half a mile, when the Ressaidar, finding the ground a little more practicable for cavalry, halted his men, faced the enemy and gave them an effective volley. This produced great confusion in the motley mass of hill combatants, and being at once followed up by a brilliant and effective charge of about 100 horse, the enemy were thrown into irretrievable confusion. Away from their well-loved passes, and opposed to the charge of a body of horse, these mountaineers, naturally brave and courageous, fled without an attempt at resistance. The cavalry pursued up to the foot of the hills, and the ascertained number of killed appear to be upwards of one hundred, and of wounded upwards of 200. The enemy suffered the great disgrace in the eyes of a mountaineer of leaving his dead in the field, and altogether this little affair sent back the Wuzerees thoroughly disheartened, whilst it reflects great credit on the little body of cavalry opposed to them.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

**KUMAON IRON WORKS.**—The smelting operations at these works have progressed very favourably since the opening on the 16th of February. The quantity of iron now on the ground cannot be far short of one hundred tons, judging from the line of the heaps. The making of steam rails is commenced, and the chief engineer is about laying them down around the works. Two deliberate and determined attempts have been of late made to smash the machinery by some persons unknown, which have been partially successful, and has given a very great deal of trouble. The machinery is much shaken, and might have been broken but for its strength. The chief engineer has been unable to trace the delinquents. There can be no doubt that it must have been done with a most malicious intent. The success of these works has no doubt created a feeling of no genial nature amongst others. No attempt of this kind now can in any way hurt the officer in charge, but must fall on the Government. It behoves them, then, to well look after their own property.

**DEATH OF COLONEL ANGELO.**—It is with extreme regret that we have to announce the death of Colonel John Angelo, late of the 3rd Light Cavalry, which regiment he commanded for several years. Colonel Angelo died at Dehra Doon on the 29th March, at the age of sixty-six

years, upwards of fifty of which were spent in India, and in the military service. Until overtaken by infirmities common to those who have long passed the meridian of life, the deceased was an active and excellent officer, and, we have been told, one of the best swordsmen that ever entered the service. Every one in these provinces and in the hills knew Colonel Angelo, and as a member of society respected him for his amiable and hospitable disposition, and his warm and kindly feelings. He was father of a large family (chiefly daughters), all of whom he lived to see married to officers in the Bengal army. The relatives and connexions of the late Colonel Angelo may be reckoned by hundreds. While we write, scores of old familiar faces and forms seem fitting before us to recall to the mind the past days of Meerut.—*Mofussilite*.

**MUMMOO KHAN**, the murderer of the Dourayra fugitives, is not to be hanged. He was one of the prime movers in the rebellion. His hands are dyed red with the blood of many of England's bravest sons; he was tried and found guilty. The proceedings of the court which convicted him were sent up to the Judicial Commissioner, with no recommendation to mercy; he was assured that there was no chance of his escaping a felon's doom; and yet we repeat, Mummoo Khan is not to be hanged. Mr. Campbell has pronounced the prisoner guilty, with extenuating circumstances, and has sentenced him to imprisonment for life beyond seas, and to the forfeiture of his property. Mummoo Khan was a member of the rebel Cabinet of Oude. He offered large rewards for the heads of Christians; he directly participated in the massacre of English men and women, and yet he is not deserving of death, according to the judgment of the Judicial Commissioner. And is this all we owe to the respect which should be paid to the feelings of the surviving relatives of those who met their death at his hands? The criminal whose life has just been spared was second only to the Nana in wickedness. Tantia Topee was a gentleman and a hero in comparison to him. Tantia Topee was regarded by many as an honourable enemy; he was, however, sent to the gallows; while Mummoo Khan, of whose conduct scarcely a difference of opinion exists, is to escape with his life. This is a specimen of Indian justice which will arouse feelings of the strongest indignation and disgust in the minds of the whole public.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**BANDA, March 27.**—Rummust Singh, the rebel chieftain, who commanded the party which killed Messrs. Evans and Linwell last year at Entooa, in this district, and who is said to have slain one of these unfortunate gentlemen with his own hand, and in cold blood, is now a prisoner here, awaiting his trial. He gave himself up to Captain Osborn, the political agent at Rewah, and was not captured by that gentleman, as erroneously stated in the *New Times*. He is supposed to have been compelled to surrender by the Rewah Rajah, otherwise he would never have given himself up; as there is hardly a doubt of what his fate must be. The trial of the late Nawab's Prime Minister is going on at present; Mr. Mayne, the magistrate, presiding.

**STAFF APPOINTMENTS.**—It will be perceived from the subjoined general order, that the five years' staff order is not to be carried into effect. This will bring the balm of consolation to many an agitated bosom:—"General order by his Excellency the Governor-general of India. Camp Deenanuggur, March 19, 1860. Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, his Excellency the Governor-general is pleased to announce for general information, that the orders requiring staff appointments to be vacated after five years tenure are not intended to apply to officers serving with irregular or local corps, who, though detached from their own regiments, are nevertheless performing regimental duties. Under the same authority the operations of the rule requiring the vacation of appointments is altogether suspended until further orders. R. J. H. BINCH, Major-general; secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-general."

**THE TOBACCO DUTY.**—At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Saturday, the 17th March, Mr. Wilson, in reply to Mr. Harrington, gave some much-needed explanations with regard to the new duty on tobacco. The intimation that eight annas a seer would be levied on all tobacco imported into India, and that the duty on home-manufactured tobacco would be raised proportionably, had created great consternation. The impression prevailed that there would be an uniform tax of eight annas a seer on all tobacco, foreign or native. Mr. Wilson has now made known what are the real intentions of Government. Imported tobacco is worth, say from Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 a maund. The new duty of 8 annas a seer, or Rs. 20 a maund, is equivalent to 100 per cent. on this price. In the case, then, of indigenous tobacco, the duty to be levied will not be 8 annas a seer, but 100 per cent. *ad valorem*. The tobacco used by the mass of the people may be valued at Rs. 6 a maund, or nearly 2½ annas a seer. But, according to the Finance Minister, it is a mistake to suppose the increase of duty will amount even to so much as 2½ annas a seer. In the compound which among the lowest classes of the people goes by the name of tobacco, there is only one-fifth of the real weed, the rest being made up of soda and the juice of the sugarcane. It is this fifth, therefore, which alone will be taxed 100 per cent., so that on each seer of this kind of tobacco sold in the bazaar the tax will be, not even 2½, but half an anna, per seer. In a superior mixture, used by the higher classes, there is one-third of tobacco to two-thirds of foreign substances, and therefore the duty will be nearly one anna a seer. This statement will dissipate the apprehensions which were caused by the belief that Government proposed to levy an almost prohibitory tax on native-grown and manufactured tobacco.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**CAMELS FOR AUSTRALIA.**—Mr. G. J. Landells, agent for the Government of Victoria, Australia, has succeeded in procuring, chiefly from the Rajah of Bickneer's territory, a number of excellent camels, for shipment to the colony. Some of the animals are of the Sowaree, others of the hill or Affghanistan breed, the former being noted for their superiority in riding purposes, the latter for their capabilities in travelling over stony and hilly ground. They are generally of a larger size than the common camels of Sind. India sends a return in kind to Australia for her horses in these useful animals, with whose aid it is hoped that the exploring expedition which is about to start for the interior of the continent-island, will overcome obstacles which have hitherto proved insurmountable, and penetrate into those unknown regions in the heart of Australia, which nature has till now been able to conceal from our curiosity. The camels have been shipped on board the *Chinsurah*, which Mr. Landells chartered for the purpose. This gentleman, whose courage and perseverance in obtaining these camels from a wild and disturbed country, and bringing them down 1,300 miles to Kurrachee, cannot be too highly praised, has also made an extensive and valuable collection, which he takes with him, of seeds, plants, and live birds from the Himalayas. He certainly deserves well of the Government of Victoria.

**CHURCHES IN THE PUNJAB.**—It is only too well known that whilst the churches erected at various stations in the Punjab may, in point of architectural beauty, compete with any of those in our older territory, many, as at Umballa, Sealkote, and Peshawur, remain unfinished for want of funds. It is, therefore, with much gratification that we are able to announce that a contribution of Rs. 6,332 has been raised in the Governor-general's camp, and placed at Sir Robert Montgomery's disposal in aid of the completion of these sacred buildings. Of this subscription the munificent sum of Rs. 5,000 has been given by Lord and Lady Canning; and the whole has been offered, not only in furtherance of the specific object in view, but also as a recognition, in a form acceptable to the European community of the Punjab, of such little attentions as opportunity permitted to be paid to the Viceregal party during their recent visit to these territories.

**MISSIONARY MOVEMENTS.**—We [*Guardian*] learn with much pleasure that the Rev. Messrs. Paterson and Taylor, missionaries sent out by the Established Church of Scotland, to recommence at Sealkote the mission interrupted by the massacre of the Rev. Mr. Hunter and his family, have reached that station, and received a cordial welcome from the friends of the gospel there. The Rev. Mr. Schoolbred, after the death of his colleague, Mr. Steel, proceeded to Beawr, and has there taken up his residence with a view to the prosecution of his labours in that portion of Rajpootana. The Rev. Dr. Wilson, who accompanied this brother, and introduced him to his field, has just returned to Bombay. Dr. and Mrs. Wilson have been absent four and a half months, and their journey must have been, in many respects, a most trying one. Nearly forty years ago an effort was made to diffuse some light in Rajpootana by means of Government schools. Lord Hastings commissioned Mr. Jabez Carey, son of the Serampore missionary, to proceed thither, organise and superintend a system of schools. Mr. Carey introduced the gospels into these schools, with the consent of the parents of the children. Some of the "old Indians" at the station, however, thought fit to make a representation on the subject to Lord Hastings, who informed Mr. Carey that this step was premature, and directed the substitution of other books. A report had been circulated at Ajmere that the children, after they had been indoctrinated in Christianity, were to be sent away to Calcutta. Mr. Marshman, in his history of the Serampore Mission, says, "There can be little doubt that if the reading of the Scriptures had been persevered in at Ajmere, the alarm would have died out never to be revived. An ignorant people will always be exposed to groundless panics, but it is questionable whether a timid concession is the surest mode of removing them; it may indeed be the means of confirming them." If a portion of the Bible had been read daily in the schools when Government first entered on the work of education in India, leaving it to the pupils to attend the lecture or not, the native objections which are now raised would never have been heard of. A gentleman who has just come from Delhi informs us that the interest on the subject of religion continues unabated in that place. The missionaries (his remarks related particularly to the three Baptist missionaries) are daily occupied in preaching to large audiences; and the number of those who are said to be seeking baptism is expressed by thousands.

**PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA.**—We (*Englishman*) have seen a prospectus of a Bank to be established in Calcutta under the new Act of Limited Liability to be called the "People's Bank of India," capital five lacs of rupees. This is to be formed in imitation of the Unconventured Service Bank at Agra, which has been so successful and done so much good. If this proposed Bank succeeds and is well managed, it may be of great use, it may be of great service in accustoming clerks, assistants, and the less opulent classes to be more provident, and may largely help towards establishing the practice of cash payments to tradesmen in Calcutta, a custom which would benefit all parties. We believe an establishment of this kind to be a desideratum in Calcutta, and the present effort has our good wishes.

**RAMPORE, March 20.**—Your readers will be quite surprised to learn what befel the late Nawab of Nujeeemabad, the principal and chief rebel of that place. It so happened that on the evening of the 18th, six prisoners (two males and four females) rebels, arrived from the Goruckpore district through the Mooradabad magistrate's office to be released, or rather to be made over to their relatives. The head male rebel gave his name before the British officers as Navaz Khan of Rampore, and so passed all the British districts and Thannas without being recognised, but when the party arrived at Rampore the head of the police suspected him to be a man of some note by his way of speaking and sitting, &c., consequently made a proper search, and found him to be the notorious rebel chief Nawab Mamood Khan

of Nujeeemabad, and of the others, one is his mother, one his second wife, and two slave girls and a nephew; this morning his Highness Nawab Mahumed Usuf Allee Khan Bahadoor sent them to Mooradabad under a proper escort; great praise is due to this loyal and clever prince, and also to the officers under him.

**ELECTRIC PHENOMENON.**—An extraordinary occurrence took place in the neighbourhood of Agra, on the 28th March, at a place called Kheraghur, where there is a police station. It was duly reported by the native officer. It seems that a flame of fire suddenly arose out of the ground and ascended into the air, when it disappeared; at the same moment a loud report, like the discharge of heavy artillery, was heard. There were many witnesses to the phenomenon; Gunga Ram, and Hurdeo, Chowkeydars and Bhowanie Singh and other zemindars were present on the occasion at the Thana, all of whom personally witnessed it, and the report was heard by many others at a great distance.

**THE INDIGO INSURRECTION.**—A bill was this day (Saturday, March 24,) introduced into the Legislative Council by the honourable member for Bengal, and read twice, entitled, a Bill to Enforce the Performance of Indigo Contracts. The preamble states the necessity for introducing the bill, and gives promise of a commission to be appointed to inquire into causes of quarrel between planter and ryot. Clause 1. Provides that in case cash advances have been taken by the ryots for the cultivation of indigo, the magistrates may, on summary inquiry, award a penalty of not more than five times the amount of the cash advance. Clause 2. Provides for the punishment of intimidation by six months' imprisonment. Clause 3. Provides punishment for malicious destruction of crops. Clause 4. No appeal from magistrate's decision. Clause 5. Act to endure for six months.—Sir James Outram moved on the part of the Supreme Government that six clauses be added, to make provision in the bill for the appointment of the proposed commission, who should have the power of examining and compelling the attendance of the witnesses administering oaths and committing for perjury.—Sir Bartle Frere made some remarks which were inaudible, with the exception of praise he bestowed on Mr. Herschell, who, however, he said, was a great deal too young for the post he now holds.—Sir Barnes Peacock objected to the limiting the fine to five times the amount of the cash advance only, and thought that the old balances ought to be included, and that the magistrate should have power to inquire whether the advance had been forced upon the ryot.—Mr. Wilson alluded to the "long lasting" disorders in the indigo district, and said those who were exciting the ryot to rebel were ruining instead of benefiting him. He compared opium and indigo.—The bill was then read a second time.

**BAREILLY, March 24.**—Khan Bahadoor Khan has passed from time to eternity. This morning, at seven o'clock precisely, before the Kotwallee, on the identical spot where he had raised the Mahomedan green flag of rebellion, the gallows was erected; and in the presence of a great crowd of all classes and creeds, of all races and climes, Khan Bahadoor Khan paid the last penalty of the law which his inhuman cruelty and his bloodthirsty deeds most righteously merited. Everything should have a beginning, a middle, and an end. We have an account of the disturbances of Bareilly, from May 31, 1857, when at twelve at mid-day, the Bareilly Brigade openly joined the cause of mutiny and rebellion, and Khan Bahadoor Khan had himself proclaimed as the true and faithful representative of the great house of Delhi, to the day when Bareilly was reoccupied by British bayonets, and rebellion sought an asylum in the hills of Nepaul. The next scene represented the capture, imprisonment, trial, and condemnation of him who for a short period, when the evil days had set in, had usurped the British administration, and ruthlessly and in cold blood murdered the helpless, the unoffending, and the innocent. The last or closing

scene, I will now endeavour to describe, in which the hoary monster of ingratitude and cruelty receives the last stroke at the retributive hands of law and justice. There had been much speculation on the delay of the orders of Government to hang Khan Bahadoor Khan, as recommended by the special commission by which he was tried. I am glad to be able to state that there was no reprehensible tendency to mitigate the offence of the prisoner. The Local Government concurred in the judgment of the court, and only differed as to the prisoner's criminality in the murder of Doctor Hansbrow, of which, from the evidence before them, the court had acquitted him. The question naturally arises, why then this unnecessary reference to the Supreme Government, in a matter about which there could not possibly be any material difference, and in which the guilt and punishment of the prisoner are as clear as noonday. Surely there was no desire on the part of the Local Government to shirk all responsibility. Certainly not. The prisoner, as was to be expected, was dissatisfied with the decision and judgment of the Court which had tried and condemned him, and thought that a touching appeal to the Governor-general in a petition, which he endeavoured clandestinely to send, would not be without some effect. The petition, though intercepted, was officially forwarded, with a summary of the prisoner's trial, the judgment of the Court, and the concurrence of the Local Government in that judgment and condemnation. To give the prisoner the full benefit of his appeal, and to avoid all culpable precipitancy in the execution of a punishment of so irrevocable a nature as hanging, the orders of the Local Government were set in abeyance; hence the delay which the public and the press have questioned and condemned. On receipt of the orders of the Supreme Government conveying an entire concurrence with the views and sentiments of his honour the Lieutenant-governor, and a high sense of approbation of the creditable manner in which the special Commission had discharged their onerous duty, and a full appreciation of the talent and ability which had been displayed by the Government prosecutor, the local officials were instructed to carry out the execution of Khan Bahadoor Khan. Owing to the absence of Mr. Inglis, the magistrate, on special duty in the district, Mr. H. Clark, the joint magistrate, had to attend to all matters connected with the hanging. All precautionary measures were taken to prevent anything like a disturbance arising either from Mahomedan fanaticism or wounded dignity. The city was patrolled by our magisterial dignitaries, from the joint magistrate to the deputy; and though smothered feelings of the most malignant nature were depicted on the clouded brow of every Mahomedan, this morning dawned to witness the execution of Khan Bahadoor Khan without any riotous outbreak or disturbance. The rectangular space before the Kotwallee, where the gallows had been erected, is enclosed on the north and south by the Kotwallee and Tehseelee, two similar buildings of some pretensions to grandeur; on the east there is the Jumma Musjid or temple, and on the west, native buildings and the main street of the city. The gallows, erected between the Kotwallee and Tehseelee, faced the west, the back of the prisoner, when he was hanged, being turned to the Musjid. The prisoner, under the protecting care of a strong military escort, composed of a company or more of the martial and gallant 42nd Highlanders and some of the military police, arrived at the scene of execution at 7 o'clock, where the city and part of the military police had been stationed since day-break to preserve order. The gallows was enclosed by the highlanders on the east and west, the military police ranged themselves on the south near the Tehseelee, and the city police at their own post, the Kotwallee. The prisoner, to use a vulgar but emphatic expression, died game. His last words breathed vengeance. He said to the Government prosecutor, Mr. Mons, who was close to him, "You ruined me; had I the power I would kill you." When the Jail Darogah read that portion of the



warrant where mention is made of his having ordered and sanctioned the murder of Europeans, he said, "I have killed a thousand dogs, and would if I could kill a thousand more;" and when told that he was to be hanged on the spot where he had raised the Mahomedan flag of rebellion, he triumphantly remarked that "he had done right." The next moment he was taken up to the platform, which launched him into eternity. His remains were taken to the old jail, at present occupied by the women of the 42nd Highlanders, and guarded of course by a European guard.—*Delhi Gazette.*

KHYREGHUR FOREST, CAMP NUNGHEE, *March 24.*—The Boundary Commissioners, with the Goorkha authorities, are now encamped here, marking out the boundary; the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Wingfield, is with his camp also in the neighbourhood. The Goorkhas seem much pleased at their getting the forests, and no doubt Jung Bahadoor will turn the timber to good purpose; it was generally thought that no Europeans would be allowed to enter the forest, when once made over: but in conversing with the Nepal Colonel, a jovial, good-humoured intelligent man, he mentioned there would be no restrictions, so that those fond of sport can come out as usual; a good many tigers have been knocked over this year, but no larger game, elephants or rhinoceroses. The elephants the Ghoorkhas have with them seem a different breed to the elephants commonly met with, being smaller and longer in the body: the guddee or seat is very small: but Jung Bahadoor is said to shoot from this when chasing large game. The Nepal regiment here is dressed in dark blue, with a crescent on their turbans; they are well set up, and strong-limbed men, but horridly dirty. I asked one of them when he bathed last, he said, he had never done so. Water seems quite out of their element. The boundary marked is from this side of the Surdah river at Moondeah Ghaut, in a straight line towards Toolspoor; no one part has as yet however been made over to them. You may have heard Sir Jung is also anxious to get possession of Ajoodiah, or rather the famous temple there, but I doubt whether Lord Canning will assent. This place is about eight miles from the foot of the hills, and there is a large town some fifteen miles up, where a brisk trade is carried on with the plains; the table land at the top is about three quarters of a mile in length, and on the southern and highest extremity there is a high hill, on which there is a large fort. I am indebted to the Colonel, Davie Dheen Shah, for this information. The trees growing here are horse chesnuts, cherries and oaks, and rhododendrons are just now coming into bloom; the hills abound in game of all kind, and iron, copper, and coal are easily got at; all Europeans are, however, strictly prohibited to enter the hills, and although I have been coaxing the Colonel to let me go up to the first range, he is unkind enough to say, "It is more than his head is worth if he allowed me to set a foot within their territories." I mentioned elephants, but forgot to say they can be got very cheap in the Nepal territories, the price averaging from 300 to 500 rupees. I find the Nepalese all great sportsmen and first-rate shots. The weather is getting warmer daily, the thermometer ranges from fifty to sixty inside the tent; the greatest plague here are flies, and when in the howdah shooting in the forests, they annoy one not a little; one would think that would be the last place they would be found in. The view of the hills here is very grand and beautiful; the atmospheric changes are highly interesting, and the scenery throughout the Terai is very picturesque. I know of no place in India that reminds one of spots one has seen in Scotland and England so much as wandering about at the foot of these hills, so different to the burning and parched-up plains about Agra; and there is generally a cool breeze blowing. Up to the 15th April one can go about here without protection from the sun, but after that it is not healthy for Europeans until November.—*Delhi Gazette.*

FYZABAD, *March 25.*—There is very little of any importance to be communicated to you from

this station. Everything here seems to be sinking into a dull monotony and lifelessness and nothing except wind, dust, and heat can be seen as showing any signs of stir and activity. For the last two days a strong north-western wind has been incessantly blowing, accompanied by clouds of dust, which has so thickly environed the atmosphere that even sometimes the glorious splendour of the sun is but dimly perceived through its opacity. The heat is daily becoming insufferable, and already we have had a few instances of that dire epidemic, which some people say you European gentlemen brought along with you into this country, which has swept away some sixteen natives from Maharajunge to that unknown region from whose bourne no traveller returns. Rajah Man Singh, I hear, has lately established a magisterial cutchery of his own in his palace at Shahgunge, after the fashion of our Moffusil courts, where he sits twice in the course of a day to hear causes and to decide them. A certain moonshee of his establishment informed me that he (the rajah) is empowered to award punishment to criminals to the extent of forty lashes, and imprisonment not exceeding eighteen calendar months. He further informed me that his highness, usually, after bathing and performing his religious exercises at ten o'clock in the morning, takes his magisterial seat for an hour and a half, or until he is called to dinner, which he generally eats at about twelve o'clock, noon. After dinner his highness repairs to rest, or his customary nap, as is usual with our Eastern potentates, which takes some two or three hours at the most, and when he rises at three or four, he again betakes himself to his magisterial guddee, where he continues until it becomes dark and then the office is closed. His official establishment, I mean his magisterial cutchery, contains at present some nine or ten persons with a Sheristadar at its head, who sits near his highness and reads and explains the plaints, &c. The outward show and appearance of his highness's cutchery, with the exception of a table and chair, for he sits upon a downy mattress reclining against a large takeeah, exactly resemble a deputy-commissioner's office. Those who have seen him try cases, speak very highly of the depth and sharpness of his understanding, and the quickness and facility with which he decides them; but how far these men are right in their assertions I cannot say, although they may sound good to our hearing. From the ryots I have not been able yet to correctly glean anything.—*Delhi Gazette.*

LUCKNOW, *31st March.*—The weather has become very warm within the past few days. Sudden change is not likely to add to the sanitary condition of the place. Our judicial commissioner left this evening for Calcutta, on six months leave; it is not known exactly who succeeds him, although rumour has many names on his list; the most likely candidate is stated to be Colonel Barrow, our most popular commissioner. For the present the chief commissioner conducts the duties of the judicial commissioner's office, besides his own. This was the arrangement which answered so well when the judicial commissioner was on leave last year.

BUXAR, *March 28.*—The European force with the guns, four 12-pounder howitzers, and a large magazine of shot, shell, powder, and rifle ammunition, are to be withdrawn. The two companies H.M.'s 6th foot will proceed to Barrackpore to join regimental head-quarters, being replaced by a company of the 1st Bengal police battalion. The 3rd Indian Naval Brigade and the detachment (200) 3rd Sikh cavalry were detached from the command some time since, the former on disbandment proceeding to Calcutta in November last, and the latter to head-quarters, Segowlie, in January. The detachment H.M.'s 6th foot cannot regret leaving Buxar, as within a year it has lost ten men, and invalided one captain to England, and twenty-one rank and file to Darjeeling, whilst the remainder are more or less sadly debilitated, owing to the fatal epidemic which has swept through Behar. On the departure of the 3rd naval brigade upwards of one half were *hors de combat* from fever, and the chaste obelisk which these

gallant, well-conducted fellows raised in generous sympathy to the memory of their lost shipmates, and which adorns the Buxar burial ground, tells too truly how even the brigade suffered; whilst the row of white well-tented tombs in the small and neatly filled military cemetery speaks, though silently, yet eloquently, for the impulse which moved their soldier comrades in their remembrance of the departed.

EDITORIAL CHANGES.—Mr. Forbes, late editor of the *Dacca News*, to be editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, vice Mr. Smith, retired. Mr. Winter, late sub-editor of the *Madras Times*, to be editor of the *North-West Gazette*, vice Mr. Strafford, de-throned. Mr. Gordon, late editor of the *Mofussilite*, to be editor of the *New Times*, vice Mr. Moore, ostracized. These are some of the new editorial movements mentioned by the *Oudh Gazette*. No notice is taken, however, of Mr. Norton's secession from the *Indian Statesman*, or the contemplated resignation of the editor of the *Bombay Times and Standard*.

GHAZREPOOR, *March 30.*—A tremendous fire occurred here by accident on the 27th instant, whereby two entire barracks of her Majesty's 37th Regiment were destroyed in five minutes. No lives were lost, but the larger number of four companies have lost everything. So rapid was the fire and so fierce was the westerly wind that it was hardly possible to save anything. Lots of rifles have been burnt. When once the fire caught the roof it spread like lightning, ran over to the next barrack, then across to a small bungalow many hundred yards off, where temporarily the magazine had been stored, but which fortunately and Providentially was removed, just in time, as the roof was in a blaze ere the last bag of powder was removed. The third barrack was saved by the head-strong courage of some of the soldiers, who tore off one of the skylights, and thus shut up the fire. Two or three Jews' shops would be a great catch, as old clothes are much wanted, the clothes on the soldiers' backs being their all in all. The flames were fearful, and drove most furiously. It was dinner time, which made matters worse for the non-commissioned officers, as they had to run in a scorching blast to save what they could; but it was all gone in a moment. The burnt-out men are in tents, as the 77th come here from Dehree, and occupy the spare room, and it must be trying and piping times for them. An incendiary fire occurred in the wash-house the night following the great blaze. Cholera has since carried off several men, as also the quarter-master (Mr. Crutchley) of the regiment. Now that the hot winds are raging, and sickness of every description commencing, it is to be hoped that European troops will no longer be moved about the country.

STRANGE, IF TRUE.—Lord Canning, we are informed by the *Englishman*, presented the sum of Rs. 5,000 to the poor dependent on the Sikh Temple, on the occasion of his visit to Umritsur. His lordship was unfortunate in his donations. But the strangest part of the story is, that after the whole had been distributed, it was ordered that the money should be applied to some public work in the town, and the whole Rs. 5,000 was re-collected from the recipients in sums of 4 and 8 annas, and 1 rupee, to their great disgust and disappointment. They may have blessed the giver in the first instance, what they did when they had to go through the disagreeable process of refunding we shall leave our readers to guess.

LAHORE, *March 24.*—There has been a great dearth of news at Lahore for some time past, but we have just been roused from our apathy by the news of a border raid on the Derajat frontier by the Wuzerees. The actual extent of the affray is not yet ascertained, but they have received a smart repulse from the small force of cavalry stationed at the frontier post of Dehra Ishmael Khan. It is, however, contemplated to teach them a severe lesson, and a force is being collected for that purpose, and we doubt not that General Chamberlain will give equally as good an account of them as he did of the tribe to which the murderers of Captain Meham belonged. These border tribes keep the troops on our fron-

tier continually on the alert; they are always watching for opportunities to commit raids, to carry devastation into the country of tribes enemies to themselves, or under the protection of British rule. We are particularly fortunate in having such a man as General Chamberlain in command of the frontier; a man of indomitable courage and energy, thoroughly up to his work, and idolized by the troops he commands. He is about to proceed on furlough to England shortly, and will be succeeded in the command by Colonel Lumsden, C.B., who returned from Afghanistan about twelve months ago, whither he had been deputed on a political mission of importance. His succession to the command of the Punjab Irregular force is a happy and judicious choice.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

A NOTIFICATION in the *Calcutta Gazette* of March 24th is of great importance. It naturally follows upon the measure of an income-tax, and into the effect that the income derivable from Government loans must pay income-tax, whether the notes are enfaced and interest payable in England by bills on Calcutta or not. The notification declares, that in future all promissory notes presented for enfacement shall be enfaced as follows:—Interest, subject to deduction of Indian income-tax, payable in London by draft on Calcutta (or Madras, as the case may be). Explanations are also given on the subject of the promissory notes already issued with coupons; in future the coupons will bear a notice to the same effect as the enfacement above.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—The Secretary of State has ruled that henceforth it must be made imperative on all Europeans appointed to the educational department to pass within a given period an examination which shall prove that they possess a sufficient colloquial knowledge of the vernacular language of the district in which they are employed, failing which their services will be dispensed with. All persons now employed in the department are to be required to satisfy the director of public instruction within a given period that they possess such a knowledge. The pecuniary rewards will be given only for highly distinguished acquirements in the native languages. Ordinary colloquial acquaintance with them is considered as indispensably necessary to the efficient performance of their duties by those who are employed in the department of education, and will be insisted upon by Government.

AURUNGBAD, March 21.—I regret much I have to report to you that about 8 o'clock this morning one of the Buckrabad servants came here and reported that yesterday afternoon some two or three hundred men from the Kalapanee division went across the Ganges to the Malda side, forced the ryots of some villages on that side to join them, and then in a body attacked and plundered Buckrabad factory. What the extent of the damage done is I have not yet been able to ascertain, or what has become of the rest of the servants, one of whom only we have just heard has found his way to Aimaree factory. I have written to the Malda magistrate on the subject, and sent the man who brought me the report in to him to give his deposition. Mr. Farrell, the assistant magistrate at Jungypore, writes me that immediately his court amlah arrive from Berhampore he will proceed to Kalapanee and try to restore order. Not anticipating such an attack on the other side of the Ganges, I had Mr. Rich with me, assisting in trying to get matters quieted in the Kalapanee division. He and Mr. Gordon accompanied me here yesterday from Aimaree. P. S.—Reports have just this moment come in that a serious affray has taken place at Banyagram factory, in which lives have been lost. This I think may be probable, as several thousand men from this quarter went off to join the Banyagram ryots in an attack on that factory. However, this report requires confirmation, and though I believe it, it will be as well not to mention it till you hear more about it, in case it may prove false.—March 22.—The report received and wrote you of last evening as to the affray in Banyagram factory is quite true; two

dead bodies have just past this on hackeries for Berhampore from the scene of action, and the peon in charge reports five wounded, but likely to recover. It is fortunate the attack was repulsed, otherwise the factory would have been sacked, and every soul in it murdered. To-day I have received information that the party who attacked Buckrabad either carried off or destroyed some of the factory books and records, and sacked Mr. Rich's bungalow, destroying such articles as could not be removed; but as many of the perpetrators are known it is to be hoped an example will be made of them.—*Englishman*.

KITE-FLYING.—The noble and highly fashionable pastime of archery is likely to have a rival. This sport, as every one knows, is a favourite one with the ladies, solely on account of the out-of-door exercise. This is an advantage which the gentlemen will be able to enjoy in the pastime about to be introduced. We (*Delhi Gazette*) understand that in a large station in the North-west a "kite-flying" club is to be set on foot. The advantages of kite-flying are obvious. Like archery, it will be pursued solely for the sake of these advantages. It will be necessary to keep the body erect, to hold the head well back, the chest out, &c., a posture and habit of body invaluable to a military man. Some of our enterprising vendors of "Europe goods" are getting out, we understand, a large consignment of "Europe" kites and "Europe" twine, and the ladies, as they assemble at their archery in the morning, will soon have the pleasure of seeing the gentlemen, headed by the brigadier of the station, repairing to the parade ground to enjoy the healthful and manly exercise of "kite-flying."

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 24. Str. Sparrowhawk, Byrne, Rangoon; Heversham, Pearce, Newcastle.—26. Giaour, Lachand, Marseilles; City of Nankin, Taylor, Glasgow; Shaw Allum, Budwell, Mauritius; Tynemouth Castle, McAlister, Southampton; Stag, Mackenzie, Mauritius; Evangeline, Fairlen, Liverpool; James Russell, Sloane, Liverpool; Great Britain, Cochrane, Moulmein; Westward Ho, Watkinson, Kurrachee; Dean, Brainer, Table Bay and Cape of Good Hope.—27. Str. Baltic, Melville, Moulmein; Nusser Mujeed, Hart, Mauritius; Sesostris, Smoult, Madras; Deva, Butler, and str. Fire Queen, Baker, Port Blair; str. Zenobia, Chitty, Madras; Ripsana Anna Maria, Miller, Rangoon; Highlander, Shearman, Bombay; Shah Allum, Follobert, Mauritius.—29. Mattapan, Dunbar, London; Fattay Salaam, Henderson, Bombay; Futhel Curreen, Davies, Mauritius; Isabella Hercules, Turner, Kurrachee.—30. Contest, M'Kinday, Boston; str. Oriental, King, Singapore.—April 2. Str. Coromandel, Hurlock, Singapore; str. Victoria, Wood, Singapore; Pearl, Thompson, China; str. Colombo, Hicks, Suez.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Colombo.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Deprce, Mr. W. MacDonald, Mrs. F. W. Baker and infant, Maj. Johnson, Mrs. Slater, Mr. Green, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. Dawson, Messrs. Campbell, Jennings, Holmes, Smith, Martin, McAlister, and Lasalle, Mrs. Tow, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh, Maj. Nutall, Lieut. Pigon, Lamand and Grote, Maj. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Fey, Dr. and Mrs. Manford, Messrs. J. McCulloch, J. Favis Barlow, Mrs. Edmonds, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Reid, Messrs. Johnson, Smith, Eva Morris, and G. Painter, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. J. Parker, wife, and infant, Mrs. Gearnez. From MARSEILLES.—Capt. Ellice, Lieut. Middleton, Capt. Willis, Mrs. Davidson, Miss Johnson, Stuart Anna, Capt. and Miss Farrington, Lieut. Butts, Lieut. Butler, Maj. Jones, Mr. Stockman, Mr. Bann, Mr. Martin, From SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Elliot, Capt. and Mrs. Nicholson and infant, Mr. George Westcombe. From HONG KONG.—Pasoriam Joychund, Lieut. T. Mockmorton, Mrs. Marshall and three children. From MADRAS.—Messrs. Donsell, Linton, and Doyle, Mrs. Monton, Mrs. Doyle, Mrs. Lock. Per Pearl.—Mrs. Thompson and family. Per str. Baltic.—Mrs. Jackson and two children, Capt. Grenog, Baboo Narrain Day, Capt. Smith, Capt. G. Porter, Capt. Crisp, Sergeant Byrne, and Dr. Pocock. Per Nusser Mujeed.—Mr. Galbraith, Mrs. C. H. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony. Per Sesostris.—Capt. Bradshaw, R.A. Per str. Fire Queen.—Mrs. Edwards, Capt. D. Tipley, Mr. Milroy, Mr. Kaines, Mrs. Whittenbaker. Per Fattay Salaam.—Mr. and Mrs. Deary, Mr. Gilder. Per Mattapan.—Mr. R. M. Dunbar and child. Per Isabella Hercules.—Rev. M. S. Church, missionary, wife, and five children. Per Futhel Curreen.—Mr. Elingoe and two children, Mr. King. Per str. Sparrowhawk.—Dr. Applin, 68th N.I. Per Dean.—Miss Stanton, Mr. Watts.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 7, 1860.  
(By Electric Telegraph.)

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Buy.	Sell.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	5 0 to 5 8	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	16 0 to 16 8	
Ditto, 5 do.	3 0 to 3 0½	

3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	20 0
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.
New 5½ do.	3½ prem.

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	8 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	11 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	10 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	9 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	11 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1½
Do. with documents, do.	2 1½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 0½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Ditto.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Ditto.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 84
6½ ditto ditto	" 100 " 92
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
at Co.'s Rupees.		
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	1750
Agra Bank	500	650 to 660
North-Western Bank	400	" Winding up.
Delhi Bank	500	650 to 660
India General Steam	1000	1550 to 1560
Ganges Company	1500	590 to 600
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1680 to 1700
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	490 to 500
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	70 to 75
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	365 to 360
Calcutta Docking Company	700	850 to 875
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	6 as. dis.
Assam Company	200	340 to 350
East-India Railway Company	220	" Rs. 8 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	60	56 to 60

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	0 to 10 4
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 15
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	16 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	21 4 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	10
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	14 8 to 15 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	106 0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs.	222 0 to 223 4
Mexican do.	"	222 8 to 223 0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 7s. 6d. to £5.  
To Liverpool, £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 15s.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.—Tidings have reached us of the occurrence of a melancholy event at Dowlaishweram. On Saturday the 24th March, the assistant in charge of the electric telegraph office at that station, a European youth, went out on a shooting excursion accompanied by one of his subordinates. A few miles from camp they fell in with a couple of toddy-drawers, and requested a supply which was immediately furnished, and some friendly conversation appears to have taken place between the parties, one of the natives having been given some cheroots. Unfortunately however the telegraph assistant had not sufficient coin with him to pay for the toddy, and requested the men to accompany him to Dowlaishweram, where they would be paid the whole sum claimed—only four annas. Hereupon one of the men got into a great rage and abused the European roundly, insisting upon being paid upon the spot. In vain did the two youths offer all the money they had with them, and repeat their invitation to their importunate creditor to go with them to camp. Nothing would satisfy the ryot but immediate payment, and he stepped up to the assistant, holding up a large knife as if going to strike him; he was pushed off by the youngster, who seized a revolving rifle he had previously placed on the ground, and seeing that the man appeared bent on cutting him down, turned and ran, as he believed, for his life, pursued by the infuriated and armed toddy drawer. On finding himself blown, and that the native was nearing him, he halted, turned round, and told the man to keep off. The warning was unheeded, and the youth fired, but over the man. This had the effect of stopping him for a little, and he retreated a few yards, when he was seized by some women, from whom however he soon extricated himself and again went in chase of the telegraph officer, who, being unable to run, was speedily overtaken. Thinking now that it was all up with him, and

seeing the large blade gleaming over him, in sheer desperation and self-defence he pulled the trigger, without even raising the rifle higher than his hip—but the mischief was done—the ball went through the native, who at once fell a corpse. On reaching Dowlaisweram, the unfortunate young man immediately communicated what had occurred to the judge of Rajahmundry. He is represented as being greatly distressed at the untoward event, and maintains that nothing but what he conceived and believed to be the most urgent necessity, and the only means of saving his own life, would have induced him to imbrue his hands in a fellow creature's blood.—*Daily Times*.

THE EMBARKATION OF H. M.'s 1st Dragoon Guards for China has been suspended, under telegraphic orders from Calcutta, and their destination is now uncertain.

ECONOMY.—All the silver plate belonging to Government House has been sent to the Mint to be melted down for the benefit of the State, its place at the viceregal residence being supplied by an equally good-looking but less valuable metal.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE EXAMINATION threatens to be a very formidable affair, upwards of two thousand candidates having come forward in Madras alone. The Banqueting-hall, College-hall, and Patcheappah's-hall have already been engaged for the accommodation of the candidates, but it is not at all unlikely that more will be required for the purpose.

MYSORE.—We (*Daily Times*) understand that native inhabitants of Mysore and Bangalore are so averse to the transfer from the Supreme to the Madras Government of the charge of the Mysore country, that they have addressed a petition to the Governor-general earnestly deprecating the arrangement. The petition has been forwarded by electric telegraph at a cost of five hundred rupees contributed by the petitioners. The Rajah himself, it is understood, considers the new arrangement a breach of the treaty. In connection with this subject we may mention that Sir Charles Trevelyan requested Sir Mark Cubbon to continue in the office of Commissioner, but Sir Mark expressed his regret that he could not comply with the Governor's wish. Previous to making over charge, however, of his office, he suggested that it would be desirable that Sir Charles should visit Bangalore and hold a conference with him in regard to the affairs of Mysore.

CAPTAIN GRIFFIN.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has at last complied with Captain Griffin's request, who has obtained a trial by Court Martial on the notorious beer case. Subjoined is the charge:—"Draft of Charge.—Captain John George Benjamin Griffin, of her Majesty's 3rd Regiment of Madras European Infantry, placed in arrest on the following charge: With having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Allahabad on or about the 3rd of August, 1859, with intent to defraud Mr. R. Carr, wine merchant of that place, written and sent to him a letter addressed to Messrs. Carr, & Co., written in a feigned hand, and bearing the fictitious signature of C. J. Erskine, Captain, 7th Light Cavalry, in which he requested the supply of one dozen of beer and one dozen of brandy, and which said beer and brandy were supplied in accordance with such request; he, Captain Griffin, well knowing that the said letter was altogether fictitious, forged, and counterfeit. (True copy.) (Signed) J. HUDSON, Capt., Major of Brigade. Allahabad, March 24th, 1860.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 28. P. and O. Co.'s str. Colombo, Hicks, Suez.—29. Fairlight, Kimball, Melbourne.—30. Sir Robert Speppings, Clarke, Singapore; Marquard Family, Batter, Tutucorin.—31. Louis Napoleon, Valency, Calcutta.—April 1. Charlotte, Pearson, Calcutta; H. M.'s tug Pottinger, Wright, with Tubal Cain, Wells, in tow, from Rangoon.—2. George Canning, Sim, London; Ellenborough, Woodcock, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per H. M.'s str. Governor Higginson.—Col. Lawford, A. C. Lawford, Esq., W. S. Hooper, Esq., J. A. Bunting, Esq.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Colombo.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Browne, Mr. Brodley, Maj. gen. Hon. Spencer, Mrs. Spencer and two daughters, Lady and Miss Trevelyan, Lieut. Beattie, Mrs. Lock, Capt. Seton, Mrs. Grey, Ensigns Robins and Davidson, Mr. Terry, Mr. Williamson, Capt. Seton, Hassan Sudroo, Johan Khan Bahadoor. From SUEZ.—Col. and Mrs. Browne. From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Doyle, Mrs. Jants.

Per str. Pottinger.—Lieut. Col. Hogan, Capt. Atkinson, lady, and family, Lieut. Symons, lady, and family, Lieut. O'Neill, Capt. Swinton, Lieut. McGoun, and troops of the 6th Regt. M.N.I.

Per Fairlight.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Tonkins and 6 children.

### DEPARTURES.

March 27. Edendale, Spence, Bombay; Scutari, Norrie, London; str. Governor Higginson, McMillan, Nypapatam; Ascendant, Spencer, London.—30. Nouporell, Adams, Calcutta.—31. Rockliff, Boer, London.—April 1. David Malcolm, Knight, Cocanada.—2. Mermaid, Buck, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Governor Higginson.—Lieut. Warlom, Col. Stevenson, Mr. MacLagan, and Col. Lawford.

Per Rockliff.—Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Conductor and Mrs. Croker and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Hoydon and child, Pensioned Sergeant Lynan and wife, Sergeant Morris and wife, Mr. Shellecross.

Per P. and O. str. Candia, to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Dumont, Mr. R. W. Linton, Rev. Mr. Marton, Mr. J. P. Doyle.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

SAIORS' HOME.—The President in Council has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 for the New Sailors' Home at Bombay.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF THE RANA OF NUGGUR PARKUR AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.—The Rana of Nuggur Parkur, Kurrungee, and his accomplices, Doojoo, Prime Minister, Ooda Singh, Khana, and Lukderr, were arraigned on the 12th March before J. Gibbs, esq., special commissioner for trials in Nuggur Parkur, on charges of treason and murder. The trial was brought to a close on the 15th, and ended in the conviction of the whole of the prisoners, who were sentenced as follows:—The Rana to fourteen years' simple imprisonment; his Minister to the same period of incarceration with hard labour; Oodah Singh and Khana to ten years, and Lukdeer to eight years' imprisonment with hard labour. The prisoners are being brought down to Kurrachee under a strong escort of Major Johnstone's Beloochees.

OFFICIAL COMPLIMENTS.—The following is Sir Hugh Rose's last division order, on giving over the command of the Poona division of the army *pro tem.* to Brigadier Hobson:—Extract from division orders, by the Lieut.-general commanding P.D.A. "Head-quarters, Mahabeshwur, 28th March, 1860. Lieut.-general Sir Hugh Rose, on giving up the command of the Poona division of the army, thanks, sincerely, Major Wood, assistant adjutant general; Captain Macdonald, assistant quarter-master general; and Major Sandwith, deputy judge advocate general; for the zeal and ability with which they have executed their respective duties, and for the thorough goodwill with which they have assisted him in all matters, whether relating to the discipline, comfort, or movements of troops. It is superfluous to say that Sir Hugh Rose is grateful to Superintending Surgeon Stovell—so constant and successful have been all his efforts in aid of the sick. The Lieutenant-General has invariably consulted Doctor Stovell on all matters relating to the health of the troops, and he has always given him the best and most useful advice. Captain Hawkins, the commissary of ordnance, has on every occasion efficiently carried out the instructions of the Lieutenant-General. The Assistant Commissary-General, and Military Paymaster, have served but only a short time with the division, but long enough to give proofs of their fitness for their respective posts. Staff-Surgeon Larkins, during the whole time the Lieutenant-General commanded the division, has discharged his duties entirely to Sir Hugh Rose's satisfaction. Brigadier Hobson, commanding at Ahmednuggur, as next senior officer, will, until further orders, assume command of the division. All returns and correspondence will, as heretofore, be forwarded to Mahabeshwur. By order, H. H. A. Wood, Major, Assistant Adjutant General, P.D.A."

MAJOR B. K. FINNIMORE, of the artillery, is appointed agent for gunpowder and superintendent of the percussion cap manufactory.

THE MEMORIAL WINDOW to perpetuate the remembrance of the late Rev. Philip Anderson has just been erected in St. John's Church, Colaba, to which it forms a pleasing ornament, while it serves as a most appropriate monument to the worth and devotion of the lamented deceased.

BROACH, April 7.—Cholera has been for the last week or so raging most fearfully in the town of Broach and the surrounding districts. The dire scourge has carried off hundreds of souls within this short space of time. Mr. Denny, assistant engineer of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, died this day week of cholera. The railway works on the Nurbudda iron bridge, as well as in the districts round Broach, have been deserted by workmen through fear of being attacked by the epidemic. The chief engineer, Mr. Forde, with his assistants, has sought refuge in Baroda. We are glad to hear that Dr. Glen, the civil surgeon, is doing his best in affording prompt medical aid to those who are unfortunately attacked by the disease. He deserves the best thanks of the community of Broach. Mr. Oliphant, the acting magistrate of Broach, has, in conjunction with the civil surgeon, placed five Parsees at the several gates with cholera mixture, and instructions to treat such patients as needed their assistance. The Surat districts are comparatively healthy, though the weather is sultry and hot.

MR. GEDDES, the marshal of the county jail, being about to retire from his situation, the appointment has been offered to Mr. Charles Lake, secretary of the Byculla club, and Mr. Lake has accepted the place.

MAJOR C. DOUGLAS has been appointed deputy superintendent of electric telegraphs in India.

DIVISIONAL COMMANDS.—Consequent on Sir H. Rase, G.C.B., having assumed the command of the army, Brigadier-gen. J. Hale has been transferred from the command of the Scinde to that of the Poona division of the army. Major-general Cunningham, C.B., appointed to the staff of the army, has been posted to the Scinde division.

### BOMBAY WIT.

In Worcestershire there is a sauce  
Would charm the Furies;  
But in Bombay there is a Sausse  
Would starve the juries.

MESSRS. ADAMSON AND CLOWSER, who have carried on the works on the Bore Ghaut Incline from their commencement, and who have long been recognised as the most experienced practical engineers in the railway department in this presidency, have, we are glad to learn, transferred their services from the G. I. P. Railway Company, to the executors of the late Mr. Solomon Tredwell, and have entered into an agreement to complete this great work. Messrs. West and Tate succeed Messrs. Adamson and Clowser, as engineers for the railway company.

THE LATE MR. MANSON.—The body of the late lamented Mr. C. J. Manson, acting political agent, Southern Maratha country, who was surprised by the chief of Nurgood, while encamped in the Ramdroog estate and barbarously murdered on the 29th May, 1859, was brought to Bombay by rail on Sunday, April 10, and interred the next day in the family vault at the Girgaum burial-ground.

BARODA, April 3.—The Rewa Kanta field force is broken up; the dispute between the Raja of Nandode and the rebel Bheel Dawer is satisfactorily settled at present. The detachment of the 16th N. I. left Omerpara some time ago, and those of the 2nd extra battalion N. I. and the two guns at Lhowa return to Baroda to-morrow.

MR. M. R. WESTROFF, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Government Remembrancer for legal affairs, during the absence of Mr. J. Lowndes, proceeding to Europe on sick leave for one year.

MR. CHARLES BEYTS, a master in the Elphinstone Institution, has been offered the head mastership of the Fort proprietary school. No better selection could be made.





Mr. F. G. Millett, asst. to magist. and collr. of Bhangulpore, is vested with powers of a joint magist. and dep. collr. in that district.

Leave of absence :—

March 17.—Lieut. W. W. Edmondes, of the 7th Bengal police batt., from the 15th ult. to the 15th inst., on m.c., under clause 2, sect. V., of the uncovenanted absentee rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 18th ult.

March 19.—Mr. W. Blundell, dep. magist. and dep. collr. of Chumpanur, for 3 mos., on m.c., under clause 2, sect. V., of the uncovenanted absentee rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 27th Jan. last.

Mr. W. H. Brodhurst, officng. judge of Purneah, for 4 weeks, under the financial notification of Oct. 14, 1857, to appear before the standing medical committee at the presy.

March 20.—Mr. E. A. Samuells, judge of the Sudder Court, for 21 days, under sect. XIII. of the new revised absentee rules.

March 21.—Mr. J. Bowker, dep. magist. and dep. collr. of the 24 Pergunnahs, for 1 mo., under clause 1, sect. VII., of the uncovenanted absentee rules.

March 22.—Dr. T. Cantor, supndt. of the Eur. and native insane asylums at Bhowanipore and Dullunda, for 3 mos., under the financial notification of April 28, 1858, making over charge of his duties to Dr. A. J. Payne, who will conduct the same during Dr. Cantor's absence, or until further orders.

Notification—March 19.—The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to sanction the formation of a sub-division in the district of Nuddea, to be called the sub-division of Bungong, and composed of the following thannahs, with its head quarters at Bungong, viz. :—

Surshah; Goburdungah; Bagdah; Eastern half of Ranaghat.

Camp Trienmoo Ghat, March 16.—Maj. C. R. W. Hervey, 2nd Bombay Eur. L.I., to be general superint. of operations for the suppression of thnggee and dacoity.

Mr. H. E. Wrottestley assumed ch. of office of extra asst. comsnnr. in Nagpore on 20th ult.

Camp Deenanuggur, March 17.—Maj. A. R. E. Hutchinson made over ch. of the Bhopal polit. agency to Maj. A. L. McMullin on 1st inst.

Capt. J. Reid, dep. comsnnr. of Sultanpore (Oude), to offic. as chief of police in Oude.

The serv. of Capt. R. N. Taylor, 17th Madras N.I., dep. comsnnr. 2nd cl. Raichore, Dooab, are placed at disposal of Govt. of Fort St. George.

Capt. J. Peyton, offic. comdt. of Bhopal levy, made over com. of the levy to Col. J. Travers on 4th inst., Fort William, March 27.—Mr. F. St. C. Williams, extra asst. comsnnr. in Oude, has leave for 2 mo.

Capt. R. H. Tulloh, asst. comsnnr. in Oude, has leave to 11th Feb. last, in ext., dated Oct. 31, 1859.

Public Works Dept.—Hd. Qrs., Camp Noorkeekote, March 15.—Mr. J. Wheeler, employed on Hindoostan and Thibet Road, having obtained his discharge from the army, is continued in the dept. public works in the grade of overseer.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Deenanuggur, March 17.—Lieut. A. M. Brandreth, engr., now offic. asst. principal at Roorkee, is confirmed in the app., with rank of 4th cl. exec. eng.

Fort William, March 24.—Mr. A. J. L. Perrier, c.e., spec. asst. eng., is transf. fr. Bengal to N.W. Prov., and app. to ch. of 6th div. Grand Trunk Road, during abs. of Capt. C. B. Stuart.

Capt. A. H. Heath, Bengal art., having resigned his situation in the dept. public works, his services are placed at the disposal of the mil. dept.

Capt. H. E. Quin, 1st batt. H.M.'s 20th foot, is re-appointed to the public works dept. as a probationary asst. eng., and posted to the Punjab.

Military Department, Camp Deenanuggur, March 17.—Leave of absence for 2 mo., to Bombay, and thence to England for 6 mo.:—Maj. gen. C. A. Windham, of H.M.'s serv., commdg. Lahore div., under new regts.

H.E. the Gov. gen. of India is pleased to confer the temp. rank of lieut. gen. on Maj. gen. Sir H. H. Rose, serving on the gen. staff of the Bombay army.

Sub conductor J. Smith, of the corps of Bengal sappers and miners, one of the party which blew open the Cashmere Gate at Delhi, and for which he has received the "Victoria Cross," having been specially recommended by his commdg. officer, and being considered by the C. in C. to be eminently deserving of reward, H.E. the Gov. gen. of India, concurring in that opinion, is pleased to confer upon him the rank of ens. unatt., subject to the approval of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India.

## MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, March 24.—Appointments:—Lieut. C. E. Bates, 16th N.I., and Lieut. E. Maclean, 8th N.I., to be assists. on probation in the Mufussil police.

March 27.—Mr. A. Wedderburn, offic. collector

and mag. of Cuddapah, assumed charge of the district from Mr. J. Fraser on 20th inst.

Rev. H. Barnes, chap. of Cuddalore, has privilege leave for 3 mos., from 10th April.

Rev. W. R. Capel, chaplain of Rajahmundry, has privilege leave for 2 mos., from 16th prox.

Appointment:—Capt. C. S. Elliot, 1st Madras fus., to be a brig. maj., to complete the establishment.

March 27.—No. 126.—The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the dates specified against their names.

Lieut. W. Rose, 50th N.I., March 2.

Lieut. W. Odell, 43rd N.I., March 2.

Lieut. A. E. Bower, 19th N.I., March 19.

Returned to duty:—Lieut. H. Clerk, 8th N.I., arrived at Calcutta on Feb. 24.

March 27.—No. 127.—The following letters from Lieut. gen. Sir C. Yorke, mil. sec. to H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C., addressed to H.E. the C. in C. of the Madras army, are published:—

Horse Guards, Dec. 31, 1859.—I am directed by the Gen. Comdg.-in-Chief to acquaint you that her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Col. the Hon. A. A. Spencer being placed on the staff of the army in the East Indies with the local rank of Maj. gen., with a view to his succeeding Maj. gen. Craigie, from April 1, 1860.

Feb. 3, 1860.—I am directed by the Gen. C. in C. to acquaint you that her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Brev. Col. W. A. McCleverty, lieut. col. half-pay unatt., being placed upon the staff of the army in the East Indies, as a maj. gen., with temp. and local rank, with a view to his app. to a com. in Madras pres.

Fort St. George, March 27.—No. 128 of 1860.—The following notification from the Calcutta Gazette is re-published in G.O. :—

Foreign Dept., Fort William, March 16.—No. 808.—The services of Lieut. M. Carthew, 26th Madras N.I., asst. commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, are replaced at disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George from the date of his embarkation from Europe.

The services of Lieut. Carthew are accordingly placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

March 23.—Mr. J. Bird is permitted to res. the serv., from April 30.

March 30.—Leave of absence:—Mr. J. J. Cotton, civ. and sess. judge of Masulipatam, for 15 mo.

Mr. T. Clarke, member of the board of revenue, ass. his seat on 28th inst.

The undermentioned gentlemen are app. to be dep. colls. and mags., and are posted to the districts noted opposite to their names:—

Third Class.—Mr. H. Richardson, Malabar, for employ. in Wainad.

Fourth Class.—Mr. A. D'Monte, asst. civ. auditor's office, Tanjore, to have ch. of the salt depart.

Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, March 30.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. W. B. Leggett, 2nd asst. district engr., Coimbatore, in ext., to 8th proximo, on m.c.

Asst. commy. W. Arnold, sub engr., 1st class, for 3 mo., from date of quitting his district, to Madras and Neilgherries.

March 28.—Appointment:—Mr. B. T. Norfor, 2nd asst. district engr., South Arcot, to act as 1st asst. district engr., dur. abs. of Lieut. Paxton, on leave.

March 30.—The undermentioned officer is perm., at his own request, to ret. from the inf. volun. gds.:—Ens. W. J. W. Waters, No. 5 comp.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following proms. in the inf. volun. gds.:—

Capt. J. M. Heppel to be maj., v. Norton, ret.; date of commis. March 9.

Lieut. J. A. Pinson to be capt., v. Heppel; date of commis. March 9.

Ens. W. M. Sharlieb to be lieut., v. Thomson, ret.; date of commis. March 9.

SERVICES OF COL. C. A. BROWNE, 12TH N.I.

Fort St. George, March 30.—No. 132.—The servs. of Col. C. A. Browne, 12th N.I., sec. to Govt. in the mil. dept., are placed at disp. of H.E. the C. in C., in view to his being nominated to the com. of the Nagpore force, in succ. to Brig. Carthew, on the latter being prom. to the rank of maj. gen.

The Gov. in Council cannot allow the long hon. and highly valuable serv. of Col. Browne as mil. sec. to the Govt. to terminate without recording their sense of his eminent public merits, and acknowledging the important assistance they have always received from him.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 24.—With reference to G.O. Dec. 5, Capt. W. J. Jones, 4th N.I., is app. to do du. with 20th N.I. till the return of his regt. to the coast.

The underment. officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—Lieut. J. Stouhouse, 5th N.I., and Asst. surg. J. Wilkins, med. dept.; passed exam. prescribed for officers of companies and for med. ch.

With reference to G.O. Dec. 5, Lieut. R. H. Phelps, 4th N.I., is reapp. to do du. with 3rd extra regt. at

Cuddapah till the arrival at that station of his own corps.

Lieut. J. M. Kerr, 3rd L.C., is app. adjt. of that regt., v. Money, res.

The leave to Ens. E. A. Campbell, 11th N.I., in G.O. Jan. 24, is to have effect fr. March 20.

March 26.—Removals ordered:—

Col. (maj. gen.) J. Bell, fr. 22nd N.I. to 4th N.I.

Col. (maj. gen.) G. Hutton, fr. 4th N.I. to 22nd N.I.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointments, to have effect from date of embarkation for Eur. of Col. F. A. Reid, qmrr. gen. of the army:—

Maj. F. H. Scott, dep. qmrr. gen. of the army, to act as qmrr. gen. of the army.

Maj. E. J. Lawder, asst. qmrr. gen. of the army, to act as dep. qmrr. gen. of the army.

Maj. A. Howlett, dep. asst. qmrr. gen. of the army, to act as asst. qmrr. gen. of the army.

Asst. surg. S. G. Johnson, do. du. sup. surg.'s dept. pres. div., is directed to assu. med. charge of the two comps. 34th L.I., arr. from Bengal per Simla, to join immediately.

March 27.—The following removals and postings are ordered, with effect from April 2:—

Maj. gen. Sir J. Inglis, from Mysore div. to centre div.

Maj. gen. the Hon. A. A. Spencer, to Mysore div.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) W. R. A. Freeman, 30th N.I., to June 15, 1861, Nilgiris, m.c.

Lieut. H. E. Mottet, 28th N.I., fr. March 25, for 60 days, Madras priv. leave.

March 22.—2nd Lieut. T. R. Tabuteau, 1st Madras fus., is app. to do du. with 36th N.I., and will proc. forthwith to join that corps.

The following posting is ordered:—Capt. and Brig. maj. S. Elliot to the garr. of Fort St. George.

The undermentioned officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—Lieut. E. C. Budd, 80th N.I., Trichinopoly, creditable progress. The moon-shee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Budd.

With reference to G.O. dated Feb. 28, Ens. W. J. Pickance, 33rd N.I., is rel. fr. do. du. with 44th N.I., and will proc. to join his regt. on being furnished with a passage by the qmrr. gen.

With reference to G. O. dated Feb. 27, Ens. R. G. Briggs will join and duty with 74th Highlanders at Bellary, instead of with the 43rd Foot.

With reference to G.O. dated Feb. 15, Ens. J. F. Pinhey is app. to do duty with 60th Rifles at Jackatella instead of with 74th Highlanders.

March 29.—The following removals and postings are ordered:—

Surg. W. G. Prichard from 50th N.I., d. d. 52nd M.I., to 11th N.I., to join on arrival of 52nd regt. at Rancon.

Surg. A. C. Macleod from late prom. to 47th N.I.

Surg. H. J. Penny, from late prom. to 5th L.C.

Asst. surg. H. Nott to 50th N.I.

Asst. surg. W. H. Morgan, from do. du. 17th N.I., to 39th N.I.

Asst. surg. J. Keas, from d. d. left wing 52nd N.I. to 52nd N.I.

Asst. surg. J. Ross, from doing duty Madras Rifles, to 2nd N.I.

Asst. surg. W. A. Smith, from Saugor field div., to d. d. a troop horse art.

Asst. surg. W. F. De Fabeck, from d. d. left wing 27th N.I. to 4th N.I.

Asst. surg. G. E. Whitton, from d. d. 50th N.I. to d. d. C. troop horse art., to join on arrival of 50th N.I. at Bangalore.

March 30.—The servs. of Capt. A. F. Place, 84th L.I., are placed at the disposal of the officer commanding centre division for court martial duty.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. H. E. Walpole, 16th N.I., from date of expiration of privilege leave for 2 mos.: Nilgiris.

Capt. J. Dinsdale, 22nd N.I., from Jan. 26, to April 24, 1860, Penang Hills, m.c.

Lieut. (Brev. capt.) H. J. T. Nield, 2nd N.I., from date of arrival at Madras with details, for 60 days: privilege leave.

Lieut. and Adj. J. C. Wyse, 34th L.I., till May 21, 1860: presy., m.c.

Lieut. H. P. R. F. Crawford, 34th L.I., till May 21, 1860: presy., m.c.

Lieut. A. R. Oakes, 25th N.I., in continuation of privilege leave to April 9, 1860, to enable him to join.

Lieut. Bradley, dep. asst. commissary of ordnance, Nagpore, in continuation for 1 mo., to enable him to join.

## Examinations for the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

Fort St. George, March 30, 1860.—The following despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India is published for general information:—

Public. No. 7.

H.E. the Hon. the Gov. in Council, Fort St. George.—Sir, Para. 1. I have considered in council your letter, dated Oct. 4, 1859, No. 70, in this department.

2. The report on the examination in May last of

candidates for the uncovenanted civil service, transmitted with your letter is satisfactory and encouraging. The number of applicants who succeeded on this occasion to pass the required tests will at once have afforded to the heads of offices the opportunity of selecting for public employment persons of improved education, and, it may be hoped, qualified in other respects for the duties they may have to perform.

8. The free and judicious exercise of the power confided to these gentlemen cannot fail to give an impetus to education, and thus, by elevating the general character of the subordinate ranks of the service, tend to promote its efficiency.

4. I approve the alteration in the rules of March 4, 1858, as suggested in your order of Sept. 20, 1859.

I have, &c., C. WOOD.

India Office, London, Feb. 20, 1860.  
By order, T. PYCHOFF, chief sec.

### Pay of Officers of the Sappers and Miners.

Fort St. George, March 22.—No. 116.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the rule in para. 2, head "Sappers and Miners," Section XII., of the Pay and Audit Regulations, and to direct the publication of the following rules:—

2. Officers attached to the corps of Sappers and Miners shall, when permanently in command of a company, draw as extra remuneration Rupees (100) one hundred per mensem, under all circumstances, while present with the company or any part of it, whether at head quarters of the corps or on detachment in the field.

3. In future no officer shall be placed permanently in command of a company of sappers until he shall have passed an examination in field engineering, embracing the subjects marginally noted\*, and will also be expected to have some general knowledge of permanent fortifications.

4. Certificates of qualifications will be granted by the comdt. of the corps, who, in notifying the same for the information and approval of H.E. the C. in C., will forward the examination papers to the adjt. gen. of the army.

5. The names of all officers obtaining such certificates (with date of examination), will be notified in the *Government Gazette*, and the honorary mark, "M.E." (Military Engineer) will be affixed to their names in the *Army List*.

6. It is to be understood that this examination in no way cancels the certificate in surveying required by the general regulations for all sapper officers, 12 months after their appointment to do duty with the corps; and if after a further interval of 6 months an officer shall not have qualified also in military field engineering, he will, on recommendation of the commandant, be remanded to his regt.

7. The adjt. and qmtr. are to be considered, in common with other officers of the corps, liable to examination and entitled to all corresponding advantages, but with the understanding that they shall not be appointed to the actual command of a company to the prejudice of any other qualified officer at head quarters, who may be available for the duty.

8. The allowance is claimable for only one company.

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Mar. 29.)

Mr. W. W. Robertson, assist. pol. sup. of Kholapoor, has leave on m.c. for 1 mo., from March 10.

Mr. V. S. Bede, dep. magist., in charge of three Talookas of the joint magistracy of Colaba, is invested with the power to inflict corporal punishment, under the provisions of Act I. of 1853.

Lieut. F. P. Bartholomew, 28th N.I., to act as assist. superint. of police at Ahmedabad.

Mr. L. Reid, act. coll. and mag. of Poona, as. ch. of his office Mar. 21.

Mr. A. Disney to be supernu. assist. to the superint. rev. survey and assessment Khandeish.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, assist. to coll. and mag. of Tanna, is to pro. to Bombay, to appear before the next vernacular examination committee.

The leave on m.c. granted to Mr. H. Coleman, sub-assist. superint. rev. surv. and assessment, S. Maratha country, Feb. 29, has been extended to 28th January last.

Mr. K. S. Smyth, assist. to coll. and mag. of Surat, pro. to the presidency, is to appear before the next vernacular examination committee.

Mr. W. Hart, of the Bombay C.S., returned to his duty Mar. 28, 1860.

The Gov. in Council has confirmed an order, dated Dec. 18, 1859, by Capt. Faulkner, appg. Lieut. and adjt. J. A. Smith, 6th N.I., to act as postmaster

to the detachment of the field force remaining at Dwarka.

The services of Lieut. F. C. Mytton, prob. asst. exec. engr. public works dept., are placed at the disposal of the C. in C.

The Rev. Mr. D. Macpherson, appd. by H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India, an assist. chapl. of the Church of Scotland, on this estab., arrived in Bombay March 1, 1860, and has been directed, for the present, to do duty at the presy.

The Rev. M. M. Ross, asst. chaplain, Church of Scotland, who was perm. to visit Poona on pastoral duty, from Jan. 16, 1860, will continue to perform those duties until further orders.

The Rev. E. F. Colvin, jun. chapl., Church of Scotland, having returned to the presy. from his pastoral visit to Kurrachee, March 19, 1860, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on that account, in Govt. not., dated Feb. 4, 1860, is cancelled.

*Bombay Castle, April 4.*—Lieut. G. R. C. Westropp, adjt. of the Sawant Waree local corps, to act as 3rd in com. of that corps.

Lieut. K. Neave, 24th N.I., to act as adjt. of the Sawant Waree local corps.

March 28.—Mr. R. White, acting sen. asst. judge of Surat for the detached station of Broach, is allowed leave for 2 mo.

March 30.—Mr. F. Souther, superint. of police at Ahmednuggur, is allowed an extension of leave for 6 days.

The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to vest Messrs. O. R. Ovans and B. Praed, respectively, acting 2nd and 3rd assist. mag. Poona, with power to inflict corporal punishment, under Act I. of 1853.

Mr. J. F. Hore, 1st judge of the Court of Small Causes, is allowed leave of absence for 1 mo., from April 15 next.

March 31.—Mr. W. H. Harrison, puisne judge, Sudder Adawlut, has leave for 6 mo., fr. 10th prox., to Eur.

April 4.—Mr. W. E. Frere, puisne judge of the Sudder Adawlut, resu. ch. of his office on 81st ult.

Mr. T. A. Compton, judge of Sholapoor, is allowed leave of abs. for 1 mo., fr. May 4 next, under the provisions of Sec. XII. of the absentee rules.

Under the provisions of Act XIV. of 1835, Lieut. C. D. A. LaTouche, 2nd in com. of the Poona Irreg. horse, is appd. an asst. mag. in the Khandeish zillah.

Mr. G. Inverarity, coll. of Sattara, received ch. of the jud. dept. of the Sattara prov. from Mr. Lloyd, on 27th ult.

Mr. J. Lowndes, remembrancer for legal affairs, is allowed leave for 1 year, on m.c., with permission to proc. to Eur.

Capt. J. B. Dunsterville rec. ch. of the Kurrachee adawlut from Mr. Middleton, on March 5, and delivered over ch. of the same on March 8 to Mr. A. E. D. Grey, app. act. jud. dep. mag. of Kurrachee.

Mr. J. W. Stack, jud. dep. mag. of Hyderabad adawlut, delivered over ch. of his office to Mr. Middleton, on March 8.

March 31.—Mr. H. Bulkley, asst. to the superint. of the rev. survey and assessment, Guzerat, is allowed an ext., from 16th inst. to 15th prox., of the leave of absence granted to him on the 22nd ult., on m.c.

Mr. W. G. Pedder is app. asst. settlement officer in Guzerat, and asst. to coll. and mag. in all the collectorates in Guzerat.

Mr. G. Inverarity, coll. of Sattara, ass. ch. of rev. duties of that prov. on 27th inst.

Mr. W. H. Newnham, supernu. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar, joined his appt. on March 16.

April 2.—Mr. G. W. Anderson, c.s., has passed an exam. in the Muratha language.

April 4.—Lieut. A. Phillips, act. asst. to superint. of the rev. sur. and assessment, Guzerat, joined his appt. March 6.

Erratum.—In the govt. notification, at page 355 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, appg. Mr. Disney, supernu. asst. to the superint. rev. sur. and assessment, Khandeish, for "Mr. A. Disney," read "Mr. H. K. Disney."

April 2.—The following appts. and arrangements have been made by the Govt. of India:—

Mr. A. K. Corfield, civil auditor, Bombay, to be civil auditor, Bengal, from May 1.

Mr. R. W. Lodwick to succeed Mr. Corfield, as civil auditor, Bombay.

Mr. L. Probyn to take charge of the Bombay civil auditor's office on the departure of Mr. Corfield, until Mr. Lodwick's arrival, and Mr. J. Christie to act for Mr. Probyn.

April 3.—Dr. H. V. Carter, act. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Grant Medical College, is granted privilege leave of abs. from the 1st to the 30th April inclusive.

April 4.—The privilege leave of abs. granted to Mr. R. Maidment, asst. auditor of Public Works Accounts, by govt. notification, dated March 7, is extended to May 5.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

March 9.—No. 191.—Lieut. gen. Sir H. Rose having assumed command of the Bombay army, the govt. in council is pleased to app. Maj. gen. D. Cunningham to the vacant post on the divisional staff.

*Bombay Castle, March 16.*—Capt. G. Close, actg. superint. of Poona engineering school, has privilege leave for 1 mo. fr. March 5.

March 20.—Mr. B. H. Ellis, act. sec. to Govt. in rev. and financial depts., has been directed to accompany the Rt. Hon. the Gov. as sec. in attendance during his visit to the Mahabeshwur Hills.

March 22.—No. 176.—The underment officers are allowed a furl. to Eur. on m.c.:—

Capt. P. Maxwell, 37th Bengal N.I., dep. comanr. of Seia, for 15 mo., under new furl. rega.

Capt. C. Pulley, 59th Madras N.I., for 8 years, under old furl. rega.

March 23.—No. 179.—Asst. surg. W. W. Ireland, Bengal estab., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., m.c., under new furl. rega.

March 27.—The underment officers have been reported to be qualified as interpre. in the native languages as follows:—

In Hindoostanee.—Lieut. G. F. Birdwood, 23rd N.I.; 2nd Lieut. T. H. Sangster, 4th N.I. (Rifles).

In Marhatta.—Lieut. J. P. Grant, 18th N.I.

March 28.—The underment ensigns, do. du. with corps stated opposite their names, are attached as follows:—

Ens. H. C. Hastings, do. du. with 57th foot, att. to 12th N.I.

Ens. F. W. B. Portman, do. du. with 56th foot, att. to 15th N.I.

Ens. P. Browne, do. du. with 56th regt., att. to 15th N.I.

Ens. C. L. Hulbert, do. du. with 56th foot, att. to 22nd N.I.

Infantry.—Cadet E. G. Peyton, recently arrived from England, is att. to do. du. for a period of 6 mo. with H.M.'s 56th foot at Poona.

March 22.—No. 176.—The undermentioned officers are allowed a furl. to Eur. on m.c.:—

Capt. P. Maxwell, 37th Bengal N.I., dep. commissnr. of Seia, for 15 mo., under new rega.

Capt. C. Pulley, 59th Madras N.I., for 2 yrs., under old rega.

March 28.—No. 178.—The undermentioned cadets, for the art., cav., and inf., are prom. to lieuts., cornets, and ens., respectively, and rank is assigned to them from the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Artillery.—F. C. H. Clarke, A. B. Portman, T. M. Ward, and C. F. Glass; date of rank, Dec. 9.

Cavalry.—J. Fagan; date of rank, Dec. 27.

Infantry.—A. Greenland and G. T. D. Glasgow; date of rank, Oct. 12.

E. S. Reynolds and H. French; date of rank, Oct. 27.

E. G. Peyton; date of rank, Nov. 5.

F. C. Hudson; date of rank, Nov. 12.

F. S. Leacock, J. B. Hennell, F. C. Singleton, M. H. Nicolson, G. G. Morris; date of rank, Dec. 9.

E. S. Williamson, W. E. F. Vibart, and C. S. Lechmere; date of rank, Dec. 27.

W. F. Prideaux, H. L. Hall, W. W. Haywood, and G. De S. Ogilvy; date of rank, Jan. 12.

No. 179.—Asst. surg. W. W. Ireland, of the Bengal estab., has a furl. to Europe for 18 mos. on m.c., under the new furl. rega.

No. 180.—Brev. col. R. A. Bayly, 28th N.I., has a furl. to Europe for 8 years, on m.c., under old rega.

March 24.—No. 181.—Capt. W. Loch, actg. milit. paymaster, is allowed privileged leave for 60 days.

Capt. J. T. Annesley, paymaster of pensioners at presy., will act for Capt. Loch, and Capt. Taylor, of the invalid estab., will act for Capt. Annesley, on responsibility of Capt. Loch and Capt. Annesley, respectively.

March 26.—No. 182.—Maj. Hutchinson, 18th Bengal N.I., political agent at Bhopal, has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos., on m.c., under new rega.

No. 183.—Lieut. C. H. Strutt, regt. of art., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m.c., under old rega.

No. 184.—Lieut. Ellis, of H.M.'s 33rd regt., is app. to act as mil. secy. to the govt., from date of Major (the Visct.) Dangan's departure.

No. 189.—Capt. E. H. Ord, 3rd N.I., has leave for 2 years, to the Neilgherry Hills, on m.c., under old rega.

March 31.—No. 194.—Admitted to the service as cadet of inf. on this estab., Mr. E. G. Peyton.

No. 195.—Capt. F. Mayor, of the invalid estab., has a furl. to Eur. for 1 year and 5 mos., under old rega.

April 2.—No. 196.—The servs. of Lieut. F. C. Mytton, probationary assist. exec. engr. in the Pub. Works dep., have been placed at disposal of C. in C.

No. 197.—Capt. J. G. Fife, corps of engrs., is permitted to proceed to Europe, with leave of absence for such term as together with the period of his absence, under the furlough granted him by G.O. No. 150, dated Feb. 16, 1856, will complete two years.

No. 198.—The following appointments are made:—

Lieut. col. J. M. Glasse, to be inspector general of ordnance and magazines.

Lieut. col. J. B. Wosnam, to be principal commissary of Ordnance.

Capt. D. J. Kinloch to be senior dep. principal

\* The tracing of parallels and approaches. Batteries of all kinds, field powder magazines, field works, such as redoubts, redans, &c., single, double, and flying sap, mining, pontooning, and blasting.

commissary, but to continue to act as agent for army clothing.

Brev. maj. T. T. Haggard, to act as senior dep. principal commissary.

April 3.—No. 200.—Capt. Campbell, 3rd Bombay Eur. regt. cantonment joint mag., Morar, Gwalior, has been permitted by the Government of India to proc. to Eur. on leave for 15 mos. on m.c., under new regs.

No. 194.—Admitted to the service as cadet of inf. on this estab; date of arrival at Bombay, Mar. 27.

No. 289.—Mr. E. G. Peyton.

No. 195.—Capt. F. Mayor, invalid estab, has a furlough to Eur. for 1 yr. and 5 mos., under old regs.

April 2.—No. 196.—The serv. of Lieut. F. C. Mylton, probationary assist. exec. eng. in the public works dep., has been placed at disposal of C. in C.

No. 197.—Capt. J. G. Fife, corps of eng., is permitted to pro. to Eur., with leave for such term as, together with the period of his absence, under the furlough granted him by G. O. No. 150, dated 16th of Feb., 1856, will complete 2 years.

No. 198.—The following appointments are made:—Lieut. col. J. M. Glaspe, to be insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines.

Lieut. col. J. B. Woosnam, to be principal commissary of ordnance.

Capt. D. J. Kinloch, to be sen. dep. principal commissary, but to continue to act as agent for army clothing.

Brev. maj. T. T. Haggard, to act as sen. dep. principal commissary.

April 3.—No. 200.—Capt. and Brev. Maj. E. Campbell, 3rd Bombay Eur. regt., cantonment joint mag., Morar, Gwalior, has been permitted by the Government of India to pro. to Eur. on leave for 15 mos. on m.c., under new reg.

March 5.—No. 201.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 18, 1859.—By Capt. Faulkner app. Lieut. and Adj. J. A. Smith, 6th N.I., to act as staff officer to detach. of field force remaining at Dwarka. No. 203.—Maj. B. K. Finimore, art., is app. agent for gunpowder and superint. of the percussion cap manufactory.

April 5.—No. 204.—Lieut. col. S. E. Moudsley, Madras art., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c., under new regs.

April 7.—No. 205.—The Hon. W. E. Frere, esq., provisionally app. to be a member of council at Bombay, has taken the oaths and his seat as a member of the Govt.

No. 206.—Maj. W. B. Salmon, 19th N.I., asst. com. gen., has leave for 2 years, on m.c., under old furl. regs.

No. 207.—Maj. R. J. Littlewood, Invalid estab., has leave to China for 1 year, on m.c., under new regs.

No. 208.—The undermen. officers are allowed a furl. to Eur. on m.c.:—

Capt. (brev. maj.) F. A. E. Loch, 1st regt. L.C., for 15 mos., under new regs.

Capt. W. F. Gordon, 1st Eur. regt. fus., asst. com. gen., for 15 mos., under new regs.

Lieut. J. Vibart, for 18 mos., under new furl. regs.

No. 211.—Col. A. James is confirmed in the app. of com. at Asseerghur.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

No. 176.—The undermentioned officers are allowed a furl. to Europe on m.c.:—

Capt. P. Maxwell, 37th N.I., dep. commissr. of Scia, for 15 mo., under new furl. regs.

Capt. C. Pulley, 59th N.I., for 3 years, under old furl. regs.

No. 179.—Asst. surg. W. W. Ireland, Bengal estab., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 180.—Brev. col. R. A. Bayly, 28th N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 yrs., on m.c., under old furl. regs.

No. 181.—Capt. W. Loch, acting mil. paymr., has priv. leave for 60 days.

Capt. J. T. Annesley, paymr. of pensioners at the presy., will act for Capt. Loch, and Capt. Taylor, inv. estab., will act for Capt. Annesley, on the responsibility of Capt. Loch and Capt. Annesley respectively.

March 23.—Capt. Paget, 8th hussars, was reported by a committee at Trichinopoly on July 8, 1853, qualified as interp. in Hindoostanee language.

March 29.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty on March 28:—

Brev. col. G. H. Robertson, 25th N.I., town major, Bombay.

Lieut. A. T. Spens, 3rd L.C.

Lieut. Strong, 3rd N.I., is placed at the disp. of Capt. Chamber, in charge of horses for the China expedition, and directed to proc. to Poona, and rep. himself to that officer.

March 30.—Infy. Cadets F. S. Leacock and I. B. Heunell, recently arr. from England, are att. to do du. for a period of 6 mos., the former to the 1st batt. art. at Ahmednuggur, and the latter to 1st Eur. regt. (fus.) at Belgaum.

March 31.—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

1st L.C. (Lancers).—Brev. maj. F. A. E. Loch, fr. March 18 to April 30, to proc. to Bombay, on m.c.,

prep. to obtaining a final certificate to Eur.—N.B.—This cancels the leave granted in G.O. 24th inst.

2nd L.C.—Lieut. C. Grant, from April 1 to 30, to enable him to rejoin regt. head qrs.

2nd Eur. L.C.—Capt. C. Thompson, for 60 days, from 1st prox., to Mahabeshwur and Poona, on priv. leave.

4th N.I. (Rifles).—2nd Lieut. T. H. Sangster, from April 1 to 30, in ext., to enable him to join.

17th N.I.—Lieut. S. A. Smith, from March 13 to 31, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to obtaining a final certificate to Eur.

31st N.I.—Capt. McCulloch, from March 26 to 31, to remain in Bombay, on m.c.

Med. Estab.—Asst. surg. A. Fox, from March 1 to 31, to Gogo and the sea coast, on m.c., under old furl. regs.

Asst. surg. Smith, from March 22 to April 30, to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to obtaining a final certificate to Eur.

April 2.—The following order is confirmed:—

Dated March 20.—By Capt. Price, app. Brev. capt. Creagh, in add. to his own du., to perform those of adjt. to 1st extra batt., v. Lieut. Hodgson.

Mahabeshwur, April 2.—Consequent on Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., having assumed com. of the army, Brig. gen. J. Hale is transferred from the com. of the Scinde div. of the army to that of the Poona div.

Maj. gen. Cunyngnam, c.b., apptd. to the staff of the army by G.G.O. No. 191, of 29th ult., is posted to the Scinde div.

Bombay, April 3.—A furl. to Europe on m.c. is granted to Battery Staff Serg. G. Cartledge, regt. of art.

April 5.—The undermentioned officers are reported to have acquired the colloquial proficiency contemplated by G.O.C. of June 27, 1844.

Lieut. A. W. Lucas, attached to 1st extra batt., and Ens. A. Wood, attached to 3d Eur. regt., March 29.

Asst. surg. Kingstone is attached to the 2nd Eur. L.I., and directed to join.

Mahabeshwur, April 4.—Capt. T. J. Francis, 3rd drag. gds., is app. mil. secy. to the lieut. gen. commanding the forces, and directed to make over the command of the remount depot, Kirkee, to Cornet T. Dawson, who will in addition continue to perform his present duties.

Capt. C. T. Aitchison, 2nd Eur. L.I., will act as interp. to the commander of the forces until further orders.

April 5.—Referring to G. O. No. 196, 2nd inst., Lieut. F. C. Mytton, engr., is directed to join the head quarters of corps of sappers and miners at Poona.

#### THE THIRD EXTRA BATTALION.

In carrying out the order retransferring the companies of the 3rd extra batt. to the original corps, the commissioned and non-commissioned officers who have been promoted to fill vacancies in the 3rd extra batt. must be transferred with the companies to which they have been posted, notwithstanding that they may have originally belonged to other regts.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers whose positions have been unaltered by transfer to the 3rd extra batt. will join their regts. in the original position they occupied therein, in every case, the juniors of each grade becoming supernumeraries.

April 7th.—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

1st L.C. Lancers.—Lieut. C. E. Stock, from June 5, to Bombay.

14th N.I.—Maj. G. S. Montgomery, from April 9 to June 6, to Mount Abo.

31st N.I.—Capt. M. Battye, for 30 days' priv. leave, from the date of Capt. Compton's resuming ch. of the pay office, Poona div.

April 7.—Asst. surg. Larkin is transf. from gen. duty, Poona div., to general duty Aden, and directed to join by the first opportunity.

Asst. surg. Kearney, gen. duty southern div., is transf. to Poona div.

The undermen. officer, reported fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his station, and is allowed leave of absence as follows:—

2nd L.C., Neemuch.—Lieut. H. H. D. Owen, from April 1 to May 10, in ext., to enable him to join.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Artillery.—Lieut. H. W. Sandham, fr. April 1 to April 30, in ext., to remain at the sea coast and Rutnagherry, on m.c.

3rd Eur. regt.—Capt. J. Daun, from March 1 to 30, in extension, to remain in Bombay, on m.c., under the new furl. regs.

5th N.L.I.—Capt. F. R. Jardine, from April 1 to 30, to remain in Bombay on m.c.

11th N.I.—Lieut. J. P. Grant, from April 1 to 14, to enable him to rejoin.

#### NAVAL.

Bombay Castle, March 12.—No. 38.—Com. R. A. Stradling has furl. to Europe for three years, on m.c., under old regs.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, March 14.—Mr. Johnson, acting master supernum. of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to the *Hugh Lindsay* for passage to join the Indus flotilla.

Lieut. H. C. Walker having returned from England by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Columbian*, on 12th inst., was directed to join *Ajdaha* as supern. from that date.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, March 19.—Mr. R. T. S. Sirr, having passed the required exam., is apptd. acting 1st class 2nd master, and directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernum.

Bombay Castle, March 8.—No. 36.—Mr. J. V. Harrison, now in India, has been apptd. by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, a captain's clerk for the I.N., on condition of his producing the certificates required by the established regs.

No. 37.—Mr. H. J. Chalke, apptd. a volunteer for I.N., arrived at Bombay on March 1.

Com. A. McDonald returned to his duty, by permission, on March 1.

No. 38.—Com. R. A. Stradling has a furl. to Europe for three years, on m.c., under old rega.

#### SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, March 15.—Asst. surg. W. McClay, having reported himself for duty in the I.N., is directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernum., to await an opportunity of joining the surveying brig *Euphrates*, to which vessel he is apptd.

Superint.'s Office, Bombay, March 20.—Mr. J. V. Harrison, having been apptd. by the Secretary of State as a capt.'s clerk for the I.N., and having reported himself on the 15th inst., was apptd. to *Ajdaha* as supernum. from that date.

Bombay Castle, March 23.—No. 32.—The following temp. arrangements and app. are confirmed:—

Com. Stradling, com. the *Auckland*, to reside on shore, m.c., from March 1, 1860.

Com. A. MacDonald, having arr. from England, to assume com. of the *Auckland*, from March 1, 1860, v. Com. Stradling, m.c.

#### ADEN SQUADRON ORDERS.

Mr. W. J. McGee, captain's clerk of the *Auckland*, to perform the duties of senior naval officer's clerk, in add., from Feb. 5, 1860, v. Mr. Daniell, actg. purser, relieved.

Asst. surg. J. Welsh, Aden hospital, to afford med. aid to the officers and crew of the *Auckland*, from Jan. 2 to Feb. 8, 1860, v. Asst. surg. D. Simpson, joined the *Lady Canning*.

Lieut. Peavor, com. the *Lady Canning*, to assume the duties of senior Indian naval officer at Aden, v. Com. Stradling, proc. on du. to Bombay, from Feb. 10, 1860.

Capt. J. Stephen arrived at Aden to resume ch. of duties of senior naval officer fr. March 4, v. Lieut. Peavor, relieved from that duty.

Mr. MacGee, captain's clerk, to be senior naval officer's clerk, from March 4.

#### CALCUTTA SQUADRON ORDERS.

Lieut. D. L. Duval, of the pendant vessel *Calcutta*, to proc. to Ceylon for 2 mos., m.c., from Jan. 9.

No. 45.—Lieut. C. H. Walker ret. to du. on 12th inst., with the per. of H.M.'s Principal Sec. of State for India.

No. 47.—Com. H. W. Grounds has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos., on m.c., under new regs.

#### SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, March 29.—Mr. W. Barnes, 1st class engineer, having been granted a pension, was discharged from the books of the *Ajdaha* on 26th inst.

Mr. A. G. Maury, a captain's clerk for the I.N., having arrived from England by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Jeddo* on 28th inst., was attached to *Ajdaha* as supernumerary from that date.

March 31.—Asst. surg. McClay, supernum. of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to the estab. of that vessel.

Mr. T. Lenahan, 1st class engr., now in Bombay on leave from Indus flotilla, to join the *Ajdaha* for duty in the Factory.

Mr. A. G. Maury, captain's clerk, supernum. on board the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to *Auckland* to fill a vacancy.

Mr. F. W. Daniell, acting purser of the *Auckland*, to perform the duties of captain's clerk of that vessel in addition to his own, from Feb. 25, 1860.

April 2.—Asst. surg. W. Dymock, having reported himself for duty in the I.N., is directed to join the *Punjab*, and asst. surg. H. Kingstone of that vessel is relieved from duty in I.N., to report himself to sec. to the director general med. dep.

Bombay Castle, March 31.—No. 48.—The resignation from the service of Midshipman A. D. Williams, announced in G. O. dated Feb. 10 last, No. 24, is to have effect from the 22nd instead of the 10th Feb.

No. 48.—The resignation from the serv. of Midshipman A. D. Williams, announced in G.O. dated Feb. 10, No. 24, is to have effect from 22nd, instead of Feb. 10.

April 2.—No. 51.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to proc. to Eur., on m.c., under the new furl. regs., Lieut. W. H. Davis, for 12 mo. Lieut. D. L. Duval, for 18 mo.

April 8.—No. 52.—Mr. J. A. Ketley, midshipman, is permitted to ret. from the serv.

No. 53.—Mr. J. V. Harrison having produced the prescribed certificates, is admitted to the serv. as a captain's clerk for the I.N., from the 15th ult.

April 7.—No. 56.—The following temporary arrangements and apmts. are confirmed:—

Capt. J. Stevens proceeding on duty to join the Adeu station, to be accommodated on board the P. and O. steam vessel *Madras* from Feb. 25, 1860.

Mr. John Stephenson, acting master, having arr. from Calcutta joined the *Ajdaha*, as superny. from March 6, awaiting an opportunity to proc. to join the Indus flotilla, to fill an existing vacancy.

#### CALCUTTA SQUADRON ORDERS.

Mr. H. LeMessurier, mate of the *Ferooz*, to reside on shore at Calcutta, m.c. from Feb. 5.

The undermentioned officers proceeding from Calcutta via Ceylon to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the P. and O. steam vessels *Nubia* and *Cadiz*, from Feb. 28 to March 5, Mr. H. LeMessurier, mate on m.c.; Mr. J. Stephenson, acting master on duty.

### BIRTHS.

ANDEEN, wife of W., daughter, at Kalbadavie, March 29.

ANDERSON, wife of Mr., daughter, at Nusseerabad, March 25.

ANGELO, wife of Capt. J. A., daughter, at Mussoorie, March 16.

BAILEY, wife of W. B., son, at Jaulnah, March 17.

BEVAN, wife of W. G., daughter, at Nursepatan, March 28.

BROWN, wife of T., daughter, at Umballa, March 31.

BURMESTER, wife of A., son, at Cocanada, March 20.

BYNE, wife of H., daughter, at Malabar Hill, April 2.

CLARKE, wife of R., son, at New Town, March 17.

DAVIS, wife of J., daughter, at Vepery, March 29.

DYER, wife of E., son, at Kussowlie, March 29.

DYSON, wife of S. W., daughter, at Mazagon, April 4.

EASTHOPE, wife of J., daughter, at Upper Colaba, March 31.

EDMONDS, wife of T., daughter, at Trichinopoly, March 23.

FRANKS, wife of Lieut., son, at Cawnpore, March 18.

GRAY, wife of G., daughter, at Middle Colaba, April 6.

HAWKS, wife of Capt. T. J., son, at Vizianagrum, March 21.

HENDERSON, wife of Rev. R., daughter, at Calcutta, March 27.

HIGGINS, wife of W. P., son, at New Town, March 22.

HOLLAND, wife of Lieut., daughter, at Rutnagherry, March 26.

HUDDLESTON, wife of W., twins, son and daughter, at Madras, March 16.

HUDSON, wife of R., son, at Kurrachee, March 20.

INGLE, wife of H., daughter, at Kurrachee, March 27.

IRVING, wife of J., son, at Allahabad, March 17.

KEENE, wife of H. G., daughter, at Dehra, March 29.

LAUCHLAN, Mrs., daughter, at Bombay, April 2.

LEWIS, wife of J., daughter, at Calcutta, March 28.

MACKENZIE, wife of M. M., daughter, at Sattara, March 27.

MAINWARING, wife of Capt. J., son, at Bellary, March 26.

MANUKI, wife of T. P., daughter, still-born, at Chinsurah, March 18.

MARTIN, wife of C. A. St., son, at Dharaseo, April 1.

MAUDE, wife of Capt. C. O., son, at Belgaum, April 4.

MCGUIRE, wife of T., son, at Poona, March 28.

MCMAHON, wife of Capt. C. A., son, still-born, at Sealkote, March 21.

PARKER, wife of T. S., son, at Trichinopoly, Mar. 31.

PEARSON, wife of F., son, at Almora, March 22.

RIELEY, wife of Mr. St. J. P., daughter, at Black Town, March 30.

RYALL, wife of Capt., daughter, at Cawnpore, April 1.

SCHAMKELL, wife of F., daughter, at Palamcottah, March 29.

SHAFRAZ, wife of C. T., son, at Rangoon, March 15.

TRUTWEIN, wife of A., son, at Vellore, March 24.

WEBB, wife of C., daughter, at Allahabad, March 16.

WELLS, wife of S., son, at Palaveram, March 28.

WILLIAMSON, wife of Ed., daughter, at Bombay, March 25.

### MARRIAGES.

BEASE, G., to Mrs. Emma Cannon, at Bombay, March 19.

BRETT, W., to Blanch, daughter of the late N. Young, at Calcutta, March 31.

FOX, G. R., to Ann M., daughter of J. A. Ritchie, at Madras, March 23.

HILLS, A., to Emma L. E., daughter of W. White, at Rampore Beaulah, March 20.

HUNBLEY, C. W., to Miss Jane N. Calcott, at Kamp-tee, March 7.

KEMP, A. E., to Agnes, daughter of R. Hazle, at Jubbulpore, March 21.

OLLENBACH, C. G., to Miss Mary A. Smith, at Agra, March 28.

QUIN, Capt. H. E., H.M.'s 20th Foot, to Kate, daughter of J. F. Harrison, at Kidderpore, March 24.

### DEATHS.

ANGELO, Lieut. col. John, invalid estab., at Deyrah Dhoon, aged 66, March 29.

BAXER, Florence J., inf. daughter, of Lieut., at Kurrachee, March 25.

BAYLEY, Ens. R. U., 1st batt. H.M.'s 4th regt., of cholera, at Ahmedabad, aged 21, March 29.

BELLETTY, Maria R., inf. daughter of F. C., at Calcutta, March 28.

BROWN, J. B., at Arcot, aged 36, March 18.

BROWNLATE, Edward, at Bunhery, April 2.

CARTER, Lieut. A. H., 74th Bengal N.I., at Barrackpore, March 23.

CHERRIMAN, Count D., at Sydapett, aged 97, March 23.

CLARK, Capt. James, on board the *St. Philox*, aged 67, March 7.

CROSS, Amy B., inf. daughter of Capt. R. C., at Seliore, March 19.

DEVINE, John, at Manantoddy, aged 59, March 12.

DUHERY, E., of cholera, at Allahabad, aged 64, March 24.

DUKES, F. F., at Rancegunge, March 19.

DUNLANEY, Benjamin, of cholera, on board H.M.St. *Punjab*, aged 26, March 29.

ERNEST, Jane D., inf. daughter of F. L., en route to Rancegunge, March 21.

EWART, Archibald, inf. son of Capt., at Cannanore, March 20.

FARQUHAR, Lieut. W. G., 1st Madras N.I., of cholera, at Horsingabad, March 24.

FAULKNER, Deborah, wife of A., at Upper Colaba, March 29.

HANKIN, James, inf. son of F. G., at Ootacamund, March 16.

HEMING, Capt., Bombay art., at Bombay, March 29.

HENNESSY, John W., of cholera, at Hossingabad, aged 23, March 22.

HUDSON, Angelina, wife of R., at Kurrachee, April 4.

JAUCIGNY, Adolphe P. D. D., at Chandernagore, aged 69, March 22.

MALING, Col. C. S., 18th Bengal N.I., of cholera, on board the str. *Benares*, off Mirzapore, March 16.

MCDONALD, John, at Poona, aged 63, March 23.

MOORE, Daniel, of cholera, on board H.M.'s steamer *Punjab*, aged 24, March 28.

MURRAY, Henry, of cholera, on board H.M.'s steamer *Punjab*, March 30.

REDWOOD, Edward, of cholera, on board H.M.'s str. *Punjab*, aged 29, March 28.

ROLLO, William C., inf. son of A. D., at Calcutta, March 25.

SMITH, John, on board the *James Turcon*, aged 24, March 27.

STEAD, Alfred, at Timbournee, aged 21, March 31.

TIERY, Edward W., inf. son of L., of cholera, at Calcutta, March 21.

TIERY, William F., son of L., of cholera, at Calcutta, aged 5, March 22.

TIERY, Alice M. A. C., daughter of L., of cholera, at Calcutta, aged 4, March 23.

TROTTER, Ada I., inf. daughter of W. H., at Calcutta, March 27.

### WAR OFFICE.

#### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 27.

*Royal Artillery*.—Brev. maj. R. F. Mountain to be lieut. col., v. Brandling, dec.; Brev. maj. W. J. Bolton to be capt., v. Mountain; Lieut. M. Tweedie to be 2nd capt., v. Bolton; Lieut. R. B. Butt has been perm. to resign his commission; and Qmnr. sergt. J. Hamilton to be qmnr., v. Hassall, ret.

*Royal Engineers*.—Brev. col. W. E. D. Broughton to be col., v. Hope, dec.; Brev. maj. H. A. White to be lieut. col., v. Broughton; 2nd Capt. the Hon. J. J. Bury to be capt., v. White; Lieut. F. Mould to be 2nd capt., v. Bury.

*3rd Foot*.—J. J. Twining, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Irvine, prom.

*6th Foot*.—A. R. A. Collis, gent., to be ens., without purch., v. T. A. Gough.

*37th Foot*.—The app. of Lieut. Hawkes, as adj., to be antedated to Dec. 20, 1859.

*60th Foot*.—Lieut. J. S. H. Algar to be lieut., v. Tilford.

*61st Foot*.—Lieut. A. Bailey, fr. 38th foot, to be lieut., v. Vicars, prom.; Ensign W. E. Ness to be lieut., by purch., v. Sloman, prom.

*69th Foot*.—Maj. and Brev. lieut. col. J. Heatly, fr. 83rd foot, to be maj., v. Hankey, who exch.

*83rd Foot*.—Maj. A. B. Hankey, fr. 69th foot, to be maj., v. Brev. lieut. col. Heatly, who exch.

*87th Foot*.—Lieut. J. R. Simpson to be capt., by purch., v. Fitzgerald, ret.; Ensign A. A. Von Beverhoudt, to be lieut., by purch., v. Simpson.

*Rifle Brigade*.—Lieut. col. and Brev. col. J. Campbell, fr. h.p. unatt., to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. A. H. Horsford; Maj. H. Hardinge to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Brev. col. Campbell; Brev. maj. Hon. J. Stuart to be maj., by purch., v. Hardinge; Lieut. C. R. H. Nicholl to be capt., by purch., v. Brev. maj. Hon. J. Stuart; Ensign W. Grant to be lieut., by purch., v. Nicholl.

### BREVET.

The commissions of the undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian military forces to bear date the 24th, instead of the 26th May, 1859, viz.:—

Lieut. gen. Sir J. Cheape, K.C.B., Bengal engr.; Maj. gen. T. A. Duke, Madras inf.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian military forces consequent on the decease of Lieut. gen. F. L. Doveton, Madras cav., on Dec. 20, 1859, of—

Lieut. gen. T. King, Madras inf., on Dec. 29, 1859; and of Maj. gen. J. Home, Bengal inf., on April 12, 1860:—

To be Lieut. generals:—Maj. gen. P. Montgomerie, C.B., Madras art.; Maj. gen. W. H. Hewitt, Bengal inf.

To be Maj. generals:—Cols. M. Carthew, Madras inf.; A. Abbott, C.B., Bengal art.; J. E. G. Morris, Bombay inf.

The undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian military forces, retired on full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows, viz.:—

To be Maj. generals:—Lieut. col. J. Glasfurd, Bengal engr.; R. Farquhar, C.B., Bombay inf.

To be Colonels:—Lieut. col. C. Taylor, Madras art.; C. F. Liardet, Madras inf.; G. Kirby, Bengal art.; T. Martin, Bengal inf.; De R. J. Brett, Madras inf.; J. Sleeman, Bengal inf.

To be Lieut. colonels:—Maj. P. Christie, Bengal art.; H. Mackenzie, Bengal inf.; W. J. Church, Madras inf.; G. Harvey, Madras inf.; F. J. Carruthers, Madras cav.; A. M. Molyneux, Madras inf.; J. G. Stephen, Bengal inf.; T. J. Gardiner, Bengal inf.

To be Majors:—Capt. R. W. D. Nickle, Madras inf.; M. Wood, Madras inf.; T. Haines, Madras inf.; W. C. Alexander, Bengal cav.; T. Jenkins, Madras inf.

The following is substituted for the notice which appeared in the *Gazette* of Dec. 30, 1859:—

The undermentioned gentlemen-cadets of H.M.'s Indian forces to have the local and temporary rank of lieut. while doing duty at the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham, viz.:—W. Shepherd, R. P. Tickell, B. O. Seton, E. G. Clayton, E. D'O. Twemlow, S. C. Clarke, J. D. Cruikshank, and C. A. M'G. Skinner.

Brevet colonel E. W. Crofton, Royal art., to have the local rank of brig. gen. in China.

Lieut. col. E. Brice, Madras horse art., to be a lieut. col. in the army from July 20, 1858.

Major G. Chetewode, 8th light drags., to be lieut. col. in the army.

Capt. C. Woodland, 1st Madras N.I., to be major in the army.

### The Victoria Cross.

WAR OFFICE, April 27.

The Queen having been graciously pleased, by a Warrant under her Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 13th of Dec., 1858, to declare that non-military persons, who, as volunteers, have borne arms against the mutineers, both at Lucknow and elsewhere, during the late operations in India, shall be considered as eligible to receive the decoration of the Victoria Cross, her Majesty has accordingly been pleased to signify her intention to confer this high distinction on the undermentioned gentleman:—

Indian Naval Brigade.—Mr. G. B. Chicken, for great gallantry on the 27th Sept., 1858, at Sahjee, near Peroo, in having charged into the middle of a considerable number of the rebels, who were preparing to rally and open fire upon the scattered pursuers. They were surrounded on all sides, but, fighting desperately, Mr. Chicken succeeded in killing five before he was cut down himself. He would have been cut to pieces had not some of the men of the 1st Bengal police and 3rd Sikh irregular cavalry dashed into the crowd to his rescue, and routed it, after killing several of the enemy.

WAR OFFICE, May 1.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned soldier, whose claim to the same has been submitted to her Majesty's approval, on account of an act of bravery performed by him in India, as recorded against his name, viz.:—

86th Regiment (now of the 56th Regiment).—Private James Pearson, for having gallantly attacked a number of armed rebels, on the occasion of the storming of Jhansi, on the 3rd of April, 1858, one of whom he killed, and bayoneted two others; he was himself wounded in the attack. Also, for having brought in, at Calpee, under a heavy fire, Private Michael Burns, who afterwards died of his wounds.

THE LATE SIR HENRY HAVELOCK.—Early in the autumn a monument in honour of the Indian hero, Havelock, will be publicly inaugurated at Sunderland. His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief will be invited on the occasion, and hopes are entertained that Lord Clyde will also be present.



\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, May 5, 1860.

### THE OUTRAGE AT CAIRO.

A VERY disgraceful outrage is stated to have been committed by a party of Englishmen in the Marble Mosque at Cairo. Some twenty overland passengers, of whom two are said to have been ladies, entered the Mosque while certain solemnities of the Mahomedan religion were being performed in the presence of the Viceroy and the chief men of the city. These *Curieux Impertinents* are described as being under the influence of what Mr. Swiveller emphatically designates as "the rosy," and their conduct appears to have been exceedingly scandalous. That they were not subjected to summary chastisement on the spot was as creditable to the Egyptian authorities as the whole proceeding was disgraceful to our own countrymen. Now, certain metropolitan journals with an extensive circulation have seized upon this opportunity of abusing and vilipending the members of the Indian Services, who—say these interpreters of public opinion—entertain an ineradicable idea that all orientals are "niggers," and born to be "walloped." Sometimes it suits them to go on the other tack, and to represent the "old Indians," at least, as too partial to the natives, and to ascribe the late mutinies to the excessive indulgence shown to the sepoys. But in the present instance there is as yet no proof that the offenders belonged to the Indian Service at all. The Australian passengers were passing through Cairo at the same time as those for Bombay, and the escapade certainly bears the stamp of colonial coarseness rather than of military licence. Besides, were there among the passengers no clerks or railway officials or artisans, or other persons unconnected with the Services? These points ought assuredly to have been ascertained before the journalists in question permitted themselves the use of strong and abusive language, whereas all that is really known of the offenders is derived from a vague expression in the Consul-General's letter about boys just let loose from school. Are these, perchance, some of the competitive gentlemen who are to do so much more for India than those sent out on the old system, and who, from their infancy, were taught to take an interest in their fellow-subjects, however swarthy their complexion? Be this as it may, such scenes must not be allowed to recur, nor need there be any difficulty in their prevention. All that is required is to appoint some one in charge of the passengers by each mail to keep them in check during the transit through Egypt, and with power to bring any individual guilty of riotous conduct before the Consul-General, who is already invested with authority to punish such evil-doers. The senior passengers might also be expected to exercise a salutary influence over their young and thoughtless companions.

### THE TANJORE RAJ AND THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

It was in the year 1771 that the Madras Government, being desirous to gratify a doubtful ally, made war upon the State of Tanjore, took its Rajah prisoner, and bestowed his territories on the Nawab of the Carnatic. The Court of Directors, however, disapproved of this magnanimous proceeding, and instructed the new Governor, Lord Pigot, to restore the Rajah—under certain conditions. Though they condemned the unjustifiable conduct of their servants, they were still quite willing to turn it to good account, and to benefit by a crime which they affected to condemn. The independence of the Court of Tanjore was, nevertheless, placed beyond a doubt, and more than one treaty of alliance was subsequently concluded with the reigning Rajah on terms of equality. Towards the close of the eighteenth century the British Government was invited to arbitrate between two conflicting claims to the "musnud." Having lost all his legitimate children, Rajah Tooljajee bequeathed his dominions to his adopted son Surfojee, under the tutelage of his uncle, Ameer Singh. But the latter was by no means satisfied with the name and dignity of Regent, and aspired to the full fruition of regal power. He therefore appealed to the British Government, as the least likely to understand the true merits of the question, and therefore the more prompt to pass judgment and the more resolved to enforce its decision. Accordingly, with the best intentions in the world, they consulted certain native expounders of the Hindoo law of succession as to whether the rightful heir of the deceased was his brother or his adopted son. These pundits, however, had been tampered with by Ameer Singh, in whose favour they pronounced without hesitation, and the pretender was placed upon the throne. Assuming the propriety, or expediency, of the British Government undertaking to adjudicate upon a matter so entirely beyond their knowledge that they were obliged to submit it to natives, we still find two palpable errors in our path. In the first place, Ameer Singh, being himself illegitimate, could have no title whatever to the throne; and, secondly, an adopted son enjoys, by the Hindoo law, all the rights and privileges of a male heir born in lawful wedlock. The Government, however, acted honestly according to their lights; and while recognising the claims of Ameer Singh they earnestly demanded for the disinherited prince a suitable and handsome maintenance. Their recommendation was graciously received, but of course disregarded; and the unfortunate child was subjected to contumely and neglect. When this circumstance became known, the Governor of Madras took upon himself to interfere with the internal administration of an independent principality, and called upon Ameer Singh to treat his nephew by adoption with greater kindness and humanity. This remonstrance being naturally resented, the British Government took the wholly unjustifiable step of sending an armed force to Tanjore, and ultimately removed the young prince to Madras, together with the widows of the deceased Rajah. The latter, following up the advantage they had gained, now openly accused the pundits of having been bribed by Ameer Singh, and demanded a fresh

investigation of the relative claims of the two aspirants to the Raj. A new and more formal examination was accordingly instituted, which resulted in the cancelment of the former judgment and the recognition of Surfojee as successor to his adoptive father. Ameer Singh was therefore dethroned, and the boy-prince reigned in his stead. But the British Government were not disposed to do good by halves. Having restored the rightful heir to his possessions, they were suddenly inspired with quite a paternal interest in the welfare of his subjects as well as of himself. No doubt great abuses may have crept in during the mal-administration of Ameer Singh, but it does not appear that the interference of the British was sought by either the wrong-doers or their victims. Might, however, is a great leveller of obstacles, and easily obliterates too nice or otherwise inconvenient distinctions. In those days the virtues of universal suffrage were unknown, or, doubtless, the people of Tanjore would have been invited to say "Yes" or "No" to their annexation to the Company's dominions. In the absence of that modern specific a mild coercion was brought to bear upon the somewhat weak nature of Rajah Surfojee, until he consented to a treaty with the East India Company, "whereby he handed over to their administration his entire kingdom with the exception of a few villages which he kept for his own dignity and that of the ladies of his family, together with the fort in which was situated his royal palace. The Company"—continues Mr. Norton—"was to collect the revenues of the country, the accounts of which were to be open to the inspection of the Rajah, and the Company undertook to pay him that portion of his revenues annually which he reserved to himself and his successors." The Rajah's income was fixed at one lakh of Star Pagodas, as "the first charge payable from the net revenue of Tanjore," together with one-fifth of the balance remaining after deducting all charges of collection, &c., &c. The Rajah was thus formally recognised as an independent and paramount sovereign, with the East India Company acting as his Dewan. Instead of handing over to him an uncertain and varying surplus they compounded by a fixed payment, together with a percentage on whatever moneys might remain in their hands after liquidating all expenses of collection and administration. They were, in short, the Rajah's servants, but, like other Mayors of the Palace, they abused their power and opportunities, and did a great wrong to the ruler in whose name alone they exercised any authority in the territories of Tanjore.

Surfojee was succeeded in the Raj by his only son, Seevajee, who died in 1855, leaving two daughters, but no male issue. The elder of the two princesses was disqualified by ill health from succeeding to what the Court of Directors, in their despatch of the 16th of April, 1856, coolly describe as a "titular dignity"—and, in truth, through their usurpation, that was nearly all that survived of the Tanjore Raj. The younger princess was then only eleven years of age, and consequently a minor, but even minors may succeed to a merely "titular dignity," and, in any case, her father's chief widow was clearly entitled to the regency. The British Government, however, was now strong enough to make might synonymous

with right, and, in defiance of precedent, declared that by the Hindoo law a female could not succeed to the Raj, which therefore became extinct. This interpretation of the law was as arbitrary and erroneous as that which years before had placed Ameer Singh upon the throne, to the prejudice of the lawful heir, Surfojee; and if justice is to be obtained from the British Crown must be quashed with equal honesty but far greater promptitude.

The Government, moreover, were not only guilty of injustice, but also of cruelty and meanness. Not content with laying their hands on the "titular dignity," they seized upon the jewels, horses, elephants, carriages, armoury, furniture, library, and dresses of the deceased Rajah, on the plea that "an absolute sovereign" can have no private property. "Such trumpery articles as the children's toys, marbles, squirts, pins, and needles, of the value of a few annas," were likewise pounced upon as the property of the State, and therefore lawfully escheated to the East India Company, as the *ultimus hæres* of Rajah Seevajee. But on what grounds does the Rajah's Dewan claim to be his heir? Is the steward entitled to succeed to the estate he manages, on the death of its owner without male issue? Is that the Hindoo law of succession? If not, then has a gross act of spoliation been committed—a wholesale robbery attended with both fraud and violence. The violence is patent—the fraud is in this wise. A certain number of villages and gardens were settled by Rajah Seevajee upon his mother—himself acting as her trustee—and the accounts were kept "in a distinct department of the palace accounts, under a separate manager, and a copy of the accounts, headed 'Avoo Sahiba's pin-money gardens,' annually handed in to the collector by the officers of the Rajah." On the Rajah's decease the occupants of these and all other villages and gardens directly administered by himself without the intervention of the Company were summarily ejected, though promised restitution on producing their titles. No period of occupation, however, was held to constitute a title, and, so far as the aged Avoo Sahiba was concerned, no inquiry was permitted. As agent for the venerable princess, Mr. Norton repeatedly demanded to be heard in proof of her claims, but was always put off on one pretence or another—the Government having no intention of abiding by their original promises and professions.

Acting on Mr. Norton's advice, H. H. Kamachi Bhayee, the late Rajah's senior widow, appealed to the Supreme Court of Madras to uphold her title "to the private and particular estate and effects of her deceased husband, subject to the payment of his debts, &c.," and those learned judges—Sir Christopher Rawlinson and Sir Henry Davison—declared themselves satisfied that the late Rajah did die "possessed of private and self-acquired property, both real and personal," and that the plaintiff, as his senior and first-married widow, was entitled to succeed to the same. An injunction was accordingly issued, and for a brief space the act of spoliation was suspended. The Company, however, appealed to the Privy Council, when the decree of the Madras judges was reversed, not on any grounds of equity, but simply because no Municipal Court

could take cognisance of an act of State. But the Company were victors without glory. They won the battle, but at the sacrifice of their honour. All else was gained—honour alone was lost. Far better, far more tolerable would it have been to be compelled to restore the pins and needles of the Tanjore ladies than be permitted to retain them under the withering censure cast upon their conduct by Lord Kingsdown, speaking in the name of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council:—

"It is extremely difficult"—said his lordship—"to discover in these papers any ground of legal right, on the part of the East India Company, or of the Crown of Great Britain, to the possession of this Raj, or of any part of the property of the Rajah on his death; and, indeed, the seizure was denounced by the Attorney-general (who, from circumstances explained to us at the hearing, appeared as counsel for the respondents, and not in his official character for the appellants,) as a most violent and unjustifiable measure. The Rajah was an independent Sovereign of territories undoubtedly minute, and bound by treaties to a powerful neighbour, which left him, practically, little power of free action; but he did not hold his territory, such as it was, as a fief of the British Crown, or of the East India Company; nor does there appear to have been any pretence for claiming it, on the death of the Rajah without a son, by any legal title either as an escheat or as *bona vacantia*."

Disregarding this severe animadversion from the highest authority in the British empire, Sir Charles Trevelyan—the model governor, *Indophilus*, "the philanthropic denouncer of 'the high-handed insolence of a dominant race'"—pretends to consider this judgment as leaving the Government at liberty, without further interference on the part of the Supreme Court at Madras, to carry out those arrangements and inquiries which they were conducting when checked by the interposition of that Court. Undoubtedly, if attention is to be paid only to the letter, and none to the spirit of this judgment, but the frame of mind is little to be envied or respected which can set at naught the opinion so clearly expressed by Lord Kingsdown. A pension of £1,200 a year has therefore been offered to the senior widow, and of £960 to each of the junior widows, with a slight addition to the latter if they will return to the Marathee country, whence they originally came. They have also been requested to select any favourite cows they might wish to retain. But these ladies are more magnanimous than Sir Charles—that self-styled friend of the Indian—and, firmly declining to accept either pension or cow, have commissioned Mr. John Bruce Norton to lay their case before the British public, and, if necessary, before the Queen herself. If the Royal Proclamation on the suppression of the late rebellion be anything more than a string of glittering phrases their appeal cannot be in vain. By no law, custom, or usage, British or Hindoo, has either the Raj escheated to the Crown or the late Rajah's private property become forfeited to his steward. On these points, we feel assured, strict if tardy justice will yet be rendered, but on one other point no redress is unhappily obtainable.

It has been said that Rajah Seevajee at his decease in 1855 left a daughter aged eleven. The tender years of the young princess were no safeguard against Durbar schemings, and British officials appear to have lent themselves with extraordinary infatuation to a palpable and revolting intrigue. For some reason or other, the Durbar desired to marry the poor child to one Suckaram Sahib, the husband of

her deceased sister, a man advanced in years and debilitated by vicious indulgences. Her grandmother and the other princesses were strongly opposed to this ill-assorted match, and that for several reasons. Suckaram was not only personally objectionable on account of his dissolute character, but, having been married to one daughter of a Rajah of Tanjore, he was not, according to the custom of the family, eligible a second time: in fact, this marriage had been expressly prohibited by the late Rajah. Moreover, it is contrary to Hindoo law and usage for any infant to select her own husband while under the care of guardians and relatives, nor indeed has she any right to do anything as of herself. Nevertheless, the British Resident actually sent slave women to the palace to tear the young girl from the arms of her relatives, and placed her in a remote apartment where she could have no intercourse with her family. It is not surprising that, whatever may have been her reluctance in the first instance, she should soon have been taught to profess a desire to be married to the old sinner, Suckaram Sahib, or that she should have been tutored to refuse seeing her relatives. But it can hardly be questioned that the latter had a right to insist upon seeing her—but Sir Charles declares the resolution of Government to protect that young lady in the exercise of her rights. But what were those rights? Has a minor in any country a right to withdraw herself from her own family and select or accept a husband contrary to their known wishes? "The Princess," wrote Sir Charles, on the 17th January last, "is of an age and character to judge for herself, and she has for many months consistently declared her preference for Sukha-Ram Sahib in a manner which leaves no doubt as to the real state of her affections. She has also signified her opinion that intercourse with those ladies of her family who are opposed to her marriage would not at present be attended with advantage; and has declined to see them." And this is the clear-headed Governor who was supposed to understand the native character so thoroughly—did not he himself, at least, say so? Because many years ago he happened to belong to the Bengal Civil Service, Sir Charles appears to imagine that he knows more about India than any other person living, and, by loudly blowing his own trumpet, he succeeded in inducing the home public to take him at his own estimate. Thus far, however, his government of Madras has only been distinguished from that of his predecessors by being more influenced by crotchets and fanciful impulses, occasionally resulting, as in the case of the Tanjore Raj and Ranees, in positive injustice and cruelty—for it was a monstrous and a cruel thing to sanction and encourage the union of the thoughtless young princess with an old worn-out debauchee. That blunder—to use no harsher word—cannot now be remedied, but it is not too late to restore the private property wrested by force from the helpless Ranees, even if for imaginary reasons of high, though certainly not honest, policy it be deemed inadvisable to re-establish the Raj, recognising the senior widow's undoubted right of adoption. It is simply a question of national honour and good faith, and for this reason we have endeavoured to lay the whole case fairly before our readers.

# APPOINTMENT OF JAMES RANALD MARTIN, F.R.S., TO THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

The third class of the Order of the Bath, however gracefully bestowed, will be regarded as a tardy, and by no means excessive recognition of the eminent services of a man who, like Mr. Martin, commenced in 1817 and ended in 1840 a career unsurpassed, and rarely equalled, in the medical service of India, and who, since that time up to the present day, has in this country been almost constantly engaged in some labour of general and public usefulness. In the disastrous Burman campaign of 1824-5-6 Mr. Martin served with distinction in a military as well as in his professional capacity, more especially, as testified by the general in command, when there being no commissioned European officer present when the army was engaged near Prome, he most ably and gallantly executed the General's commands in covering the retreat of a detachment of infantry. Mr. Martin's education and tastes had fitted him for what Dr. Farr aptly denominates "the genius for medical topography," and in India he soon found a rich and comparatively untrodden field for the pursuit of his favourite inquiries. His talents, engaging manner, and fine bearing obtained for him the confidence of successive Governors-general, a privilege which he turned to the best advantage for the welfare of the community, and earned for him the enviable gratification of seeing many of his great plans for the sanitary amelioration and benefit not only of Calcutta, but of the whole of India, carried into execution, many of them in the face of strenuous opposition, even from professional boards. It has been well said of Mr. Martin that he attracted to himself an attention and influence never exceeded by any member of the profession of medicine, in a clime where all the operations of nature, of commerce, of legislation, of peace and of war, are conducted on the grandest scale; in the scenes of the splendid triumphs of Clive, Hastings, and Wellesley; amidst a people used to the spectacle of Oriental success. But the services of Mr. Martin do not end here. Besides various memoirs and reports, he is the author of a well-known and classical work "On the Influence of Tropical Climate on European Constitution," which is justly regarded as the text-book of the tropical practitioner. He has ever been the strenuous, and, ultimately, the successful advocate of his medical brethren in India; and his summary of the claims of medical officers of the army and navy to military rewards and distinctions is a most eloquent and convincing appeal to the Government, which contributed largely to the redress of that unjust exclusion from honour under which those officers so long laboured; while in this country he has been a most able and zealous member of various royal commissions, and, on the transference of Indian affairs to the Imperial Government, was appointed, without solicitation of any kind, to the office of examining physician to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for India, in virtue of which he is also a member of the Senate of the new Medical School for the Army.—*Daily News*.

## MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The sixteenth report of the directors states that the progress made in the construction of the railway since the directors' last general report, though not altogether equal to their anticipations, has been satisfactory, and will bear a favourable comparison with the results of any previous half-year. The increase of traffic on the opened portion of the line has been, at the same time, very considerable, and the working has been conducted with its accustomed regularity, care, and freedom from accidents. The provision and despatch of materials, stores, and plant for the railway from this country has been going on actively. The total quantity shipped during the past year has amounted to nearly 40,000 tons. The bridges over the Goriattum and Palar rivers having been

completed, the main or South-West line was opened on the 16th of January last from Goriattum, which had been for some time its western terminus, to Amboor, a distance of 17 miles; and on the 1st of the following month to Vaniambady, 10 miles farther. Advices of the 13th of March announce a farther opening of 14 miles to Tripatore, as immediately to take place, making the entire distance now open from Madras 137 miles. These extensions have brought the railway into connection with some of the principal roads of the interior, and better communication with the producing districts of Mysore and Salem. The road distance from the railway to the important station of Bangalore has also been materially shortened. From Tripatore westward to Salem little more, according to the chief engineer's report, requires to be done than to finish laying the permanent way, the materials for which can now be advantageously pushed forward. The works on all the districts west of Salem are drawing towards a simultaneous completion about the end of this year. Whether it will be possible to carry forward by that time and lay the rest of the permanent way required there, it is difficult to predict with certainty; but in any case it may be concluded that very little will then remain to be done before opening the railway through from one coast to the other. The length of the Bangalore branch line, as now surveyed and set out, is stated to be 84½ miles, which have been divided into four districts for construction. Great part of the land has been handed over by the Government to our engineers, and the works have been begun in several places. The works on the two first districts of the Bellary or north-west line, are reported to be very forward, and an early opening of eight miles of it, from the Arcunum junction to Tritany, is anticipated. In the course of the year the engineer hopes to open farther to Naggy, and soon after to Curcumbady in the second district. It was mentioned in the last report that under the sanction of Government one-half of the remaining unsubscribed million of the capital authorised for the south-west line was being issued in the form of debentures, convertible into stock of the company. That issue having been completed, and the state of the account requiring it, the board have since proceeded to raise the other half-million in the same manner by the further issue of debentures to that extent, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, under the guarantee of the Secretary of State for India in Council. All these debentures are for five years, from the 1st July last. On the completion of this issue, the amount of capital raised under the contract for the main or South-West line will be £4,000,000. The shares of the third extension capital of this contract have been converted, pursuant to the resolutions passed at the last general meeting, into 5 per cent. stock. The results as regards receipts must be considered satisfactory; the total for the six months exceeding by 30½ per cent. those of the previous six months, and by 39¼ per cent. the receipts of the corresponding six months of the previous year. The number of passengers in the six months has risen from 151,300 to 357,757, and the receipts from £10,994, to £14,357 from this branch of traffic. The progress of the goods traffic during the six months has been equally satisfactory. The gross receipts for the last half-year, it appears, have exceeded those of the first half of the year by £8,053, or 33½ per cent., and those of the corresponding half of the previous year by £10,078, or 40½ per cent. The traffic receipts per mile have gradually risen from £30 per month at the first opening of the line in 1856 to nearly £57 per month, an increase of 90 per cent. in the three years. The payments into the Government treasury at Madras on account of net traffic earnings to the 31st of December last, in reduction of interest advances, have amounted to £60,439; to which will fall to be added a further sum payable by capital to revenue on the adjustment of the maintenance charges for the last eighteen months, with some other smaller items. The rolling stock of the railway continues to be maintained in good and efficient order.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 27. Str. Phœbe, Clarke, Cape of Good Hope.—29. Berkshire, Wilson, Maulmain.—30. Coral Queen, Melhuish, Algoa Bay; Hotspur, Toyne, Calcutta; Malabar, Moller, Mauritius; Disraeli, —, St. Helena; Diana, McNeillage, Manila; Royal Saxon, Hanson, Bombay; Azof, Barrick, Mauritius; Lillies, Bell, Bombay; John Chism, Putt, Calcutta; Flora, Scullian, and Oceanica, Robertson, Bombay.—May 1. Margaret Edward, Taylor, Algoa Bay; Agamemnon, Horan, Calcutta; Elvezia, —, Mauritius; str. Pera, —, Alexandria; Cyprus, —, Kooria Mooraa; Malta, McQueen, Manila; Pathfinder, Mitchellson, Maulmain.—2. Wings of the Wind, Murray, Bombay; Blanche Moore, Nickles, Calcutta; Junepore, King, Macao; Agnes, Milne, Port Natal; Scawfell, Thomson, Foo-chow-foo; Kate Swanton, Carrington, Cape; Le Rochelle, Meyer, Java.—3. Madge Wildfire, Teeke, Calcutta; Tender, Lausen, Hondeklip Bay; Bride of the Seas, Donald, Shanghai; Bullfinch, Wood, Singapore; Royal Albert, Fauchard, Mauritius; Joseph Steel, Jones, Calcutta; Alice Maud, Robertson, Madras and Gopaulpore.—4. Robert Henderson, —, Whampoa.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ripon, from SOUTHAMPTON, May 4, to proceed per str. Colombo, from SEZ.—For MALTA.—Col. and Mrs. Fisher and two children. For ALEXANDRIA. Mr. and Mrs. Tuck. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. C. W. D'Oyley, Capt. Nuthall, Messrs. Toker, C. H. Palliser, Benvan, and Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Miss Duff, Capt. Rowland, Lieut. Burton, Lieut. Glasgow, R.N., Lieut. Townsend, R.A., Miss Hannah, Lieut. Hornby, R.A., Capt. Presgrave, Mr. H. Graves. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Nott, Mr. J. L. Goldie Silver, Capt. J. J. Pearce, Lieut. J. F. Pierson, Asst. surg. Coope, Miss Cook. For SHANGHAI.—Mrs. W. Howard. For CEYLON.—Miss Loder, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Vanderspan, Miss Vanderspan, Lieut. and Mrs. Kerr. For SINGAPORE.—Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Naber and two children, Mrs. A. Smart. For HONG KONG.—Asst. surg. J. L. Whitney, Mr. G. B. Swain, R.N.

Per str. Vectis, from MARSHFIELD, May 13, to proceed per str. Colombo, from SEZ.—For CALCUTTA.—Maj. C. V. Bowie, Miss Eyre, Capt. B. F. Reid, Messrs. Moran, F. W. Vera, and Alexander, Lieut. H. M. Cracklen, Capt. E. H. George. For HONG KONG.—Mr. G. P. DeSilva, Mr. and Mrs. Burrows, Mr. R. P. Dana.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

FAULKNER, the wife of Capt. H. D., H.M.'s Indian Army, of a son, at the Philippines, near Seven-oaks, April 25.

VANRENNEN, the wife of Capt. D. C., H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, of a son, at Southampton, April 29.

### MARRIAGES.

BELL, Edward S., H.M.'s 6th M.N.I., to Eleanora E., daughter of the late George Hayward, Esq., at Southampton, April 28.

DIGWEED, John S., of the Inner-temple, Barrister-at-Law, to Clara E., daughter of the late James Mill, Esq., of the India-house, at Brighton, April 28.

DONNE, F. C., H.M.'s 3rd Bombay Eur. Regt., to Annie, daughter of William Parsons, Esq., at Grey Abbey, county Down, Ireland, April 26.

GORDON, Alexander A., 7th Madras Cavalry, to Lucy C., daughter of Capt. Frederic Johnson, late of the 54th Regt., at Hannington, Wilts, April 30.

### DEATHS.

BISHOP, Capt. H. G., Madras Artillery, at Fochabera, N.B., aged 35, April 29.

EATWELL, William, son of Dr. W. C. B., Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, at 3, Priory-street, aged 5 years, April 26.

GRAHAM, Colonel William D., late of the Bombay Engineers, at Fareham, Hants, aged 47, April 23.

PALMER, Colonel John F., late of the Madras Army, at Bath, aged 66, April 27.

PINNEY, Robert, late Surgeon-general of the Bombay army, at Karsfield, near Exeter, aged 67, April 28.

THOMSON, John, M.D., formerly in the Hon.E.I.Co.'s Naval service, at Inverary, April 16.

COTTON, General Sir Willoughby, G.C.B., Colonel of the 82nd regt., at 15, Lowndes-square, May 4.

## East-India House,

May 2, 1860.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. J. Grey; Mr. F. B. Outram; Mr. W. T. Tucker; Mr. F. A. Dalrymple; Mr. W. M. Alexander.

Madras Estab.—Mr. C. S. Shubrick.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. Walter.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major J. E. Verner, 60th N.I.; Capt. P. Maxwell, 37th N.I.; Capt. W. K. Fooks, Art.; Lieut. J. S. Robinson, 1st Cav.; Lieut. col. K. Young, 50th N.I.; Lieut. col. T. Martin, Ret.; Capt. E. R. Wiggins, 35th N.I.; Lieut. G. Quin, 43rd N.I.; Lieut. T. Buttanshaw, 28th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. Cooper, 46th N.I.; Capt. C. Pulley, 50th N.I.; Lieut. E. Hill, 8rd N.I.; Capt. C. G. Phillips, 5th N.I.; Lt. C. P. Crossman, 41st N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. H. Coles.

#### NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. H. M. H. Davies.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. E. H. Simpson, 39th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. T. Liscombe, 34th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. D. Briggs, 17th N.I., 6 mo.; Vet. surg. R. W. Murray, 6 mo.; Lieut. O. Campbell, Inv., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. Gully, Art., 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. J. C. Burnett, 4th Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. E. G. Ingram, 24th N.I., 6 mo.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. E. L. Russell, Art., 3 mo.; Major F. A. C. Kane, 15th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. W. S. Skelding, 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. B. T. Reid, 3rd Eur.; Lieut. C. H. Palliser, 63rd N.I.  
*Madras Estab.*—Ena. F. Middlecoat, 7th N.I.; Asst. surg. S. J. Windowe.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

## MILITARY.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. M. F. Willoughby, Art.

## PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. H. C. Raikes; Mr. G. Mackintosh.

## BOOKS.

*Universal Review.* No. XV. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

The first article in the current number of the *Universal Review* is devoted to a compendious exposition of the chief physical and political features of Chili, the materials being principally derived from American and Spanish sources. The next is a paper of a different stamp, and a very favourable specimen of Dr. Doran's faculty for anecdotal gossip. Under the title of "Notes on Names and Nicknames," the learned Doctor discourses pleasantly on the uses, abuses, and no-uses of individual designations, combining instruction with amusement. Mr. Jeaffreson concludes his tale with considerable force and animation, but leaves it an open question whether Lucy Argentine did actually hasten her brother's death, or was the victim of an hallucination. A very able paper on "Amateur Financiers" is directed against the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, whose astounding mis-statements are clearly and unpitifully exposed. Next on the list we find a particularly entertaining notice of "Kriloff and the Russian Fabulists," from the pen of Mr. Sutherland Edwards, than whom no writer has more sedulously or successfully laboured to make the British public acquainted with the true social position of the Russians at the present day. Many of the fables, now for the first time rendered into English, are really admirable examples of sarcastic humour, and are not to be surpassed in any language. "Nathaniel Hawthorne" forms the subject of one of those searching analytical reviews by which the *Universal* has been so favourably distinguished from its very first number. The prophetic expositions of Dr. Cumming, Captain Hutton, and other interpreters of dark sayings, are next briefly considered; and the number concludes with a masterly sketch of Mr. Disraeli as a leader of party, which effectually disposes of the carping objections made against that eminent statesman in the *Quarterly Review*.

*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.* No. DXXXV. Wm. Blackwood and Sons.

*Blackwood* has this month two articles on Eastern subjects. The first relates to "War and Progress in China," and is evidently the handiwork of a master craftsman. The necessity of warlike operations is strongly insisted upon, and we are comforted by the assurance that there will be no difficulty in wresting from the Chinese an ample indemnification of all expenses thus incurred. The object of the ensuing campaign should be two-fold. "First, to open up rich regions, populated by Asiatics in a high state of Eastern civilisation, all of

whom will become our customers; and secondly, to impress upon an Eastern Court the grand fact that the defeat of the forces of Great Britain, and the slaying and wounding of 450 British subjects, is not an act to be passed over with a tame apology, without indemnity or without guarantee against its recurrence, when perhaps some unfortunate collection of traders shall fall under the wrath of Emperor or Mandarins." These views are enforced with much spirit, and the entire article is well worthy of attentive perusal. The other paper to which we have alluded is contributed by Captain Speke, and describes—perhaps too minutely—that traveller's "Adventures in Somali Land." The Somalis themselves are tolerably familiar to overland tourists, as porters and donkey-boys at Aden, where they are "easily recognised by their singular appearance and boisterous manner, as well as by their cheating and lying propensities, for which they are peculiarly notorious." These Arabs complain of the demoralisation of their tribe since the British occupation of Aden, which they attribute in a great measure "to our weak manner in prosecuting crime, by requiring too accurate evidence before inflicting punishment; saying many a dishonest person escaped the vengeance of law, from the simple fact of there being no eye-witnesses to his crime, although there existed such strong presumptive evidence as to render the accusation proved." It will be observed that Captain Speke is by no means a graceful writer, nor does he evince much judgment in his selection of characteristic topics. His paper, however, possesses the interest which is inseparable from tales of personal adventure.

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20	Chart. Merg. of India, Lond., and China	all	31 to 33
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41½ x. d.
20	Ottoman Bank	all	17½ to 18½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	3½ to 4 pm.
20	Mediterr. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 to 4
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	1 to 1
1	Oriental Gas	all	1 to 1
	Ditto New	15s.	1 dis. to par
10	Oriental Inland Steam A.	6	.....
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	71 to 80
50	Ditto New	15	13½ to 14½ pm
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	17½	1½ to 1½ pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	1 to 1
1	Ditto Registered	all	1 to 1

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## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST!

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVIII.—No. 440.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1860.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	April 9	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	April 1
Madras .....	" 14	Bombay .....	" 12
Agra .....	" 5	Ceylon .....	" 14
China (Hong-Kong) .....	March 30.		

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 7th of April brings the pleasing intelligence of the suppression of the disturbances in Lower Bengal—the ryots, however, declaring that they have been deceived by the Government. Great praise is due to Mr. P. Lyon, of Beniarum, for his resolute defence of his factory against a formidable mob of rioters gathered together from other districts.

"Mr. Lyon—says the *Englishman*—a single European, with six or seven native assistants, fortunately all of them men from other districts, was attacked in his factory by not less than five thousand natives, who approached in masses from various directions. Mr. Lyon, having a number of firearms, faced the nearest body boldly on its ap-

proach, when a couple of shots changed their direction. The body they then joined were advancing upon him, when a river steamer came in sight, and seeing the commotion came to his assistance. The rioters attempted cutting Mr. Lyon off from the river, but he kept up a fire amongst them, and his servants, encouraged by the approach of assistance, behaved well, being armed with swords and axes. The steamer landed a boat's crew; and on another steamer appearing and supplying Mr. Lyon with muskets and ammunition, the mob slowly dispersed, having only plundered some of the offices of the factory, and leaving behind them five or six wounded, and, we believe, two dead. The most remarkable fact, and the strongest evidence of the danger of the situation, is, that of the disabled rioters, not one belongs to that district, nor is an indigo ryot at all."

A deputation of tea-planters connected with Cachar have had an interview with the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, in order to obtain an alteration in the conditions under which they hold land in that province. It is essential to the success of their enterprise that they should hold in fee simple, which important concession they are likely to obtain, though Mr. Grant is believed to be averse to grants for more than one hundred years.

"A native—we quote from the *Hurkaru*—has at last been punished for forgery, but not by the Sudder. Seebkissen Bannerjee, a very wealthy native, assisted by an apothecary of the name of Crawford, and a native of the name of Kunnye Lall Pall, forged a will, purporting to be that of a brother of Seebkissen. They were tried for the offence in the Supreme Court. The trial lasted for four days, and created the greatest interest and excitement among the natives. On the 5th April Sir Barnes Peacock summed up, in a speech which lasted from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. The jury retired, and after an absence of ten minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty. Seebkissen has been condemned to fourteen years, and Kunnye Lall to seven years' transportation. Crawford has eight years of penal servitude awarded to him. The excitement was so great among the natives, on hearing Seebkissen's punishment, that Sir Barnes Peacock was for some time insubordinate."

We were mistaken, it appears, in supposing that the mutinous Minutes of the Madras Government had been surreptitiously obtained by the local press. It is now stated that copies were sent to the papers by Sir Charles himself, with a full knowledge of the inevitable consequences. As such a gross act of insubordination could not possibly be overlooked without subverting the very groundwork of discipline, her Majesty's Government have adopted the only course left to them, and by the last mail peremptory instructions were despatched to Madras, appointing Sir Henry Ward, at present Governor of Ceylon, as immediate successor to Sir Charles Trevelyan. The selection is a happy one, though the inhabitants of Ceylon will not easily be reconciled to the loss of the ablest and most popular Governor to whom that island has yet been intrusted.

We regret to announce the death of Horace Hayman Wilson, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Boden Professor of Sanscrit at the University of Oxford, which melancholy event took place on the

8th inst. Professor Wilson began life as a member of the Bengal Medical Service, and acquired the reputation of being the best European Sanscrit scholar in our Indian empire. In this country Professor Wilson was favourably known by his *Grammar and Dictionary of the Sanscrit Language*, a *Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms in use in India*, *Vishnu Purana*, and his translations of *Hindu Plays* and the *Rig Veda*. Mr. Wilson was also Chief Librarian at the East India House. He has died in the 75th year of his age, regretted by his friends and by all Oriental scholars.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The following telegrams were received at the India-office in the course of last night:—

SIMLA, April 22.

Lord Clyde will return to England by the first steamer in June from Calcutta.

April 24.

The Governor-General to Sir C. Wood.

"I shall leave Simla for Calcutta on the 7th of May."

A disturbance at Peshawur respecting taxes, but founded on a misapprehension, has been greatly exaggerated by the newspapers. All is quiet, and the people satisfied.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Dr. J. G. Voss, M.D., surgeon, Bengal army, at Southampton, on his return from India, aged 61, April 28.

MADRAS.—Capt. R. D. Denney, 3rd Madras Eur. Regt., on march from Secunderabad, in March; Lieut. J. G. Powles, 12th Madras N.I., at Masulipatam, April 4.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Thornton, Mr. G. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Samuels, Lieut. Stewart, Lieut. Longmore, Mr. Campbell and infant, Mr. Bolton, Lieut. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hall, Dr. Cape, Mr. Ouseley, Mr. Greenacre, Mr. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mr. Sherer, Mr. and Mrs. McLane, Rev. A. Laing, Mr. Spink, Dr. Wilson, Capt. H. Chalmers, Capt. R. Chalmers, Mr. Newson, Capt. Deeds. From MADRAS.—Gen. Munsey, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Norton, Col. Cotton, Mr. Short, Mr. O'Halloran. From GALLE.—Mr. Dalrymple, Lieut. Turrell, Messrs. Fernandes, Teare, Orbita, Cohen, Ullett, and Bland. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Chandler, Mr. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Black and infant, Mr. Von Trappe, Mr. and Mrs. Konyboom and two children. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. S. Rawlings. From MALTA.—Don J. Herran.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ceylon, May 17.—From HONG KONG.—Mr. Jauncey, Mr. Evans, Mrs. Cleverly and child, Mr. Loney, Lieut. Dodson, R.E., Lieut. Richards, Mrs. Swincoe. From PEKING.—Mrs. Scott and three children. From CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Simpson and three children, Capt. Davidson and two children, Mr. Hastings and infant, Col. Stapleton, Miss Cooke, Mr. Crawford and child, Mr. Wylie and three children, Mrs. Greenacre, Maj. Newbolt, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and four children, Miss Townsend and infant, Miss Corbel, Miss Patrick, Mr. Hampton, Col. and Mrs. McPherson and three children, Miss Wells, Miss Finch, Lieutenant Trench, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and four children, Mr. Bird and child, Captain and Mrs. Marti n, Mrs. Burrell, Maj. Coopworthy, Col. Harness, Lieut. Hastings, R.E., Lieut. Webber, Mr. Townsend, Capt. Hale, 60th Rifles, Col. Prior, Miss D. Ashton, Mrs. Murra, Capt. Hicks. From MADRAS.—Brig. White, Mr. and Mrs. Chase and five children, Brig. McDuff, Mr. Lead, Sir John and Lady Lytton, Mr. and Mrs. McLean and two children, Mr. Watson, Mrs. Lezatt, Capt. Leggett's two children, Miss Loud, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, Miss Rendell, Vet. surg. Maj. Dr. Barrow, Mr. Darling, Mr. Leggett, Mrs. Cooper and child, Capt. Wood, Mr. Swan and child, Mr. Cameron, Lieut. Grant, Mr. Taylor, Col. Law, Messrs. Cotton, Lewis, Stedbridge, and others. Maj. Medley



## BENGAL.

## A NEW SANITARIUM FOR THE NORTH-WEST.

A year has not elapsed since the committee appointed to inquire into the best means for the promotion of European settlement in the hill districts of India gave in their report to the House of Commons. With the exception of a certain vagueness which could not well be avoided, that report was calculated to have an important effect. Public opinion did not require to be directed so much as to be informed, and the varied evidence collected was sufficient for that purpose. Lord Stanley was in power long enough to extend guarantees to several companies, and to begin a revolution in the tenure of land. The liberal members of the House who looked upon India as a field for the growth of cotton, or the spread of Christianity, were furnished at once with arguments and information which were irresistible. The numerous facts elicited, and the different opinions called forth by the committee, led to a display of interest and a show of activity which promised the best results. Compared with that promise the results may now seem trifling. The courts are still unreformed, freeholds except in a few spots impossible, the roads few and uselessly bad, and the cultivation of the chief staples only talked about. There is a little more coal, which there are not railway trucks enough to distribute, a little more tea, which cannot get to a market but with difficulty, a little more iron, which lies useless round the smelting furnaces. The only real activity shown has been in Madras, where the local authorities have encouraged the hill settlements and striven to discover new sanitarium which may attract European capital. Freeholds at a cheap rate are possible in the Neilgherries, there are good roads shortly to be connected with the railway; the contract law between the capitalist and labourer has been thrown over the hill districts as well as the Presidency town. The parts of the Ghauts, both eastern and western, hitherto unvisited, are being explored, and as the first fruit Vizagapatam has now its sanitarium at Galikonda.

Far finer than these Ghauts, are the slopes of the Himalayas. Although in possession of Northern India for half a century, we have left their resources undeveloped. Here and there, at very far distant intervals, our military necessities have forced us to establish hill settlements. From Cherrapoonjee on the east to Simla on the west we have as yet only five hill stations. Of these, Cherrapoonjee and Darjeeling in the eastern section are comparatively unhealthy, from the heavy rains, and, in the case of the former, from an unfortunate selection of site. Even with the railway it is a three days' journey to reach it from Calcutta, and the distance in point of time in the case of Cherrapoonjee is greater than from London. On the western section of the Himalayas, stretching from the Kalee river, the boundary of Nepaul, there are the three stations of Nainee Tal, Mussoorie, and Simla. If to these we add Murree for the Punjab, we have a series of only six settlements on the fertile and health-giving slopes of hills which stretch along and form our frontier for 1,500 miles. The stations are distributed at unequal distances, and are not easily reached by roads. They were chiefly obtained from the hill chiefs by an exchange of territory, and whether looked at in a commercial or military aspect, are annually increasing in value to the empire, in importance to the capitalist. Cherrapoonjee is accessible to the troops and settlers of Assam, Darjeeling may with delay be reached by those of lower and eastern Bengal, while the far North West from Bareilly to Peshawur is provided for by the other four.

But between Nainee Tal and Darjeeling there is the long Nepaul frontier of 700 miles. This skirts the districts of Purneah, Bhagulpore, Tirhoot, Sarun, Goruckpore and Oude. We need,

on mere military grounds, a sanitarium there. At present invalids from these districts are drafted off, at all seasons of the year, to Darjeeling. The transit through Bhagulpore and Purneah is effected, especially during the rains, at a great sacrifice of life. We need, too, a force in reserve for Goruckpore and Oude. The spot which would meet every object lies seventy miles due north of Goruckpore. It is reached through the Nyakote Pass, past Bootwul, known for Colonel Kelly's encounters with the rebels at this time last year. The road lies through an open, well-cultivated country, with but one insignificant river. The belt of jungle, which elsewhere is from ten to fifteen miles broad, there becomes four. Beyond the first range of hills, and just opposite the Pass, there is a fertile valley, five miles broad, and then a range of hills and table land some 6,000 feet high. A sanitarium established on this plateau would be 215 miles from Dinapore or Benares, 220 from Lucknow, and 250 from Allahabad. The roads from these places meet at Lotun, where the last embers of the rebellion were trampled out by Brigadier Holditch last January. Thence there is a fair road to Bootwul, the great line of communication between West Nepal and the Gangetic provinces. The Terai has just been made over to Jung Bahadoor. We fear it is too late to ask that plateau in exchange, but we might purchase it with other jungle territory. It was thus we obtained Simla in 1819 from the rajahs of Puttiala and Keonthal.

There is one danger, however, attaching to all hill stations which should never be forgotten. Admirable as depots for troops and centres for capital, they become most noxious when they tempt officials to forget that their post of duty is in the plains. India must be governed from Calcutta, not Simla, the Presidencies from the cities, not the hills. There is more truth than exaggeration in the saying, that if ever we lose India, it will be owing to Simla.—*Friend of India.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ALLAHABAD, March 24.—H.M. 70th arrived here this morning on their way to the Presidency, 800 strong, with many women and children. On their arrival they found to their amazement and disgust that a telegram had just been received from the officer commanding the Benares Division recommending their detention till further orders. We have now three regiments of the line quartered here for the present; H.M. 70th and 75th, and the greater part of the 49th, including artillery, close on 2,700 European troops. Sick-ness is beginning to abate, but cholera is still prevalent. Captain Wymess Smith has taken up his appointment of cantonment magistrate in place of Captain Allan, who proceeds to Agra in the like capacity. Brigadier Fordyce arrived a week ago; he resides for the present at Durrant's Hotel. Brigadier Sherer and family passed through to Agra two days since. All our big-wigs seem leaving us. Mr. Reade, now nearly the father of the Civil Service, retires for good a week hence. Mr. Thornhill, our commissioner, goes home immediately, but is expected to return. Mr. Lodwick, civil auditor, returns to Bombay in consequence of Mr. Corfield's transfer to Calcutta.

BALLIA FACTORY, March 22.—I beg to inform you that, yesterday morning, in the attack made by the ryots on the Ballia Factory two men were killed and five wounded; the bodies of the two killed were this day removed to Berhampore, and the wounded are still in the Mofussil, but will follow them afterwards. Mr. P. Lyall was alone in the factory when the ryots attacked it. Mr. Lyall being alarmed called the assistance of a steamer passing; the commander, on seeing the crowd on shore, stopped the engine, and came with muskets to the rescue. One ryot, by name Goloomee, snatched a gun from Mr. Lyall, but Gocool Sing, a servant of the factory, wounded the above Goloomee with a tangee or axe, when Mr. Lyall, the captain, and others of the steamer, in self-defence commenced to fire with ball, by which two of the insurgents were

killed and five wounded; of these, three or four belong to Mohadebar, Saccoparah of Uncoorah Factory in Gazeenagore. About 1,000 ryots of the village Kalapancee with clubs and weapons, with one Lall Chand at their head, came to assist the ryots of Ballia in the attack. When they attacked the factory there were about one hundred and fifty men, and shortly afterwards they amounted to about 1,500 to 2,000 from the adjoining villages, but on seeing their friends fall they retreated. The assistant magistrate of Jungypore has come up to the Ballia factory where the affray took place, and is investigating the case. Mr. Lyall, jun., to prove the assault of the ryots, has detained the captain and others of the steamer to give evidence before the magistrate, when they will leave for their destination. Mr. Lyall has applied to Mr. Wood, the assistant commissioner of Rajmahal, to investigate, since a letter had come to light wherein it clearly shows that the ryots about Ballia and Nimtolah factory have all agreed to act against the factories; the papers concerning this affair were forwarded to Rajmahal when about 200 of the ryots attacked the peons and destroyed the papers. Mr. Wood has arrived, and 10 Goorkha sepoys are on their way to Ballia to arrest the parties concerned. The deputy-magistrate of Iremarree has sent a Jemadar and 10 Burkundazes to keep the peace.—*Englishman.*

AN INDIAN RAILWAY.—The North-west journals periodically complain of the disgraceful management of the Allahabad and Cawnpore line of railway. The complaints are not without foundation. There is an absence of European superintendence. Drunken soldiers and railway employes are allowed to travel without check, and drunken engineers not unfrequently to drive the engine. At the termini all seems desolation. Native clerks, who are ignorant of English, give out the tickets, refuse to receive Bank notes in payment, and force passengers to weigh their own baggage and see it put in the van. At Berhampore, the half-way station, one master has to attend to two trains, coming in on a single line of rails at the same time from opposite directions. The carriages are filthy, and at night rarely supplied with lamps. No lady dare travel by the night train. Every traveller who is forced to avail himself of it reaches his destination at the rate of twelve miles an hour. Complaint, when it is possible to find out a European authority, produces only drunken insolence. Such was our experience on two occasions.—*Friend of India.*

LAHORE, March 27.—We are threatened with an irruption of Singhs. The Rajah of Puttiala is, for the first time in his life, about to visit Lahore. It has been a point of honour with himself and his ancestors not to do so before; the Sikhs pretending to look on him as a dependent, an imputation which he and his family have steadily resisted. He comes attended by some six or seven thousand followers, and is to stop at Umritsur for a few days, to initiate his son in the mysteries of Sikhism, the preliminary ceremonies having been performed at Nundpore. Sir Robert Montgomery returned several days ago, from his trip to Sealkote, and is deeply engaged in the arrangements for the new system of taxation, which is, we hear, to be inaugurated by a grand proclamation now preparing (and probably issued by this time) by our late Commissioner, Mr. Richard Temple.

INDIAN LITIGATION.—The great Paul Chowdry case has advanced a stage. In one shape or other it has occupied the courts for the last forty years. The right of Mr. A. B. Mackintosh to estates in Nuddea, Jessore, and the twenty-four pergunnahs, yielding Rs. 40,000 a-year, was lately decided in the local courts. The native defendants who have been fighting so long, and have not the shadow of right, will still appeal to the Sudder, and then to the Privy Council. And then only a fifth of the whole case will be decided! The Paul Chowdry suits are not fully understood, we believe, by more than two men now living, and have in them more of the elements of romance than any which ever occupied Chancery for a century.

**SLAVES IN AFGHANISTAN.**—A Peshawar missionary gives the following account of Kaffir slaves in Afghanistan:—"Every man of property has some, among the Barukzias, the clan to whom the present ruling family belongs; all the confidential servants are Kaffir slaves, and young Kaffir boys are kept to attend on the females in the harems. The price varies from Rs. 40 to Rs. 500. Girls are sold by the span; fine strong ones of good looks bring as much as Rs. 100 a span, and there are instances of some having been sold for their weight in silver. They are said to be very handsome. They are usually captured through the agency of Nimchas, which is a designation of Kaffirs who have been made Muhammadans, or their descendants." The Kaffirs inhabit a district of the Sufeid Koh hills which bound the Cabul valley on the south. Their features and language point them out as an Aryan race.

**THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.**—In January last a boat from the S. S. *Sesostri* was sent ashore on the Andaman Island, to the south of Port Blair, for water; one of the guard of the watering party incautiously went into the jungle, when he was immediately attacked by the savages and severely wounded, the guard fired upon them and wounded one native, who was immediately carried off by the savages, and they contrived to wound two men of the guard besides the first. The Superintendent of Port Blair reports that the savages are quite untractable, and look upon all the rest of mankind as their enemies. The Governor-general has ordered that the aborigines are not to be meddled with except in self-defence, and that the lands around Port Blair should be cultivated, so that the colonists should no longer be dependent on other countries for their supply of grain.

**A DRUNKEN MAGISTRATE.**—In his evidence before the Colonisation Committee Mr. A. Forbes mentioned the case of a civilian who was habitually drunk, but was not dismissed the service. Sir John Lawrence, afterwards examined, objected to such a statement when not accompanied by the name of the culprit. The *Hurkaru* now gives his name, Mr. Limond, joint magistrate of Backergunge, since dead from the effects of intemperance. In October last the Lieutenant Governor became aware of Mr. Limond's character. He was in the habit of deciding cases without taking the trouble to comprehend them, in such a way as to prevent appeal. Mr. Grant very properly censures Mr. Davidson, the commissioner of Decca, and Mr. Alexander, the magistrate of Backergunge, Mr. Limond's immediate superiors, for not representing his conduct to the proper authorities. "The Lieutenant Governor must hold the commissioner of the division specially responsible for not having brought this blot in the administration of his division to notice. But for the inquiry ordered by Government it is impossible to say how long, or in what higher offices, Mr. Limond might not have continued to betray justice."

**THE BANK OF BENGAL** has caused no little irritation in Calcutta by refusing to cash notes the numbers of which, not their values, had been altered. Several cases of this kind have recently occurred. In one, the third Judge of the Small Cause Court decided that the bank were not bound to pay. The reason assigned was that the numbers of both halves of the note were illegible, that probably they were halves of different notes the value of which had been already paid under a bond of indemnity. To compel the bank to pay in such a case would be to induce fraudulent holders of lost halves to use them in obtaining payment a second time. It rests with the bank to take proper precautions against forgery. In any case the bank are such gainers by the loss or tear and wear of their circulation that payment would have been at least politic in the present case.

**THE MINTS.**—In the month of February the Calcutta Mint received from Government in bullion or coin Rs. 4,89,537, and from merchants Rs. 21,28,917, and coined Rs. 41,33,482. The Madras Mint received respectively Rs. 246, and Rs. 304,502, and coined Rs. 3,11,875; while the Bombay Mint received from merchants Rs. 27,90,972, and coined Rs. 16,98,000.

**MONGHYR, March 16.**—Of news from this I have little to record, and that not of a very cheering character. The season is now getting hot, but the nights are cool, and yet sickness is very rife among my people. One of my servants is now dying outside my tent, and the lamentations of his wife are interrupting my letter to you. Along the line in some places cholera has broken out, and the terrified coolies are deserting the works by hundreds. The sick are usually left to die on the roads of hunger and thirst; or else, if very weak, are eaten alive, the first night by jackals. One poor darogah I picked up and carried to camp, but he died in spite of my efforts the next day, though he relished the grog I administered to him vastly. The worst is that I do not see how any law or enactment of Government in a wild country could prevent this cruel practice of deserting the sick. The sick man is deserted, dies, and is eaten to the bone in the course of 24 hours, and who is the wiser? This much I know from personal observation, that the coolies on the railway stand in as much, if not more, need of protection and an agency, as those who embark for the Mauritius. However, it will work its own cure; for, as labour becomes scarce, it will rise in value; and I greatly fear that the large mortality of the last few years among the railway coolies will much delay the work. I was yesterday pitched in a pretty valley, miles from any village; and on one side, the hills, clothed with a burning forest, afforded a most magnificent spectacle at night. The jungles are burnt in order to encourage the growth of the new grass on which the cattle feed. In spite of the flames, which were but a few hundred yards off, a hyena kept about the camp; and one evening managed to kill a goat. Tigers in these hills are very numerous, but usually confine their depredations to cattle. It is only old tigers with no teeth who are driven to become man-eaters, and they become so from that circumstance; that is, generally speaking.—*Englishman*.

**THE KOOKIES.**—We (*Englishman*) have received the following authentic information regarding the inroad of the Kookies of Tipperah into the British territories. Bands of men led by Keshen Chunder Thakoor, Mudoo Churn Thakoor, Oody Churn Thakoor, and Prakit Sonaputee, attacked villages belonging to the British and the Tipperah Rajah, destroying all before them; they burned thirteen villages and plundered fifteen more, killing men, women, and children, and much cattle; 185 bodies had been found, but many more were lying in the jungles. It is ascertained that they carried off upwards of five hundred human beings into captivity, and all the cattle they could manage. The magistrate of Tipperah having succeeded in getting the aid of troops from Dacca, confidence was beginning to be restored, and people were returning to their villages. The ringleaders are relatives of the rajah of independent Tipperah, who are at feud with him, and who have been banished from the rajah's territories. They joined the Kookies in order to revenge themselves by bringing upon him the displeasure of the British authorities. The rajah's condition is that normal state so well described by our Lahore correspondent, a condition of debt and impecuniosity. He is not able to provide a sufficient number of men to protect his own States or to prevent such horrible raids as the one which has just occurred. The Government of India must interfere, and the object of the malcontents will to some extent be obtained. It is to be hoped, however, that they will not altogether escape that punishment they so richly deserve.

**DELHI, March 25.**—Since my last there has been very little stirring, excepting dust and hot wind, in Delhi. I may, however, add another exception, and that is, our esteemed deputy commissioner, Mr. P. H. Egerton, who left for Umritsir a few days ago. May his shadow (a tolerably long one at sunset) never diminish! Mr. Plowden is to act as deputy commissioner until the "right man in the right place" arrives; but rumour with her thousand

tongues has not yet taken upon herself to list his name. Whoever he is, it is to be hoped he will bring with him a stock of good health and powers of endurance, for he will find the office no sinecure. We have had a sprinkling of notables through the station of late, most of whom are homeward bound. Mr. Thornton, judicial commissioner of Lahore, is still here: Captain Cripps, deputy commissioner of Ferozepore (the hero of Googaira), and Captain Lewin, among them. The Postmaster-general N. W. P. is still here; may his visit be a long one, and fraught with good to the letter-writing community. I hope he will travel from this to Simla and put the dawks and dawk bungalows in order as he progresses. Writing of Simla, the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief will be at Kalka about the 5th April, and I don't suppose they will remain at the foot of the hills for any length of time. Lord W. Hay, deputy commissioner of Simla, was to have left on the 21st current to meet and escort his distinguished visitors to their mountain homes, where, rumour has it, great preparations are being made for their reception, by the house proprietors they have patronised. The Commissariat slaughter-house outside the city was destroyed by fire the night before last. The fire was, I believe, accidental, but it a curious fact that Government buildings generally catch fire quicker than those of the natives. I suppose some inquiry into the cause will be instituted. The Commissariat beer has failed, I am sorry to say, and what the troops will do nobody can tell; they can't get on without beer, so I suppose some speedy arrangement will be made to supply the deficiency. The weather is waxing hot daily—sickness on the increase. Every second person one meets has a Delhi sore somewhere or other; and so fully persuaded are people of their incurable nature, and that the doctors can only experimentise upon them, that no one applies to a medical man for relief. Has it ever occurred to the medical men of Delhi that the wells inside the city may possibly require purification? It is a known fact that, as soon as it became known that the British troops were inside the Cashmere Gate, the inmates of many a zenana threw themselves down wells to escape what they imagined a worse fate at the hands of the conquerors. Independent of this, many of the wounded were flung into wells during the last days of the siege; and it is equally well known that those wells, excepting those suspected of concealing treasure, have never been dragged or in any way cleansed. Putting that and that together, do you not think that a guess at the cause of these terrible sores might be made, and a remedy found? It is a curious fact that many old residents who live in Delhi, though not living in the city before the outbreak, who never suffered before from this scourge, are now completely crippled, hands and feet. The Mahomedans are up to their old tricks. A Persian work was submitted lately to the proprietor of the *Indian Punch* printing-office for publication. That gentleman submitted it to the deputy-commissioner, who pronounced it "not to be printed," as it advocated the total extinction of Christians, and by him it was forwarded to the commissioner. Nothing but this prohibition is the result! In my opinion the man who tried to get it published should be severely punished. The murderer of the Thanadar, in Chitlee Kubbar, has been convicted and sentenced to be transported for life. To Mr. Murphy, extra assistant-commissioner, the credit of capture, trial and committal of the murderer is due.—*Englishman*.

**ADVANTAGES OF FOREIGN TRAVEL.**—The *Englishman* says so great a craving for flesh has seized the convicts in the Andamans that even Brahmans have been caught stealing poultry. Government has accordingly ordered a large supply of cattle particularly goats, to be sent for the use of the settlement. The natives luxuriate on pigs, but that is a step too great for either Hindoo or Mahomedan at present. The sepoys of the three Poorbenh regiments in China have always been in the habit of bartering their surplus supply of rice for animal food.

THE CHUTTER MUNZIL in Lucknow, the palace occupied by the Kings of Oude previous to the erection of the Kaiser Bagh some years ago, has been divested of the marks it bore of the capture of the city, and fitted up as assembly-rooms. Colonel Seymour and the officers of the Bays gave the first ball which it has witnessed to the residents on the 22nd March. Two years ago the Chutter Munzil was a stronghold of the rebel court.

H.M.'s 60TH R.R.—The governor-general publicly acknowledges in the *Gazette* the services of the 1st battalion of H.M.'s 60th Royal Rifles under orders for England. The regiment landed at Bombay in October, 1845. In 1848 it went through the campaign of the Punjab, was present at the capture of Mooltan, at the battle of Goozerat, and in operations against the tribes on the Peshawur frontier. It was at the siege of Delhi and Bareilly, and participated in the final operations in Oude. Lord Canning "assures its officers and men that the estimation in which their services are held by the Government of India confirms to the full the respect and admiration with which they are universally regarded."

THE PUNJAB.—The *Gazette* notifies the changes in the Punjab administration consequent on the departure for England of Mr. Thornton, judicial commissioner, and for the Hyderabad assigned districts of Mr. C. B. Saunders.—Mr. A. A. Roberts, judicial commissioner; Mr. R. N. Cust, financial ditto; Mr. P. N. Egerton, commissioner, Umritsur; Capt. F. R. Pollock, ditto, Rawul Pindee; Capt. U. N. Cox, deputy commissioner, ditto; Lieut. Minchin, ditto, Dera Ismael Khan.

DIJHALL KHAN, the grandson of Dost Mahomed, is now at Constantinople, on a visit to the Porte. The visit is private, the *Levant Herald* says, and occasioned by a quarrel with his father, Akhbar Khan. Dost Mahomed is now so old that the movements of his family have some political interest.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 22. Lady Franklin, Millard, Moulmein and Point de Galle; Raviton, Dods, Moulmein.—23. Haversham, Pearce, Newcastle.—27. Str. Simla, Cooper, Suez.—29. Fort George, Dobson, Liverpool.—30. Hyderabad, Miles, Mauritius.—April 1. H.M.'s L.N. str. Coromandel, Thurlcock, I.N. Singapore. 3. Impulse, Leavitt, Liverpool; Clamerton, Bennett, Liverpool; Nonpareil, Adams, Madras.—7. Str. Fiery Cross, White, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Penang; Union, Small, Boston; Shand, Christie, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Shand.—Messrs. Elbeck Deighton Steel, H. G. Grant, Lieut. Minto, Esq. Stewart.  
Per str. Fiery Cross.—Messrs. Robertson, Fernandes, and Gurbin.  
Per Nonpareil.—Mrs. Adams.

### DEPARTURES.

March 17. City of Edinburgh, Soden, London.—18. Lady Harriett, Havard, Mauritius; Clymene, Richardson, Liverpool.—20. Futtay Shah Allom, Sheppard, China; Aliquis, Scowcroft, London via St. Helena.—21. Str. Simla, Cooper, Madras; str. Burnah, Gray, Akysb, Rangoon, and Moulmein.—22. Vulture, Gill, Bombay; France, Barker, China; Stephen Glover, Balfrey, Boston; Rajasthan, Atkinson, Jamaica; Mahratta, Hickman, Mauritius; Lady Ann, Sinclair, China; Bengal str. Sydney, Neblett, China.—23. Radiant, Chase, Boston; Matilda Atheling, Coppell, China.—24. Str. Australian, Boon, China; Brandon, Unfreville, China; Bontinck, Wedwood, Mauritius; Day Dream, Tulloch, Port Blair.—25. Ocean Home, McDonald, China; Matilda Wattenbach, Denkin, London; str. Lightning, Taylor, China.—26. Str. Lancashire, Oliver, China; B. N. Jarvis, Motley, Ganjam and Binsphatam.—27. Queen of England, Nolan, China; Vortigern, McIntyre, China; str. Arracan, Brett, China; str. Carriage, McGregor, China.—28. Gold Finder, Fitzimons, London; Sea-horse, Banks, Liverpool; City of Madras, Connell, London; Karajong, Shear, Batavia.—31. Canadian, Guthrie, London; Ravenscraig, Barron, Tonda and Pooree; Dartmouth, Davis, China; Edith Moore, Tweedie, China; H.M.'s S.F. Perce, Tronson, China.—April 1. Black Hawk, Thurlow, Boston; Nimrod, Pearce, China; str. Viscount Canning, Blackmore, China.—2. Edith Byrne, Anderson, London.—3. Cambodia, Paige, China; H.M.'s S.F. Zenobia, Chitty, China; H.M.'s gun-boat Sparrowhawk, Byng, uncertain.—9. P. and O. str. Simla, Cooper, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Simla.—For Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Ripley, Mume, D. Leyvis and family, Mr. Morris, Mr. H. De Facien, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Owen, Capt. Doddam, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow and infant, Mr. C. C. Grace, For Galle.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuells, Mrs. Livera, Dr. Wilson, Mr. H. W. Taylor, Mr. J. W. Dalrymple, Lieut. Truell, Capt. Beaumont, Dr. Grant, Mrs. Ven der Heiden, Capt. Edwards, Capt. Murray, Maj. Peel, Maj. Coyokworth. For Suez.—Lieut. Col. Mills, Lieut. Jones, Dr. Webb. For Marseilles.—Mr. Thornton, Mrs. Geo. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Stainforth, Lieut. Stewart, Lieut. Langmore, Mr. J.

S. Campbell and infant, Mr. C. Bolton, Lieut. F. G. Clark, Mrs. Greenacre, Dr. and Mrs. G. G. Brown, Mr. S. Anderson, Mr. Barrow, Mr. S. Smith, Mr. J. M. Hall, Dr. Cape, Mr. Gore Ouseley, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ravenshaw, Mr. W. Spink. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Simpson and infant, Capt. Davidson and children, Mrs. Jas. Hastings and family, Col. Stapleton, Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. Crawford and infant, Mrs. M. Wylie and three children, Mrs. Greenacre, Maj. Newbolt, Mr. and Mrs. Shawe and children, Miss Townsend, Miss Corbet, Miss R. M. Parick, Mr. B. Hampton, Col. and Mrs. Macpherson and family, Miss Wells, Miss Finch, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Chapman and family, Lieut. French, Mr. J. W. Sherer, Mr. R. M. Edwards and family, Mrs. Murray, Mr. Bard and child, Mr. and Mrs. McLane, Lieut. Col. Prior.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 9, 1860.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	5 0 to 5 8	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	16 18 to 17 0	
Dit do, 5 do.	3 12 to 4 4	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	18 18 to 19 0	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5 1 do.	3 4 to 3 8	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	8 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	11 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	10 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	9 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	11 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	2 1 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	2 0 1/2
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Ditto.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Ditto.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100	70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100	70
5 ditto ditto	" 100	84
5 1/2 ditto ditto	" 100	92
New Treasury Bills	" 100	95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
	at Co.'s Rupees.	
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	5750 to 5800
Agra Bank	500	650 to 680
North-Western Bank	400	Winding up.
Delhi Bank	500	450 to 460
India General Steam	1000	1520 to 1530
Ganges Company	1500	600 to 625
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1750 to 1800
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	500 to 505
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	"
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	400 to 405
Calcutta Docking Company	700	875 to 900
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	par.
Assam Company	800	340 to 350
East-India Railway Company	£20	Rs. 3 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	60	Rs. 10 dis.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	0 to 10 4
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 15
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	21 4 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 4
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs.	16 10
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	14 8 to 15 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs.	100	0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs.	222 0 to 223 4
Mexican do.	"	222 8 to 223 0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 15s. to £4.  
To Liverpool, £3. 10s. to £4.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, April 9).—There has been a continuance of inactivity in the Produce Market during the last fortnight. Few ships were loading. *Raw Silk*: Notwithstanding the unfavourable accounts from home, parcels of fair qualities have been engaged on arrival at the extreme prices last quoted. *Silk Piece Goods*: The extreme prices on the raw materials have induced holders to become firm; but shippers will not operate unless at reduction. *Cotton* has been in limited shipment for China. Supplies are arriving gradually, and prices are looking down. *Saltpetre*: In consequence of some purchasers having entered the market at a time when stocks are generally low and supplies short, owing to the unavailing state of the rivers, prices of all qualities have taken an upward tendency. *Shell Lac* has been in good demand, but supplies are very light. Some shippers are eagerly buying whatever they can get at advanced prices. *Oil Seeds*: Linseed has been effected to some extent by the high rates of freights, and as most of the English shippers are operating very sparingly, prices are on the decline, though they have not gone down to that extent which was expected; the stocks in the Bazaar being light. *Good Palma* is now at Rs. 2-9 to 2-12. *Rape Seed*: Though the new seed has commenced arriving, no business has yet been reported for shipment. The only purchasers are the local crushers at 2-10 to 2-12 which are the ruling rates. *Oils*: Castor Oil has continued to engage inquiry for Great Britain and other places, and we quote present price at Rs. 10-8 to 11-12. All other descriptions scarcely shipped; but they are in steady local demand. *Hides and Skins*: Good cow green's slaughter-hides continue in fair request for Great Britain; but little has been done for other places. *Horns* have continued in fair request at full former prices. *Jute and Hemp*: Jute has continued to show the same attention as before, and a steady business has been done at full former value. Good qualities are gradually getting scarce and command extreme prices. Present quotations are good picked at Rs. 16. Low to middling at Rs. 12 to 14 per bale. *Borax and Tincal* have been in limited request, and prices have had no change. *Farmerie*: A limited business has been done, and we quote price at Rs. 2-12 to 2-15.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, April 9).—Business has been much curtailed by increased tightness of money, closing of the native commercial year, and the total wreck of one of the Ganges Company's inland steamers, the *Mirapore*, proceeding up with a valuable cargo of Piece Goods. The market generally has been very quiet. We do not, however, report any fall in prices, as fortunately imports during the last fortnight have not been large, and further supplies to hand are expected to be light. The stocks in the hands of importers being rather moderate, holders have shown some firmness, which have tended to maintain prices. Little business done during the past fortnight for Dacca, Moorsheadabad, and other marts in Lower Bengal. In *Mule Twist* little has been done for local requirement. Little or nothing has gone out of Calcutta, as there are no buyers from the districts; prices show no change. In *Metals* the market continues dull; sales are very limited, and confined to local speculation.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

LADY TREVELYAN has introduced a most sensible reform into the laws which govern English society in India. In consequence of the heat of the season, her time for the reception of visitors at Guindy, is fixed at between 9 and 11 in the evening. Were Lady Canning to sanction a similar arrangement, it would reform a most tyrannical law. Sunset or evening and not noon should be the "calling" hour.

VACCINATION.—In Madras, the number of persons vaccinated since 1855 is as follows:—1855, 410,372; 1856, 381,562; 1857, 363,740; 1858, 358,726. The local authorities seem to feel regret that the Government of India will not sanction the enforcement of vaccination by law, but find consolation in the fact that all candidates for the uncovenanted service must produce a certificate that they have either had small pox, or have been vaccinated. Why not go the whole length of Denmark, where a certificate of vaccination is necessary before marriage?

BELLARY.—A Brahmin, calling himself Ashtan-danalo, or some such name, has lately been exhibiting at Bellary extraordinary powers of memory; he is able simultaneously to concentrate his attention on twelve or more different subjects. He performed the other day before a large audience of influential natives of the place, and gave proof of a truly wonderful scope of memory. At this exhibition he played two games of chess and one of cards without looking at the boards. While thus engaged, verses in Tamil, Telugu, Marhatta, Hindustani, Persian, and Sanscrit were dictated to him; the words of each verse being given promiscuously, but with the number of their order. The Hindu Calendar for three days was at the same time read to him; a bell was struck, and several small pebbles were thrown at his back. The above occupied about three hours, after which he remained perfectly silent for one hour, and then, to the intense amazement of all present, he named every one of the moves on the chess-boards, every card played, and by whom, repeated all the verses correctly, with the words in proper order, gave the calendar verbatim, and to crown all, told the number of strokes on the bell, and how many pebbles had touched his back. This man has been exhibiting his powers of memory in Bombay, Poona, and other places, and holds among other testimonials, one from Lord Elphinstone.

THE RAILWAY.—The *Madras Times* brings some serious accusations against the management and the employes of the Madras Railway. If true they account for the fact that the Railway, with largely increased traffic owing to reduced fares, still pays no better than it did with its former prohibitory charges. Until lately there has been no proper supervision in the receipt and delivery of stores and materials. Cash was regularly paid without checks or vouchers. On every district of twenty-five miles there are three engineers and a resident engineer, who have nothing to do. There are "frauds in every form and of every phase, frauds against sample, frauds in measurement, frauds in addition, subtraction, and multiplication, frauds in coolie hire, and in bandy hire, frauds in iron and steel, in tents, timber, and gunny bags, in paints, paper, and wheel-grease. Everything that is touched is tainted with fraud." The official atmosphere of Madras seems heavy with fraud and insouciance

combined. The military commission will make strange revelations of wasteful expenditure in other departments than the railway.

**PENSIONS AND TITLES.**—On the 3rd of last November Colonel Arthur Cotton brought to the notice of Government the claims of V. Virannah Garoo, "who has been the right hand of all the officers who have had charge of the works in the Godavery Delta." He recommended that a title of honour should be conferred upon him, and that an absolute grant of land, free of all demands, to be settled for ever on him and his heirs, whether direct or adopted, should be made. These recommendations were strongly supported by the Madras Government, and the Secretary of State, on the 8th February, approved of "a grant of land of the annual value of Rs. 500" being assigned to sub-engineer Virannah. The necessary arrangements are to be made for making over the land, and measures will be taken in the Public Department "for the bestowal on Virannah of a suitable title of honour." M. Rungah Carloo, sheristadar of the district of South Arcot, is likewise to have a pension and title bestowed upon him. It appears from a minute by Mr. Morehead that he was undoubtedly "the person who effected the revision of South Arcot." He has been 41 years in the service of Government. The Madras Government recommended that a pension for life to the full amount of his salary (Rs. 700 per mensem), with a reversion of Rs. 100 per mensem to his grand-nephew and heir for his life should be bestowed. The Secretary of State, on the 20th January, "had no hesitation in confirming the rewards" proposed by the Madras Government; and "entirely approved" of the bestowal of a suitable title upon M. Rungah Carloo.

**REDEMPTION OF THE LAND TAX.**—With regard to the redemption of the land tax on the Neilgherries, Government on the 16th of March observed as follows:—"On the questions raised by the board in their proceedings, the Government resolved to direct that where a proprietor of land in any of the Nilgiri Stations desires to redeem the land tax on it, whether the land shall have been obtained from Government or from a 'native Pattadar,' he shall be permitted to do so at the rate of the tax or quit rent then actually payable, without reference to any contingent liability to the higher rate of tax on one kani, on his erecting a house." Colonel Faber and Mr. Knop have redeemed the land tax on their property at Ootacamund. In submitting the title deeds to Government the Board of Revenue said:—"Mr. Thomas requests the orders of the Board as to whether the above amounts should include the quit rent due for 1859, the applicants having submitted their requests before the close of that year, but not having as yet paid the money into the treasury, and states his opinion that until the date of its payment they are liable to the quit rent, independently of the twenty years' purchase money. The rules do not specifically provide for cases of this kind, but it seems to the Board that the claim of Government to quit rent or assessment ceases only from the date on which the purchase money is paid or deposited with the collector, and that when redemption takes place in the course of a year the quit rent or assessment should be ratably distributed over the whole year and demanded for the broken period preceding redemption." Government on the 17th observed that the view taken by the Board was correct, and desired that all collectors might be instructed accordingly.

**THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT AND THE VERNACULARS.**—The following is an extract from a despatch from the Secretary of State for India (dated the 22nd December) on this subject:—"It should henceforth be made imperative upon all Europeans appointed to the Educational Department to pass within a given period an examination which shall prove that they possess a sufficient colloquial knowledge of the vernacular language of the district in which they are employed, failing which their services should be dispensed with. All persons now employed in the department should be required to satisfy the director of public instruction within a given

period that they possess such a knowledge. The pecuniary rewards should only be given for highly distinguished acquirements in the native languages. Ordinary colloquial acquaintance with them is indispensably necessary to the efficient performance of their duties by those who are employed in the department of education, and must be insisted upon by Government." The director of public instruction has been requested to give effect to these orders.

**PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.**—An action for breach of promise of marriage was lately brought before the Subordinate Judge of Ootacamund for the first time in a Mofussil Court. Miss Amelia Wright, the young lady, obtained a verdict of Rs. 5,000 damages, with costs amounting to 1,000 more, against a Mr. William Chambers. The details of the suit are not published.

**JUBBULPORE, March 16.**—On the march of the 3rd Madras European Regiment to Jaulnah, cholera had attacked the camp. Captain Dancy had fallen a victim to the epidemic, and 10 other officers and 20 men had been carried off in 24 hours. [The above extract, taken from the *Englishman*, is evidently erroneous. Instead of "carried off" we should probably read "attacked" —A.T.M.]

**EDUCATIONAL CHARGES.**—During 1858-59 the sum expended on education in the Madras Presidency was Rs. 508,151, being an increase of upwards of a lakh on the preceding year. Of this sum Rs. 40,354 was given as grants-in-aid. The annual cost of educating each pupil in the Presidency and other Government Colleges, was:—

	Students.	Rs. each.
Presidency College .....	245 .....	194 10 0
" Law " .....	15 .....	219 10 0
Zillah Schools each .....	170 .....	42 11 8
Lower " .....	67 .....	5 8 4
Normal School .....	569 .....	86 10 7
Industrial School, Agricultural Dept. ....	70 .....	48 13 6
Industrial Dept. ....	40 .....	330 0 0

As these figures are exclusive of the amount paid in fees, the cost to the State of each pupil is about half that in Calcutta.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 27. Mutlah, Sweny, Poorea; Nonpareil, Adams; East Lothian, Craigie, London.—April 3. Claremont, Burgoyne, Mauritius; Oriza, Bonifay, Cardiff.—4. Menzies, Jago, London; Queen's Own, Flanagan, Sunderland.—6. P. and O. Co.'s str. Nubia, Farquhar, Suez.—7. Melanie, Glazebrooke, Coconada; Nile, Johnson, Adelaide.—8. Chillingham, Arkley, Mauritius; Marion, Fleming, Colombo; Humphreys, Prince, Monte Video; Ireni, Lowe, Table Bay.—11. Str. England, Dundas, London; Scindian, Stuart, Nagore; Mallard, Barr, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per East Lothian.—Mr. J. W. Smith, Mr. Ilbery.  
Per Claremont.—Capt. C. W. Aylmer, Dr. Wilmot.  
Per str. Nubia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. R. Hutchinson, Alexander, C. T. Dyke, D. Cowie, G. P. Wood, C. Wheatley, Nile, Tollemache, Capt. E. Daniell, Lieut. R. C. Parry, Mrs. Wabab, T. Duxbury, Mrs. Wale, Mrs. Daniell, Capt. and Mrs. Wadhwa. From GALLÉ.—Mr. Segrundi, Mr. Seondale, Capt. L. Nation.  
Per M.-laure.—Mrs. Col. Boileau, Mrs. Morris and infant, Lieut. and Mrs. Wroughton, Dr. and Mrs. Lowe, Capt. Jones, Mrs. Fariol, Mr. Guerec.  
Per str. England.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Morrison, Miss Russell, Mr. E. R. Russell, Lieut. C. H. Stevens, Mr. F. Graham, Mrs. Snow.  
Per Nonpareil.—Mrs. Adams, Miss Locke.  
Per str. Governor Higginson.—Col. Lawford, A. C. Lawford, Esq., W. S. Hooper, Esq., J. A. Bunting, Esq.

### DEPARTURES.

March 27. Sentaria, Norrie, London.—28. P. and O. Co.'s str. Colombo, Hicks, Calcutta.—April 6. P. and O. Co.'s str. Nubia, Farquhar, Calcutta; str. Celerity, Pearson, Calcutta; str. Governor Higginson, McMillan, Northern Ports; Ellenborough, Woodcock, Calcutta; Fairlight, Kemball, Calcutta; Palmyra, Homan, Calcutta.—7. William and Jane, Norris, Bimlipatam; Trassache, Toslineh, London; Monney, Bordeaux; Mutlah, Sweny, Northern Ports; Charlotte, Pearson, Northern Ports.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Colombo.—Mr. Dumont, Mr. R. W. Linton, Rev. Mr. Marton, Mr. J. P. Doyle.  
Per P. and O. Str. Simla.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. T. N. and Mrs. Chase and five children, Maj. and Mrs. McLeod and two children, Mrs. Watson, Miss Ross, Miss Leggett and two children of Capt. Leggett, Brigadier McDuff, Miss Teed, Mrs. Barlow, Miss Randall, Mr. C. M. Teed, Gen. Sir John Inglis, K.C.B., and Lady Inglis, Vet. surg. Steel, Mr. J. C. B. Barlow, Mr. W. C. Darling, Mr. W. B. Leggett. To MARSEILLES.—Gen. T. A. A. Munsey, Mr. R. Burgess, Mr. J. B. Norton, Col. A. Cotton, Mr. J. Short. To MALTA.—Brigadier G. W. White, Mr. and Mrs. Grey. To ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Rawlinson. To GALLÉ.—Mr. G. R. Jesse.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, April 11, 1860.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ... 10 per ct.  
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ..... 10 per ct.  
Discount on Government Bills ..... 9 per ct.  
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 12 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ..... 1 1/2 to 2  
Credit, to 6 months' ..... 2 1/2  
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ..... 2 1/2  
" " 3 do. .... 2 1/2  
" " 1 do. .... 2 1/2  
" " Sight ..... 2 1/2  
H.M. Treasury Bills ..... none  
Bank of England Post Bills ..... none  
Mauritius Government Bills ..... nominal  
Ceylon do. ....  
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ..... None  
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ..... 1 pm.  
Do. on Bombay ..... 1 to 1 1/2 dis.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan ..... 1859 ... 3 1/2 pm.  
5 per cent. ditto ..... 1856-57 ... 2 1/2 dis.  
4 per cent. .... 1832-33 ...  
" ..... 1835-36 ... 17 dis.  
" ..... 1842-43 ...  
" ..... 1854-55 ...  
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ..... No transacts.  
Tanjore Bonds ..... 1/2 per ct. dis.  
Bank of Madras Shares ..... 7 to 8 dis.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ..... each Rs. 10-9

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5 1/2 per cent. Promissory Notes ..... 98 per ct.  
Do. 4 1/2 do. do. .... 80 per ct.  
Do. 5 do. do. .... 93 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... 80 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica ..... 80 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's ..... 80 per ct.  
Do. 3 1/2 do. do. do. .... 65 per ct.  
On Tanjore do. do. do. .... 98 per ct.

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1. 15s. to £2.

## BOMBAY.

### BREWING IN INDIA.

In the year ending April 30, 1859, malt liquor valued by the Customs at Rs. 10,71,611 was imported into Bombay alone from the United Kingdom. Everybody drinks beer. The strong and healthy drink it "to keep up their strength;" the ailing, to be made stronger; many, because they "really can't do without it;" more, because (whatever they may say) they like it. It is the prop of both gentle and simple, benedicts and bachelors, maids, wives, and widows. Of the fair sex, some get it from the canteen, and seeing no need of apology do not attempt one, but refresh forthwith from the pewter. Others pay court to it at dinner-time alone, to exorcise a certain "sinking," and in public eschew the very name, however more grateful than an ice the malt might be. We are a beery people, and in India the beverage is a pukka "institution." Yet it is all imported, and, as we have said, to the tune of very big figures, which represent, we may add, a hundred and sixty thousand gallons! If we could brew this ourselves, now, we should probably do so at half the price we pay, or, in other words, we might drink double as much for the same money—which is probably what the reform would amount to.

The experiment of brewing in India has been tried, and not unsuccessfully. Some twelve years ago, Captain John Ouchterlony, in a "Statistical Memoir of a Survey of the Neilgherry Mountains," gave the result of his experience in the matter, gained on those hills. He had brewed several casks without a single failure in malting, fermentation, or fining; and the testimony in favour of the beverage being unanimous, he addressed the commissary-general on the subject, offering to carry on further trials at his own expense, if only a copper could be lent him from the Commissariat stores. "I was not so fortunate," he mildly says, "as to receive a reply to this letter, beyond a message through a third party; and this absence of encouragement prevented me from following the matter further; but for my own use I continue the manufacture, with a success which convinces me that it is only necessary to



extend the scale upon which my operations are carried, and to secure practical knowledge in the more important details of the process, to ensure the most complete realization of my anticipations." The beer brewed by Capt. Ouchterlony was of the following strength—

6 bushels of barley..... } per hogshead.  
72 lbs. sugar .....  
7 lbs. hops (from England)

It was calculated, allowing for the inferiority of hill malt to English malt, that this beer was of equal strength with that brewed at home for the tropics. The entire cost (materials, fuel, labour, and sundries) was somewhat less than eight annas per imperial gallon.

But an experiment threatens us now that will throw both past and present, if it succeeds, into the shade. A proposition is before Government from a gentleman who is no stranger to India, having for its object "the supply of all India with a better ale than I ever saw sold out of canteen at 2d. per bottle." The Bombay Government is in possession of all the details, and we are happy to learn that there is every disposition to forward the scheme if the Home Government decide, as we hope they will, that it shall have a trial. The projector professes to be independent of temperature, and would brew between November and February, at a temperature of 40° Fahrenheit. There is no limit to the quantity that could be made at one time, and there would be no occasion for any opening of a cask, once bunged, until it arrived at its destination. The reopening of the arrivals from England, and consequent exposure to the air, results, we need hardly say, in great loss. The projector has been most open in his proposals, offering to go over his plan step by step with any party or parties whom Government may appoint, and he would also instruct a Government servant on every point of the manufacture. He asks, in return, for a contract for two years, thereafter surrendering his rights to Government, who would make, he has shown, a million sterling per annum by the monopoly. Before long we hope to be able to say more on the subject. What we have now said will attract, we suppose, some attention, both here and at home—consumers and brewers looking at the matter with very different eyes.—*Bombay Times*.

## CHINA.

HONG KONG, March 30.—The London mail of the 10th February arrived here on the 24th.

A number of vessels have arrived, since the despatch of last mail, with troops belonging to the British expeditionary force, but no troops from France have yet arrived. Sir Hope Grant still remains here, but leaves for Shanghai shortly; and it is understood that Chusan will soon be occupied by the Allied force, if the Chinese refuse the ultimatum.

Nothing has transpired as to what answer the Chinese Government has made to the moderate demands which Lord John Russell, in his despatch of November 10th, directed Mr. Bruce to make upon it, but there is a general conviction that it will not condescend to make a full apology, and that it is prepared to enter on war. The ultimatum was only given, we are informed, to the Chinese authorities on the 8th of this month, so at least a week must elapse before an answer can be expected. Those who know most about what is going on in the neighbourhood of Peking, know best that they know little or nothing about the matter, and give no credit to the innumerable reports which are flying about.

A popular ferment has again been got up in Shanghai among the Chinese about the coolie trade, though there is not the slightest ground for it at present; and it appears to have been got up for political purposes.

A sound emigration system, however, through the exertions of the allied commanders and Commissioner Parkes, has been established at Canton, in conjunction with the Chinese authorities. We are also glad to be able to state that his Excel-

lency the Governor of Macao has resolved to make great changes in the coolie trade as conducted at that place, and to approximate it as far as possible, to the Canton system. The trade is entirely closed for the season on the last day of this month, and Snr. Guimaraes, whose period of office has been continued for some time longer, has already given notice to the coolie brokers that it will not be re-opened except on conditions different from those on which it has hitherto been conducted.

A report has been current at Shanghai to the effect that there has been a collision between the Russians and Chinese, and that the former were on their way to Peking to claim indemnity for the massacre of a number of their own countrymen upon the Chinese frontier; but we attach little importance to it.

The accounts of the progress of the rebels are said to be exaggerated, and we can well believe it, as men's minds are at present in a most unsettled and timorous state. The report that the city of Hu-chau had fallen into the hands of the rebels, had been contradicted. Another baseless report is that Nankin had been retaken by the Imperialists.

From Japan the only intelligence is that the murder of the two Dutch captains, which we noticed in our last summary, was perpetrated in private revenge for the execution of three Japanese on the ground of complaints made by some Dutchmen resident at Yokohama. The foreign Consuls called on the Japanese authorities and demanded that every step should immediately be taken that would lead to the apprehension of the murderers, and this was eagerly promised by the authorities themselves. A guard of 25 men had been landed at Kanagawa, from a Russian corvette, for the protection of foreigners. The British minister at Jeddo is said himself to go about armed. It is very singular that while the Dutch and English have thus so much difficulty in getting on with the Japanese, the Americans appear to be on the most amicable terms with them. And it is specially remarkable that while our merchants are crying out that the Japanese wish to render the treaties inoperative, they themselves are rebuked by their own minister, and the Japanese give the most striking proof of their willingness to enter into relationship with foreign nations, by sending a high mission to the United States in an American steamer.

The trial of Captain Saunders of the barque *Chin Chin* for firing at and wounding some Chinamen on board a Customs' boat at Swatow, has been the exciting local subject of the fortnight, inasmuch as the new Customs' service, as well as Captain Saunders, was partly on its trial. The jury decided not only that Captain Saunders was not guilty, but also that "he was perfectly justified in resisting the armed boat." This verdict was received with great cheering by the audience in court. The judge's summing up was against the accused; and the enthusiasm with which the verdict was received proved the strong feeling existing against the new Customs' service as at present constituted and carried on. The owners of the *Chin Chin* have commenced an action against Mr. Lay, for delaying the voyage of their vessel, and have claimed 3,500 dols. damages.

The committee appointed to decide on the plans of water-works for this city, have awarded the prize of 1,000 dollars, offered by Sir Hercules Robinson, to Mr. Rawling, of the royal engineers, who has proposed the construction of a large reservoir at Pok-foo-lum, connected with two smaller ones above the Tai-ping-shan. His elaborate plans and report reflect the greatest credit on Mr. Rawling, and we are glad to learn that Sir Hercules Robinson, with his usual sagacity, has proposed that he should go home to purchase the necessary materials, and should afterwards superintend the execution of the works.

Another matter of local importance is the placing the peninsula of Chim-sa-tsoy, or the Kow-loong peninsula opposite Hong Kong, under the control of the British Government. It has been leased to them by the Governor-general of the two Kwang; and Colonel MacMahon of the

44th Regiment, having occupied it with the detachment under his command, has issued notice that no further settlers will be allowed to come there in future, and, while at the same time protection will be extended to all orderly people already located there, all thieves and outlaws will be proceeded against with severity if they attempt to conceal themselves within its limits.—*Overland China Mail*.

## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, April 11.—During the fortnight we have had the unsettled weather of the little monsoon—some rain, and at Colombo strong wind and a heavy sea. The preparation and shipment of coffee have, of course, been hindered. Still the export of coffee is large. Seven ships have sailed:—six for London, and one for Falmouth. They took away 49,740 cwt. of coffee, in the proportions of 39,332 Plantation, and 10,415 Native. The weather now looks as if it would remain settled for a time, until the regular monsoon sets in about the beginning of May. There has been a good blossom over several of the coffee districts; but, except at the altitude of Newera Ellia, the complaint of oppressive heat is universal. This is our hottest season. If the rain does not hold off too long, the prospects for next crop are good. As regards the present crop, the exports of plantation to date are far in excess of previous years, but a falling off in native places our total export of coffee slightly below that to the same period last year.

The revenue of our Island for last year amounts to the unprecedented sum of £745,183, while the value of our imports deducting specie and bullion is £2,314,707. It may be instructive to compare these figures with the returns for 1839, when the great coffee enterprise was then only in its infancy. It appears that 20 years ago our revenue was only £372,013, while the expenditure exceeded that sum by £11,579. How different is our financial position now. The total expenditure exceeds £700,000, and yet a handsome surplus is left yearly in the public exchequer to be expended on "works of acknowledged public utility."

The total value of our trade in the concluding years of three decades, is as follows:—

	1839.	1849.	1859.
Exports .....	375,608	1,206,249	2,524,751
Imports .....	661,920	1,347,549	3,474,487
Total .....	£1,037,528	2,553,698	5,999,233

It will be seen that the trade of Ceylon has increased nearly sixfold in 21 years.

The Customs' revenue of 1859 reached the large figure of £223,870, of which £179,295 was derived from imports, while the exports yielded £37,849. This amount, compared with the receipts of 1858, shows an increase of £38,904. Ceylon is certainly advancing.

We are as yet without definite intelligence as to our railway, but all evidence points to a prosecution of the scheme. The first portion of the line, including a tramway from the terminus, along the lake side and (ultimately) to the Custom-house, is "progressing." Meantime a hot discussion has arisen as to the cost and chances of success of the irrigation works at Batticalao. The surveyor-general has proceeded thither in the *Pearl*; and the Governor, it is understood, will visit the works in July. The immigration scheme, seeing that it as yet presents itself to the community as a gigantic engine for collecting taxes, is, of course, intensely unpopular. But there are signs that next season it may be found really useful. In the Northern Circars, whither Captain Graham is about to proceed, numbers of coolies are reported available; and from the southern districts of the Madras Presidency Captain Graham believes that some 30,000 are ready to come. The worst of the matter is, that the steamers are not likely to be out from England in time. But probably sailing vessels will be, as much as possible, employed.

The pearl fishery has closed after yielding nearly £37,000 to the revenue. The confirmation by her Majesty of the new Kandian marriage law

has been announced, and we suppose we shall speedily have what is so much wanted, a regular registration of births, marriages, and deaths, on the English model.

The appointment of so eminent a man as Mr. Creasy to the office of Chief Justice of the Colony has given much satisfaction here.—*Ceylon Overland Observer*.

## THE STRAITS.

SINGAPORE, April 5.—Orders have recently been received for pushing on the completion of the barracks on Government hill, and steps are being taken for acquiring a large piece of ground about two miles from town, on which it is intended to form a cantonment for European troops. We should be glad to learn that similar measures were about to be taken for making this a permanent naval station. The central position of Singapore as a place of rendezvous seems to be recognised, but its utility would have been much increased had there been more adequate means for the refit and coaling of men-of-war and transports. The jetty which was taken from Mr. Clunis does not admit of vessels of large size going alongside of it, and they have therefore to be coaled in the stream or at any of the P. and O. Company's wharves.

JOHORE.—It is stated that 1,500 Chinese have been killed by tigers since the 1st of January, 1859, in the pepper and gambier districts. On one river alone 400 men were killed within fifteen months.

JAVA, March 27.—Lieut.-general van Swieten, Commander-in-chief of the second expedition against Boni, arrived at Batavia on the 16th March. On the 13th February a treaty between Holland and Boni was signed, by which the latter acknowledges the sovereignty of Holland, renounces all unjust claims on some parts of Celebes, and restores to the Government the islands of Bonerate and Kalao, formerly granted as fiefs to Boni—cedes a part of the kingdom of Boni to the Netherlands India Government, and gives further guarantees for continued quiet and peace. A separate act defines the territory ceded to the Government, consisting of the districts of Sinjai, Kajang, Old Bulekamba to the river Tangha, which forms the boundary on the north, and the islands Balunruce, Liang-liang, Kambow, Kading-aring, Poi-poi, Kanalo, Kanalo-dua, and Lanre-aurang. Possession of the islands of Bonerate and Kalao are resumed by the Dutch Government, these places having under Boni afforded asylum to pirates. The new King of Boni is to take up his residence at Tipulue, an islet near the mouth of the river Chinrana, and only separated by a small channel from the mainland. When the Commander-in-chief left Boni, the contracts with Wajo and Luwu had not been signed, but it was expected that they would ere long be concluded at Makassar. The news from Banjermassing is scanty. The following telegram, received by way of Surabaya, contains information to the 17th of March. The expedition to Kandangan against the party of Demang Lehman has been completely successful, with a loss of only a very few killed and wounded on our side. A position was afterwards taken up at Amawang. The *Montrado* was busy in the Kapuas repressing the symptoms of disaffection which showed themselves there. A landing division from the *Montrado* and *Bali* had taken a bunting in Sungi Kanamit, in effecting which a sergeant-major of infantry was killed. Reinforcements are being sent to Banjermassing, but three companies of the 13th battalion of infantry, which it was supposed were destined for that quarter, are, according to the *Surabaya Oostpost*, to be sent to the island of Flores.

## EXPORT OF SULLIO.

Per str. Ripon, May 4, 1860.

	Gold.	Silver.
Madras.....	£3,841	—
Calcutta.....	—	£102,120
Hong Kong.....	—	63,673
Poo Chow.....	—	1,550
Shanghai.....	—	49,195
	£3,841	£215,638



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Camp Deenanuggur, March 17.*—Asst. surg. H. Baillie to offic. as pres. surg. during abs. of Surg. A. Webb, proc. to Europe, on m.c.

H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following proms. in the Ordnance Commissariat Dept., consequent on the app. of Major C. Douglas, commissary of Ordnance, to be deputy superint. of electric telegraphs in India:—

2nd class commissary Capt. W. C. Russell to be 1st class commissary of Ordnance.

Deputy commissary H. B. Brownlow to be 2nd class commissary of Ordnance.

*Camp Jugguggur, March 20.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to app. Lieut. col. H. B. Lumsden, C.B., comdnt. of the corps of guides, to the com. of the Punjab irreg. force, temp., during abs. of Brigdr. gen. N. Chamberlain, m.c., with effect from the date on which he may relieve Brigdr. gen. Chamberlain.

The Gov. gen. is pleased to confer on Lieut. col. Lumsden the rank of brigdr. while so employed.

In consideration of the long and faithful services of Mr. Madras, H.M. is pleased to confer on him a commission as lieut. of the veteran estab.

#### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Military Dept., Fort William, March 21.*—No. 810.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proc. to Europe, on leave, m.c.:—

Capt. H. Dixon, 22nd Madras N.I., exec. engr., Mahanuddy div., for 15 mos., under new regs.

Surg. Ainger, med. dept., for 18 mo., under new regs.

No. 811.—Lieut. C. Beadon, 1st Madras L.C., is app. to offic. as a.d.c. to the pres. of the council, fr. 19th inst., v. Lieut. R. Beadon.

*March 22.*—No. 812.—The undermen. officer is permitted to proc. to Europe, on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. C. P. Crossman, 41st Madras N.I., exec. engr., Jubbulpore div., pub. works dept., for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 824.—Rank is assigned to the undermentioned lieuts., cornets, and ensigns, from the dates specified:

Artillery.—Lieuts. S. H. Cowan, M. H. Seward, S. E. Pemberton, R. W. Smith, C. H. Thompson, A. Swinton, H. S. Hutchinson, R. G. S. Marshall, G. P. Brown, D. F. Huyshe, and A. J. C. Rawlins, not arr., Dec. 9, 1859.

Cavalry.—Cornet G. D'A. Jackson, Nov. 20, 1859. Cornets W. B. Craigie, E. H. Willock, and E. Hay, Dec. 4, 1859.

Cornet A. W. R. Becher, Dec. 20, 1859.

Infantry.—Ens. A. F. Jones, Nov. 20, 1859.

Ens. W. F. S. Perry (not arr.), Nov. 22, 1859.

Ens. D. C. Andrew, E. W. Samuels, T. R. Taylor, W. Johnston (not arr.), and J. G. Macleod (not arr.), Dec. 9, 1859.

Ens. J. E. Campbell, E. J. Webber, T. J. C. Plowden, W. T. A. Thain, F. E. Hastings, R. H. Salkeld, D. M. Strong, H. H. Rankin, J. G. Maclean, H. I. Baylis, E. C. Davidson, and F. E. Wiggins, Dec. 10, 1859.

Ens. E. P. Mainwaring, W. B. Aislabie, A. J. T. Welchman, W. F. Tucker, G. Angus, W. Hopkinson, and F. A. Darley, Dec. 20, 1859.

Ens. T. H. T. Drake, H. E. Eliot, F. H. Williams, G. C. de Lautour, A. D. Ellis, and A. R. Wilkinson, Jan. 4.

No. 326.—The servs. of Asst. surg. B. Simpson are placed at disp. of the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 327.—The following prom. and alteration of rank are made:—

2nd Eur. L.C.—Lieut. J. Cockerell to be capt. from Jan. 12, v. Capt. E. B. Des Voeux, res.

This cancels Lieut. Cockerell's prom., published in G.O., No. 229 of 2nd inst.

Alteration of Rank.—Lieut. B. E. Gowan, of 15th N.I., to rank from Oct. 11, 1859, v. Lieut. H. D. Mag-niac, ret.

No. 328.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. J. Watson, 28th Bombay N.I., comdnt. 4th Sikh irreg. cav.; date of arr. in Fort William, March 11.

Capt. and brev. lieut. col. A. T. Wilde, 19th Madras N.I., comdnt. 4th Punjab inf.; date of arr. at Bombay, Feb. 9.

*Home Dept., Fort William, March 26.*—Mr. R. Marriott, of C.S., has leave to Eur. for 1 year.

*March 27.*—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to permit Mr. H. Atherton to resign the civ. serv. from May 1 next.

*Military Dept., Fort William, March 27.*—No.

333.—The following alteration of rank and prom. are made:—

#### BREVET.

Alteration of Rank.—Lieut. col. Richard R. W. Ellis, Bengal inf., from Sept. 21, 1859, v. Lieut. col. E. H. Hart, Bombay inf., prom.

Lieut. col. L. P. D. Eld, Bengal inf., fr. Sept. 27, 1853, v. Lieut. col. T. Moore, Bengal cav., prom.

Lieut. col. C. Pattenson, Bengal inf., fr. Oct. 25, 1859, v. Lieut. col. C. Campbell, Bengal inf., prom.

Maj. E. Marriott, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col. from Nov. 28, 1859, v. Lieut. col. G. Cantley, Bengal cav., prom.

The promotion of Lieut. col. W. K. Babington, Madras inf., No. 170, of the 14th ult., is cancelled.

No. 336.—The undermen. officer has rep. his ret. from England:—2nd capt. W. Brown, of art., date of arr. at Bombay, March 12.

No. 337.—The undermen. officer is per. to proc. to Europe on furl.:—Lieut. col. J. Smith, 49th N.I., for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 339.—Lieut. and brev. capt. J. R. A. S. Lowe, 56th N.I., is allowed leave for 2 mos., from date on which he may avail himself of it, to pres., prep. to leave on m.c. to Europe, under new regs.

No. 340.—The following prom. are made:—

Art.—Capt. and brev. lieut. col. J. H. Smyth, to be lieut. col. from March 12, 1860, v. Lieut. col. G. Kirby.

2nd capt. C. H. Cooke, to be capt. from March 12, 1860, v. Lieut. col. G. Kirby ret.

Lieut. G. R. Manderson, to be 2nd capt. from March 12, v. Lieut. col. G. Kirby ret.

*March 30.*—Lieut. G. Smith, 59th N.I., ret. to duty March 1.

No. 351 of 1860.—Capt. C. Pulley, 50th Madras N.I., actg. barrack mr., Saugor and Jubbulpore, is allowed leave of abs. from Feb. 20 to April 20, 1860, to Bombay, prep. to leave on m.c. to Eur. under old regs.

*Home Dept., March 31.*—Mr. J. W. Sherer, C.S., to proc. to Eur., on furl., for a period of 3 years from date of embarkation.

*April 3.*—Mr. R. M. Edwards, C.S., is per. to proc. to Eur., on furl., for a period of 2 years from the date of embarkation.

*Foreign Dept., April 3.*—Lieut. J. G. Campbell, adjt. of the Mhair regt., has leave, m.c., for 6 mos., from March 15, to the hills north of Dehra.

Asst. surg. R. Oswald, in med. ch. of Nuggur div., Mysore, rep. his arr. at Madras from England on 8th ult.

The serv. of Asst. surg. J. Houston, Madras med. estab., offic. for Asst. surg. Oswald, are replaced at disposal of the Government of Madras from date of his being relieved.

The serv. of Rev. C. A. L. Whyte, offic. chaplain of Lucknow, are placed at disposal of the Govt., N.W. Provinces, from date on which his leave on m.c. shall expire.

Rev. G. D. Symonds, chap. of Gondah in Oude, has priv. leave for 3 mos., from 15th inst.

*Fort William, March 31.*—With reference to the notification from the Home Dep., No. 271, dated Feb. 2, permitting Mr. W. P. Palmer, civil auditor, Fort William, to resign the C. S. from May 1, the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. A. K. Corfield, civil auditor, Bombay, to be civil auditor, Fort William.

Mr. R. W. Lodwick, civil auditor, N. W. P., to be auditor, Bombay, making over charge of his present duties to Mr. J. Eede, who will perform them until relieved by Mr. Chapman.

Mr. C. E. Chapman, civil auditor, Punjab, to be civil auditor, N.W.P., but to continue in his present post, pending the app. of his successor.

Mr. L. C. Probyn, 1st Asst. account. gen., Bombay, to offic. as civil auditor, Bombay, on departure of Mr. Corfield, and pending the arr. of Mr. Lodwick.

Mr. J. Christie, 2nd Asst. account. gen., Bombay, to act as 1st asst., in room of Mr. Probyn.

*Military Dept., Fort William, March 30.*—No. 354.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave on m.c.:—

Capt. E. J. Simson, 69th N.I., assist. com. gen., for 15 mos., under new regs.

*April 3.*—No. 458.—The undermen. officer is per. to proc. to Eur. on leave on m.c.:—

Senior surg. G. G. Brown, med. dep. offic. inspector gen. of hospitals in lower prov., for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 362.—The following promotions are made:—

Infantry.—Maj. F. W. Burroughs to be Lieut. col. from March 17, 1860, v. Lieut. col. C. S. Maling, dec. 17th N.I.—Capt. and Brevet maj. G. M. Hill, to be major, from March 17, v. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. C. S. Maling, dec.: Lieut. and Brevet capt. F. E. Laing, to be capt. from March 17, 1860, v. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. C. S. Maling, dec.; Ens. A. G. Ross to be lieut. from March 17, 1860, v. Lieut. col. Maling, dec.

*BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.*

*March 24.*—Appointments.—Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge to offic. as mag. and coll. of Pubna.

Mr. H. Muspratt to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Backergungee.

Mr. W. V. G. Taylor, asst. to mag. and coll. of Nuddea, is vested with powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. in the districts of Jessore and Baraset.

Messrs. W. L. Mackenzie and E. G. D. Betts, dep. mags. and dep. colls. of Nuddea, are vested respectively with full powers of a mag. in the districts of Jessore and Baraset.

Mr. B. Simpson to be civil asst. surg. of 24 purnannahs.

Mr. R. Bird to be civil asst. surg. of Howrah.

Leave of absence:—

March 20.—Mr. G. N. Barlow, asst. mag. and coll. of Magoorah for 4 weeks, under the financial notification of Oct. 14, 1857, to appear before the standing medical committee at the Presidency.

Mr. E. E. Lewis, asst. to mag. and coll. of Midnapore, for 1 mo., under rules, from 12th prox.

Mr. W. F. Goss, medical officer of the Sonthal Purnannahs, for 1 mo., under clause 1, section 8, of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

March 27.—The leave to Mr. E. A. Samuells, judge of Sudder Court, on 20th inst., is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. J. Weston, 2nd principal Sudder Ameen of Tirhoot, resumed charge of his office on 21st inst., from which date the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on Dec. 19 is cancelled.

March 21.—Appointments.—Mr. F. H. Pellew, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Cuttack, to be also asst. to the salt agent of that district, and to exercise the powers described.

March 27.—Mr. C. T. Buckland to offic. as civ. and ses. judge of Hooghly. This cancels his appt. of 20th inst., to offic. as judge of Nuddea.

Mr. E. T. Lingham, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Comcally, is transf. to Shahabad, in which district he will exercise the special powers of an asst. to a mag., described in clause.

Mr. H. W. Graham to be civ. asst. surg. of Tipperah.

Mr. B. Kendall to be civ. asst. surg. of Midnapore.

Mr. A. G. Crewe to be civ. asst. surg. of Pooree.

Leave of absence:—

March 28.—Capt. H. M. Boddam, asst. gen. superint. for the suppression of dacoity at Midnapore, for 8 mos., from April 28, 1858, making over charge of his office to the offg. joint mag. of Midnapore.

March 27.—The servs. of Dr. R. J. Atkinson are placed at the disposal of the govt. of India, in the mil. dep., at his own request.

March 1.—H. S. Thompson, principal sudder ameen of Burdwan, to be a principal sudder ameen of the 1st grade.

March 27.—Mr. G. U. Yale, comr. of Bhaugulpore, is vested with powers of a sess. judge in that district.

March 31.—Mr. J. W. Furrell is vested with the full powers of a mag. in Moorshedabad, for the purpose of trying by summary process complaints of breach of indigo contracts.

Mr. A. T. Maclean, sub-div. of Damoorhoodah, is vested with full powers of a mag. in Nuddea, for the purpose of trying by summary process complaints of breach of indigo contracts.

Mr. T. F. Platts, dep. coll. of Kurreempore, is vested with full powers of a mag. in Nuddea and Moorshedabad, for the purpose of trying by summary process complaints of breach of indigo contracts.

April 2.—Mr. A. Smith to be marriage registrar at Purneah.

Leave of absence:—

March 24.—Mr. E. Jackson, judge of Midnapore, for 15 days, under new rev. rules.

Mr. T. J. C. Grant, asst. to mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, for 1 mo., under new rev. absentee rules.

Mr. J. B. Allen, civil asst. surg. of Behar, for 1 mo., under financial notification of April 28, 1858, making over ch. of med. du. of the station to sub-asst. surg. Monohur Mookerjee.

March 28.—Mr. M. A. G. Shawe, judge of Sylhet, for 15 mos., on m.c.

March 30.—Mr. J. W. Dalrymple, judge of Hooghly, for 6 mos., under the new revised rules, with prep. leave from 2nd prox. to date of sailing of the steam ship *Sinlah*.

Mr. G. N. Barlow, asst. mag. and coll. of Magoorah, for 15 mos., on m.c., under new rules.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., *Camp Gunesh Ghat*, March 8.—Leave of absence for 6 weeks is granted to Mr. T. C. Plowden, judge of Ghazeeপুর, from the date on which he may make over charge of his office to the principal Sudder Ameen, prep. to resignation of the serv.

March 9.—Mr. L. S. Saunders, c.s., reported qualified for the public serv., is posted as an asst. to Benares div.

The servs. of Lieut. W. C. Hamilton, 2nd Bengal fus., have been replaced at disposal of the govt. of India in the mil. dept.

Mr. W. McLow, asst. to coll. and mag. of Bareilly, is granted leave for 15 mo., on m.c., to Eur., with usual prep. leave to reach the port of embarkation, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

*Camp Kamora Damara*, March 10.—3 mos.' leave is granted to Mr. H. Vansittart, civ. and sess. judge

of Bareilly, from any date after April 1 on which he may avail himself of the same.

Three mos.' leave is granted to Mr. W. Wynyard, civ. and sess. judge of Shahjehanpore, from April 9, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The leave for 1 mo. granted to Mr. B. W. Colvin, senior asst. commr. of Kumaon, in G.O. No. 1,361, dated Feb. 19, is hereby cane.

*Camp Meerungunge*, March 12.—Mr. F. B. Peacock, asst. mag. and coll. of Benares, is vested with full powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll.

Rev. Dep., *Camp Gunesh Ghat*, March 9th.—Mr. J. Clarke, dep. coll. of Bareilly, is placed in charge of treasury of that district.

Gen. Dep., *Camp Poorunpoor Nuglah*, March 1.—Capt. C. W. Fletcher is app. to be private secretary to the Lieut. Governor, N.W.P., to have effect from the 20th ult.

Public Works Dept., *Camp Kamora Damara*, March 10.—Mr. E. Churcher, dep. coll. of Etah, is app. to be a member of the road and ferry fund committee of that district.

Judicial Dept., *Camp Bareilly*, March 14.—Mr. H. G. Keene to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moosuffernugger, v. Edwards.

Mr. J. C. Robertson, asst. to superint. of Dehra Doon, to offic. as temp. superint., and vested with powers of settlement officer in purnannah Jounsar Bacour, of the district of Dehra Dhoon.

Mr. R. Currie to be an asst. to the coll. of Bolundshuhur, in the settlement dept.

No. 549a.—Mr. A. Boulderson is posted as an asst. to the Agra div.

March 15.—No. 556a.—Leave for 1 mo. is granted to Mr. F. O. Mayne, mag. and coll. of Banda, prep. to furl.

*Camp Pillibheet*, March 19.—No. 574a.—Mr. J. S. Campbell, offic. mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, has leave for 15 mo., to England, on m.c., with 8 weeks' prep. leave to reach the port of embarkation, from 15th proximo.

No. 578a.—The unexpired portion of the leave to Maj. Pinkney, comsnr. of Jhansie div., is cane.

March 20.—No. 600a.—Mr. W. J. Bramley has leave for 6 mo. to England.

No. 184a.—Mr. E. Churcher, dep. coll. of zillah Etah, is placed in charge of the treasury of that district.

Gen. Dept., *Camp Bareilly*, March 16.—No. 242a.—The servs. of Capt. A. R. Fuller, inspector of the 1st circle, dept. public instruction, are placed at disposal of Punjab govt., from Jan. 12.

Mr. T. B. Cann, principal of the Agra College, is apptd. inspector of the 1st circle, dept. public instruction, v. Fuller.

Dr. Anderson, prof. of moral philosophy in the Agra College, is apptd. principal of that institution, v. Mr. Cann.

The above appts. to have effect from Jan. 12.

Public Works Dept., *Camp Pillibheet*, March 20.—No. 475a.—Lieut. C. P. Crossman, exec. engr., Jubulpore div. of public works, is granted leave for 2 mo., from 1st inst., to enable him to visit pres., prep. to furl. to England, on m.c.

Mily. Dept., *Camp Gunesh Ghat*, March 8.—No. 212a.—Mr. R. Knyvet is apptd. to offic. as adjt., on probation, of the Seonee district batt., dur. abs. of Mr. W. Braybrooke.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

Transfers.—Mr. C. B. Sanders, offic. comr. of Rawul Pindee div., is placed at disposal of the Govt. of India, for employ. in Hyderabad assigned districts.

No. 745, dated March 17.—Capt. H. A. Dwyer, asst. comr., from Jhujjir to the Rawul Pindee district.

General Dept. No. 717, dated March 16.—Appointments.—Mr. D. C. McNabb, asst. comr., to act as dep. comr. of Shahpore, from Mar. 9.

No. 720.—Lieut. J. Havelock, 6th Bombay N.I., is re-app. asst. comr., 3rd class, in Punjab, and posted to Mooltan district.

No. 567, dated Feb. 29.—Asst. surg. J. C. Penny, in med. ch. of the Baree Doab canal estabs., is also placed in med. ch. of civil station of Goordaspore.

Nos. 737, 8, 9, dated March 17.—Mr. A. A. Roberts, offic. financial comr., to offic. as judicial comr. of the Punjab.

Mr. R. N. Cust, comr. of the Umritsur div., to offic. as financial comr. of the Punjab.

Mr. P. H. Egerton, dep. comr. of Delhi, to offic. as comr. of the Umritsur div.

The above app. to take effect from the date on which Mr. Thornton may make over charge of the office of judicial comr. to Mr. Roberts.

Nos. 740, 1, 2, 3.—Capt. F. R. Pollock, offic. dep. comr. of Rawul Pindee, to offic. as comr. of Rawul Pindee div., as a temp. arrangement.

Capt. H. W. H. Cox, dep. comr. of Dera Ismael Khan, to offic. as dep. comr. of Rawul Pindee.

Lieut. C. C. Minchin, asst. comr., to offic. as dep. comr. of Dera Ismael Khan.

The above arrangements to take effect from the date on which Mr. Saunders may make over charge of the Rawul Pindee div.

Public Works Dept., Nos. 500-1 dated March 16.—

Posting.—Mr. D. Crawford, probationary asst. engr. is posted to 8th div., Grand Trunk Road.

Lahore, March 15.—No. 112.—Officers in charge of treasuries in the Punjab are requested, when they incur outlay for carriage on account of detachments escorting treasure, to submit their bills for such carriage to the military dept., Punjab, for check and counter signature.

March 16.—No. 113.—Appointment.—Subject to the confirmation of the supreme govt., the Lieut. gov. is pleased to appoint Lieut. J. W. Campbell, attached to Mooltanee irreg. cav., to offic. as 2nd in com.

No. 115.—Leave of absence.—Asst. surg. C. K. Webb, 4th Punjab inf., is granted 60 days' priv. leave, with effect from April 15.

No. 119.—The Bunnoo station order, dated Mar. 8, by Capt. J. P. W. Campbell, com. directing Asst. Surg. G. Farrell, to receive med. ch. of No. 2 Punjab light field battery, also the details of No. 1 Punjab lt. fd. batt., and of the garrison comp. of art. on duty at the station of Bunnoo, in addition to his other duties, is confirmed.

4th Punjab Cav.—No. 120.—The regimental order, dated Feb. 18, 1860, by Lieut. C. J. Godby, comdg., directing Lieut. F. Hammond, do. du., to receive ch. of the adjutant's office, from Feb. 18, 1860, from Lieut. J. Gillespie, adj., is confirmed.

Gen. Dep., No. 760, March 19.—Leave of absence:—

Capt. J. M. Cripps, dep. commissioner, Ferozepoor, has the usual prep. leave from the date of his departure, to enable him to pro. to the port of embarkation, before obtaining furlough to Eur. on m.c.

Capt. G. F. J. Lewin, asst. com., Umritsur, has the usual prep. leave from date of his departure, to enable him to pro. to Calcutta, before obtaining furlough to Eur. on m.c.

Gen. Dep., No. 750, dated March 19.—Capt. Bartlett, cantonment joint mag. of Peshawur, has 8 weeks' leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same, prep. to furlough to Eur.

Gen. Dep., No. 755-7, dated March 19.—Transfers:—Lieut. J. Chalmers, asst. com., from Rawul Pindee to Dehra Ismael Khan district.

Lieut. J. W. Johnstone, asst. com., from Peshawur to Dehra Ismael Khan district.

Lieut. E. L. Ommanney, asst. com., from Lahore to the Dehra Ismael Khan district.

March 21.—No. 122.—25th or Huzarah Goorkha Batt.—The regl. order by Maj. H. F. M. Boisragon, dated March 10, app. Capt. H. P. Close, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.; and Lieut. and adjt. H. L. C. Bernard as 2nd in com.; and Lieut. E. C. Codrington, do. du. officer, as adjt., consequent on his own depart. on leave, is confirmed, as a temp. arrangement.

No. 123.—Transfer:—Maj. O. E. Rothney, com. 4th Sikh inf., to offic. as comdt. 25th or Huzarah Goorkha batt., in room of Maj. Boisragon.

4th Sikh Inf.—Appointments:—Lieut. G. A. Williams, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt., in room of Maj. Rothney.

Lieut. R. J. L. Crutchley, H.M.'s 24th foot, rel. fr. duty of 2nd in com. by the return fr. Europe of Lt. Williams, to offic. as 2nd in com. during the period that officer may act as comdt.

March 23.—No. 128.—The following transfers and appointments in the Punjab irreg. force are directed, subject to the confirmation of H.E. the Viceroy:—

Capt. J. P. W. Campbell, 2nd in com. 2nd Sikh inf., to offic. as comdt. 1st Sikh inf., v. Lieut. col. G. Gordon, dec.

Capt. M. R. Somerville, 2nd in com. 1st Sikh inf., to offic. as 2nd in com. 5th Punjab inf., to fill an existing vacancy.

Lieut. F. H. Jenkins, 57th N.I., late offic. comdt. 4th Punjab inf., to offic. as 2nd in com., 1st Sikh inf.

Lieut. J. W. McQueen, adjt. 4th Punjab inf., to offic. as 2nd in com.

Lieut. F. J. Keen, adjt. 2nd Punjab inf., to act as 2nd in com. 3rd Punjab inf., in room of Lieut. J. W. Orchard, removed to another app.

Lieut. R. Clifford, do. du. officer of the 2nd, to offic. as adjt. 1st Punjab cav., in room of Lieut. Anderson, proceeded on service to China.

Pub. Works Dept., dated No. 565, March 24.—Leave of absence.—Mr. G. H. Dupuis, asst. engr. Baree Doab canal, has 1 mo.'s leave.

No. 557, dated March 24.—Capt. Dumbleton, exec. engr., Guggur Bridge works, has 8 mos.' leave, on m.c., from 1st inst., or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same under old regs.

Gen. Dept., No. 806, dated March 24.—Appointments.—Lieut. J. S. Tighe, asst. comsnr. Mooltan, to offic. as dep. comsnr. of Mozuffurgur dist.

No. 802, dated March 24.—Rev. T. Moore, whose servs. have been placed at the disp. of Punjab Govt., to be chaplain of Jhelum and Murree.

No. 790, dated March 22.—Mr. W. C. Plowden, asst. comsnr., Rohtuck, to offic. as dep. comsnr. of Delhi, as a temp. arrangement.

No. 807, dated March 24.—Capt. J. M. Mackenzie, 58th N.I., to officiate as cantonment joint mag. of Peshawur, in the room of Capt. Bartlett, proceeded on leave, with effect from March 10.

Lahore, March 28.—No. 134.—Lieut. W. P. Fisher,

2nd in com. 2nd Punjab inf., to offic. as comdnt. of 6th Punjab inf., during period Capt. Keyes commands 1st Punjab inf.

No. 136.—The Dera Ismael Khan station order, dated Dec. 8, 1859, by Capt. C. B. Basden, comdg., directing Asst. surg. T. Sheehy, 7th royal fus., to receive med. chg. of the depot of the corps that remain at the station, v. Rouse, on other duty.

March 28.—No. 837.—Leave of abs.—Mr. J. C. Murphy, extra asst. commissr., Delhi, for 6 mo.

Revenue Dept., March 28.—Mr. G. Chill, dep. col. salt revenue, for 8 mo.

Public Works Dept., March 26.—No. 567.—Transfer.—Lieut. Holmes, asst. engr., Peshawar div., is transf. to the Huzara div. public works.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Camp Sealkote, March 7.—Late 15th N.I., Lieut. col. G. J. Montgomery, from March 20, to May 20, to presy., on m.c., prep. to Europe.

Late 87th N.I., Brev. maj. J. Barrett, from March 5 to Sept. 15, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

March 8.—Lieut. F. S. Goad, late 69th N.I., attached to 19th Foot, to do duty with 16th Punjab infantry.

Ens. E. C. Davidson, general list, is app. to do duty with 54th Foot, at Cawnpore, to join.

The Dinapore division order dated Nov. 16, appng Capt. A. Hunter, 25th N.I., to act as dep. paymaster, v. Capt. A. H. Bogle, Bengal art., relieved from the duty, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Orders are confirmed.

Allahabad brigade order dated Aug. 9, appng Maj. W. D. Macdonald, dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to offic. as frgr. maj., during absence on leave of Capt. J. Hudson, as a temporary arrangement.

By Lieut. col. R. Macdonell, commanding 4th Eur. L. C., dated Jan. 24 last, appng. Brev. capt. J. B. Saunders to act as interpreter to the regt., there being no qualified subaltern present.

By Capt. S. C. D. Ryder, commanding 2nd Gwalior inf., dated 1st ult., appng. Lieut. and adjt. W. W. Hume to officiate as 2nd in command, in addition to his other duties.

Presy. div. order dated 12th ult., appng. Capt. N. C. Boswell, late 2nd N. I. (gren.), temp. attached to the regt. of Lucknow at Barrackpore, to act as dep. asst. qrmr. gen. of the presy. div., with effect from 8th idem, during absence on departmental duty at Calcutta and Fort William of Lieut. H. Maxwell.

By Capt. G. D. D. Cleveland, com. Moradabad levy, dated 14th ult., appg. unat. Ens. and Adj. P. Gill, to act as second in com.; and assuming charge of the adjutant's office, during abs. of Ens. Gill on detached duty, there being no other officer present with the levy.

Cawnpore div. order dated 18th ult., appg. Capt. G. Sullivan, H.M.'s 80th regt. and 2nd in com. Cawnpore levy, to act as dep. asst. qrmr. gen. of the div., as a temp. arrangt., v. Capt. R. Maxwell.

Leave of absence:—

Late 34th N.I.—Lieut. G. W. Manson, do. du. with 66th or Goorkha regt., from March 15 to May 15, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. for Eur., under old regs.

Head Quarters, Camp Kakkavalla, March 10.—Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers.—Brev. maj. H. M. Wilson, of 6th Bengal Eur. Inf. regt., to be com., v. Brev. Lieut. Col. A. H. Duncan, res.

With reference to G.O. of 18th ult., appg. Major G. C. Hatch to offic. as judge adv. gen., it is notified that that officer assumed charge of the judge adv. gen.'s on the 7th inst.

Orders confirmed:—

Lahore div. ord., dated 6th ult., appg. Capt. E. Tulloch, late 69th N.I., to act as barrack mr. at Mooltan, as a temp. arrangement, v. Lieut. Daly, H.M.'s 46th regt., whose services are urgently required with his corps.

Pres. div. ord., dated 14th ult., making the following med. arrangements:—

Asst. surg. P. Cullen, to do du.

Asst. surg. E. Wallis, to do duty at gen. hospital.

Pres. div. order, dated 15th ult., directing Capt. H. D. Maunsell, of the late 62nd, and Lieut. H. D. DeLafosse, of the late 53rd N.I., to join and do du. with European recruit depot at Barrackpore, and Lieut. F. W. Collis, late 30th N.I., to do du. with H.M.'s 8th foot.

By Capt. W. Hammer, comdg. Meerut levy, dated 16th ult., directing Capt. C. A. Reid, acting 2nd in com., to offic. as comdnt. till arr. of Brev. maj. T. Wheler, and in consequence of his own appt. to the army staff on the China expedition.

Head Quarters, Camp Gurreeh Shah, March 14.—Asst. surg. J. Brown, returned from furlough, is app. to the med. charge of 3rd Sikh irreg. cav., in room of Asst. surg. L. F. Dickson, on sick leave.

The undermentioned officers are directed to do duty with the corps specified opposite their respective names:—

Lieuts. B. R. Chambers, of the late 13th N.I., 5th Eur. regt., and J. H. Blunt, of the late 49th N.I., Meerut Levy.

Orders confirmed:—

Saugor artillery division order, dated 10th ult.,

appg. Lieut. M. Elliot, 2nd troop 1st brig., to act as adjt. to the division, in addition to his other duties.

Lahore div. order, dated 18th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. T. Lawrence, on being relieved from civil and depot med. duties at Dhurmshalla, to proceed to Kangra and relieve Asst. surg. A. T. McGowan from med. duties of the garrison detach. of H.M.'s 52nd Lt. inf. and Govt. dispensary; and the latter officer to join the hd. qrs. of his corps at Sealkote.

By Lieut. R. F. Godby, comdg. 2nd regt. Hodson's horse, dated 21st ult., appg. Lieut. Hon. J. H. Fraser, acting 2nd in com., to offic. as com.; and Lieut. A. P. Palmer, acting adjt., to offic. also as 2nd in com., as temp. arrangements, consequent on his own departure to join the 1st Sikh cav.

Cawnpore div. order, dated 22nd ult., appg. Capt. M. F. Evatt, late 36th N.I., interp. to H.M.'s 48th regt., to offic. as brig. maj. at Cawnpore, in addition to his other duties, v. Brev. maj. J. Maycock, H.M.'s 53rd regt., who has proceeded to join his corps.

By Maj. F. G. Crossman, comdg. Rohilcund horse, dated 25th ult., assuming charge of the Adjutant's office, during absence on duty of Lieut. and Adj. W. B. Barwell.

By Maj. H. C. Anderson, comg. Cawnpore levy, dated 29th ult., assuming ch. of adjt.'s office, in room of Lieut. W. P. Mortimer, app. to Moradabad levy.

Leave of absence:—

1st Co. 5th Batt. Art.—Brev. maj. C. Cookworthy, fr. 5th to 26th March, to Calcutta, m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur. on same account.

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. O. Byrne, fr. Feb. 28 to May 28, to Calcutta, m.c., prep. to furl. to Eur. on same account.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Noor-ke-Kote, March 15.—Maj. R. Freer, H.M.'s 27th foot, late offic. dep. asst. qrmr. gen., was app. in that capacity to Pres. div. on July 15, fr. which date he is entitled to the staff pay of an offic. divisional officer of the qrmr. gen.'s dept.

Lieut. C. McNeile, late 60th N.I., is app. to do du. with extra Goorka regt.

Asst. surg. A. C. Maingay, of med. dept., passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 29th ult.

Orders confirmed:—

Allahabad garrison order, dated July 11, 1857, appg. Asst. surg. R. F. Hutchinson to med. ch. of detach. of regt. of Ferozepore.

Delhi garrison order, dated 4th ult., directing Lieut. W. L. Samuells, late 11th N.I., arrived in ch. of a detach. of recruits, to do du. with 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

Jubbulpore station order, dated 18th May, appg. Capt. C. G. Southey, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to act as station staff and superint. of police, during indisposition of Lieut. O. N. H. Barwell, 19th Madras N.I.

Unballah station order, dated 29th Jan. last, directing Asst. surg. G. C. Chesnaye, arr. in med. ch. of 4th troop 3rd brig. horse art., to return to Lahore, where his services are urgently required.

Orders confirmed:—

Fyzabad station orders, dated 1st and 6th May, 1859, respectively directing Staff asst. surg. F. E. McFarland to assume med. ch. of detach. Bengal horse art., and that of 15th Punjab inf., in add. to his other duties.

Lahore div. order, dated 19th Jan. last, appg. Lieut. M. B. Lewin, H.M.'s 51st regt., to do du. with convalescent depot at Dhurmshalla, in room of Lieut. W. B. Armstrong, 7th drag. gds., directed to rejoin his regt.

Dinapore div. order, dated 11th ult., appg. Lieut. E. Venour, late 40th N.I., to do du. with 6th Bengal Eur. inf., from date of his arr. at Hazareebaugh.

Goruckpore station order, dated 24th ult., directing Asst. surg. A. E. T. Longhurst, H.M.'s 13th L.I., to take med. ch. of detach. of 3rd Sikh irreg. cav.

By Major P. A. Robertson, comdg. 22nd Punjab inf., dated 29th ult., assuming ch. of adjt.'s office, in room of Lieut. C. E. Bates, proc. to join 8th Punjab inf., with effect from 25th idem.

By Major J. I. Murray, comdg. Murray's jath horse, dated 1st inst., directing Ens. and adj. A. C. Hennessy to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties, in room of Lieut. R. Chalmers, proc. on m.c.

Dorunda station order, dated 3rd inst., directing Surg. C. F. Warneford, m.b., Ramgurh irreg. cav., to receive med. ch. of 32nd N.I., in add. to his other duties, consequent on the dep. on m.c. of Surg. M. Ainger.

Head Qrs., Camp Kakkavalla, March 11.—On the requisition of Brigdr. Smith, comdg. in Fort William and at Calcutta, the servs. of Capt. J. E. L. Willows, late 10th N.I., proc. on furl., are made available for du. with a detachment of invalids proc. to England.

Ens. J. May, of the late 72nd N.I., is permitted to count his leave of absence on m.c., for a period not exceeding 18 mos., as serv. for retiring pension.

Order confirmed:—

Cawnpore station order, dated Jan. 24, directing Vet. surg. T. P. Page, 1st Eur. L.C., to afford temp. professional aid, and supply medicines to 84 horses transferred from that regt. to Fane's horse, and to all other horses that may join the latter corps during the progress of its formation at the said station.

The following pres. div. order is confirmed:—

Dated 18th idem, directing Brev. maj. R. C. Ger-

mon, late 13th N.I., returned from furl., to do duty with the regiment of Lucknow.

Dated 19th idem, directing Lieut. R. M. Sewell, late 71st N.I., returned from furl., to do duty with the Eur. recruit depot at Barrackpore.

Orders confirmed:—

Etawah station orders, dated 2nd and 4th Jan. last, the former directing Dr. J. Sheetz, offic. civ. surg., to take med. ch. of the detach. of Robert's horse, arr. from Cawnpore.

Dinapore station order, dated 18th ult., directing the undermentioned officers to do du. with corps in consequence of the march of H.M.'s 19th foot, to which they were attached:—Lieuts. F. S. Goad, late 69th N.I., H.M.'s 73rd regt.; I. McNair, late 57th N.I., H.M.'s 73rd regt.; C. M. Boswell, late 28rd N.I., 5th Eur. regt.; and Ens. R. N. McNair, gen. list, H.M.'s 73rd regt.

Fyzabad station order, dated 24th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. C. Whishaw, 9th Punjab inf., to take med. ch. of 1st regt. Hodson's horse; also app. him to med. charge of the civil station, gaol, and staff, v. Daly.

Leave of absence:—

Late 28th N.I.—Lieut. F. Buttanshaw, fr. Feb. 29 to April 28, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, m.c., old rules.

73rd N.I.—Lieut. F. R. N. Fortesque, fr. May 20 to June 20, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, old rules.

Asst. surg. L. F. Dickson, fr. Feb. 18 to April 18, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., m.c.

By Brig. M. Smith, comg. in Fort William, dated 9th ult., directing the underment. officers on the gen. list to proc. and do du. with the corps specified opposite their respective names:—

Cornet A. W. R. Becher, H.M.'s 6th drag. gds.

Ens. W. F. Tucker, 6th Eur. regt.

Seetapore station order, dated 9th ult., appg. Lieut. R. S. Graves, 66th or Goorka L.I., to offic. as station staff, in add. to his other du., v. Lieut. G. R. Miller, whose services are required with his corps.

Peshawar div. order, dated 17th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. L. Stewart, m.d., to resume med. ch. of 14th Punjab inf., and Asst. surg. R. Brown to continue doing du. in art. div. hospital.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Chahoor Kottee, March 12.—The underment. officers passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 23rd ult.:—

Lieuts. C. H. Bridges, late 15th N.I., and W. H. Brind, late 28th N.I.

Darjeeling Depot.—Brev. maj. K. R. Maitland, of the 79th highlanders, to be comdnt., v. Maj. Hopkins, who vacates to rejoin his regt., under orders for England.

Moradabad Levy.—Lieut. A. Clay, of H.M.'s 27th foot, to do du.

Naynee Tal Depot.—Lieut. C. Shuttleworth, 42nd highlanders, to be station staff, v. Ens. Coleridge, who vacates upon prom. in the 25th foot.

Pres. div. order, dated 8th ult., directing the undermentioned officers to do du. with the European recruit depot at Barrackpore.

Lieuts. A. D. C. Inglis, late 18th N.I., R. H. Eades, 42nd N.I., and Ens. H. Woodhouse, late 80th N.I.

Sealkote station order, dated the 16th ult., appg. Asst. surg. G. Henderson, do. du. with H.M.'s 52nd L.I., to proc. in med. ch., and directing him to return thence to Sealkote.

Saugor district order, dated 17th ult., appg. Ens. S. Harrison, H.M.'s 80th regt., to act as 1st class barrack master of Saugor and Jubbulpore, v. Capt. Pulley, proc. on leave, as a temp. arrangement, and until relieved by Ens. Fulford.

By Maj. C. G. Walsh, comdg. the regt. of Loodianah, dated 18th ult., appg. Lieut. E. P. W. Ripley, late 51st N.I., to act as adjt., until the arrival of Lieut. and adjt. R. H. F. M. Skinner, also directing him to act as qrmr., as a temporary measure.

Gwalior district order, dated 22nd ult., directing Asst. surg. T. P. Wright, 23rd Punjab inf., to receive med. charge of Gwalior camel corps, v. Asst. surg. McCloy, proc. to Bombay.

Oude division order, dated 3rd inst., directing Maj. G. S. Young, offic. dep. asst. adjt. gen., to take charge of records of the deputy judge advocate gen.'s office, in addition to his own duties, as a temp. arrangement, v. Capt. A. Turner, permitted to proc. and join his appt. in the Dinapore div.

Leave of absence:—

43rd N.I.—Lieut. G. Quin, from March 9 to May 9, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to furlough to Eur.

#### TERM OF SERVICE IN THE ARTILLERY.

Head Qrs., Camp Deenanuggur, March 17, 1860.—In view to remove all misapprehension of the terms for which the soldiers of H.M.'s British army who, under the operation of G.O. of 26th Jan. last, have elected to remain in the Bengal artillery, shall continue to serve in that branch of the army, the C.in C. is pleased to notify, for guidance, that men permanently transferred to the artillery shall be bound to serve for the full term, as if originally enlisted therein, in conformity with the provisions of the 59th clause of the Mutiny Act for her Majesty's British Forces.



## THE GREAT GUN EXERCISE.

H.E. the C. in C., with the concurrence of Government, is pleased to direct that European regts. of infantry, and the European officers of native corps, of the Indian army, shall be instructed in the great gun exercise, which is henceforth to form part of the drill during the cold season at all stations where guns and duly qualified instructors may be available.

2. For this purpose the issue of gun ammunition, to the extent of 15 rounds of field, and 5 rounds of siege, per man, is authorised.

3. When a corps shall have been fully taught the great gun exercise, it is not intended that it shall be practised oftener than may be necessary to keep up the general instruction of men and officers.

**ERRATA.**—In G.O. of 2nd ult., appg. Capt. Thomson, H.M.'s 54th regt., to continue to do du. at Landour depot, for "C. A." read "J. S." Thomson.

**Head Qrs., Camp Deenanuggur, March 18.**—Capt. H. C. Craigie, 1st Eur. L.C., now at the presy., is app. to do duty with the depot at Barrackpore, in view to proc. up country with recruits.

Dinapore station order, dated 11th inst., attaching Asst. surg. J. Brown, arrived from presy., to 5th Eur. regt.

Leave of absence:—

Late 14th N.I.—Lieut. col. J. Liptrott, fr. March 1 to Nov. 15, in ext.

Late 44th N.I.—Maj. E. D. Watson, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Hills N. of Deyrah.

Late 49th N.I.—Lieut. J. H. Blunt, fr. March 10.

Orders confirmed:—  
By Col. Sherer, comdg. 73rd N.I., dated Dec. 13, 1858, directing Lieut. A. H. Carter, late 74th N.I., do. du. with former corps, to proc. to Darjeeling on recruiting duty. This duty terminated March 14.

Presy. div. order, dated 5th inst., appg. Capt. T. C. Anderson, late 12th N.I., to com. detach. Bengal art. recruits at Dum-Dum, in room of Capt. Maunsell.

Meerut station order of 7th inst., appg. Surg. J. P. Kelly, 4th N.I., to med. ch. of remnants of late 1st and 3rd L.C., v. Young.

4th Eur. regt.—Capt. E. W. Hicks, late 67th N.I., station interp. at Barrackpore, to offic. as instructor of musketry.

Lieut. H. G. Waterfield, late 34th N.I., do. du. with Sylhet L.I., is app. to do du. with the regt. of Kelati-Ghizlie, and directed to join.

The C. in C. is pleased to app. the following officers to act as interps. to the regts. specified opposite their respective names:—

Lieut. P. Ward, late 25th N.I., 7th drag. gds.  
Ens. R. M. B. Thomas, late 46th N.I., H.M.'s 38th foot.

Ens. H. F. Leighton, general list, H.M.'s 82nd foot.  
**Head Qrs., Camp Mokerian, March 22.**—16th Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. M. Hunter, 2nd in com. Rohilkund horse, to be 2nd in com., v. Lieut. W. A. Battine, who vacates under the operation of the new furl. regs.

Orders confirmed:—

Oran station orders, dated July 9 and Nov. 11, 1859, and Jan. 24 last respectively, directing Asst. surg. J. V. de Boissiere, H.M.'s 48th regt., to take med. chg. of detach. Shahjehanpore levy, to afford med. aid to a detach. Sikh art., under com. of Lieut. Gillies; and to assume med. chg. of a detach. of art. of Punjab irreg. force, the last with effect from Nov. 28, 1859.

Jubbulpore station order, dated Jan. 23 last, appg. Capt. C. G. Southey, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to act as superint. of bazaars at Jubbulpore, without prejudice to his regimental duties, in the room of Capt. Gib, proc. to Madras presy.

Presy. div. order, dated 28th ult., directg. Capt. H. D. Maunsell, late 62nd N.I., to proc. to Dum-Dum, and take com. of a detach. of Bengal art. recruits under ord. for upper provs.; and Lieut. J. B. Brander, late 37th N.I., returned from furl., and Ensign D. Adamson, late 61st N.I., attached to H.M.'s 53rd regt., to do du. with the recruits at Dum-Dum.

Barrackpore station order, dated 8th inst., directing Surg. H. N. Elton, of the recruit depot, to afford med. aid to the detach. of naval brigade, with effect from 6th idem.

By Lieut. col. H. W. Matthews, commanding 43rd N.(L.)I., dated 9th inst., appg. Capt. W. Q. Pogson to offic. as interp. and qmr., there being no qualified subaltern present.

Lieut. S. Beckett, late 25th N.I., is perm. to count as serv. for pension, the leave for 6 mo. to Nynee Tal granted to him on m.c., caused by wounds received in action.

Lieut. J. Johnstone, late 68th N.I., do. du. with regt. of Ferozepore, is app. to do du. with 1st Assam L.I. batt.

Orders confirmed:—

By Brev. maj. F. R. Maunsell, comdg. sappers and miners, dated 20th ult., appg. Lieut. J. F. FitzG. Cologan, late 22nd N.I., to com. of 8th comp.

Degree station order, dated 26th ult., appg. Lieut. and adjt. R. D. Campbell, 63rd N.I., to act as station staff.

By Maj. G. Jackson, comdg. 2nd irreg. cav., dated 29th ult., directing Lieut. C. Shaw, 2nd in com., to continue to act as adj., with effect from 18th idem.

Meerut div. order, dated 1st inst., directing Ensign N. F. Parker, general list, attached to 88th foot, to do du. with 2nd Bengal Eur. fus.

Delhree station order, dated 5th inst., directing Surg. T. Hastings, 63rd N.I., to afford med. aid to a detach. of Benares horse at the station.

Leave of absence:—

5th Eur. regt.—Maj. F. Maitland, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Roorkee and Hills N. of Deyrah.

Late 41st N.I.—Maj. F. M. Kemble, from March 15 to May 15, to Calcutta, prep. to Europe, under old rules.

12th L.C.—Capt. T. Watson, comdt., from April 6 to April 25, to presy., prep. to Europe.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

**Head Qrs., Camp Sealkote, March 9.**—The undermentioned officers have passed in the vernacular:—  
Capt. W. J. Cooper, 7th royal fus.

Asst. surg. John J. Henry, 43rd L.I.

Ens. G. H. B. Young, 43rd L.I.

Lieut. S. Boulnois, 71st Highland L.I.

Orders confirmed:—

By the general officer comdg. Sirhind div.:

Dated Feb. 28.—Directing Lieut. Rogers, 70th foot, to proc. to Delhi, to join his corps, on first arrival in the country.

By the brig. comdg. at Allahabad:

Dated Feb. 28 and 29.—Directing a passage by Horse Dawk, at the public expense, to be provided to Raneeungee for Surg. Banon and Qmr. Thomas, 87th foot, proceeding on duty.

By Col. Herbert, C.B., comdg. at Fyzabad:

Dated May 1, 1859.—Staff asst. surg. McFarland having reported his arr. at this station this day, will assume med. chg. of the 4th com. royal eng.

With the sanction of govt., the following order is confirmed:

By the gen. officer comdg. Lahore div.:

Dated Jan. 12.—Directing Capt. T. G. Clarke, 46th foot, to proc. from Lahore to Mooltan, to rejoin his corps.

Leave of absence:—

60th Rifles, 2nd Batt.—Capt. D. G. N. W. Russell, to Calcutta, from March 16 to April 16, m.c.

Staff asst. surg. W. K. Stewart will proc. without delay to Calcutta, at the public expense, and report himself to the inspec. gen. of H.M.'s hospitals, his servs. being very urgently required.

**Head Qrs., Camp Kakuealla, March 10.**—No. 32.

—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following prom. and apps. until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

2nd Drag. Guards.—Asst. surg. J. N. Shipton, fr. 7th drag. gds., to be asst. surg., v. Robotham, who exch., March 8.

7th Drag. Guards.—Asst. surg. J. H. Robotham, fr. 2nd drag. gds., to be asst. surg., v. Shipton, who exch., March 8.

54th Foot.—The retirement from the service of Lieut. W. A. Galbraith, by the sale of his commission, is provisionally accepted.

70th Foot.—Lieut. G. Duff, fr. 79th foot, to be lieut., v. Garsia, who exch., March 8.

79th Foot.—Lieut. C. Garsia, fr. 70th foot, to be lieut., v. Duff, who exch., March 8.

Nyneetal Convalescent Depot.—Lieut. C. Shuttleworth, 42nd Highlanders, to be station staff, v. Coleridge.

Darjeeling Depot.—Brev. maj. K. R. Maitland, 79th Highlanders, to be comdt., v. Hopkins.

The following transfer will take place:—

Lieut. Franklin, fr. H battery, royal horse art., Secunderabad, to Maj. Pennycook's No. 8 battery, 14th brig., en route to China.

Lieut. Franklin will proc. to China by the first opportunity and join Maj. Pennycook's battery.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:

Granting leave to Maj. W. J. Loftus, 38th foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

By the gen. officer comdg. Sirhind div.:

Dated March 1.—Directing Ens. H. Butter, 93rd foot, to proc. and join his corps for the first time by horse dak at the public expense.

Leave of absence:—

63rd Foot.—Qmr. T. Marshall, to precede the regt. to England by the overland route.

**Head Qrs., Camp Ghurree-Shah, March 10.**—The servs. of Capt. E. Bowles and Lieut. A. S. Heathcote, 2nd batt. 60th rifles, having been placed at disposal of C. in C., those officers will proc. without delay to the pres., at the public expense, and join their regt., now under orders for China.

H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to permit an exchange of battalions between Brev. maj. Lyons, 1st batt., and Capt. Gethin, 2nd batt. 20th foot, pending confirmation.

Brev. Maj. Lyons will proc. to join 2nd batt. without delay.

**Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, March 15.**—Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officers have been posted as follows:—

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. Ruthven, to 2nd batt.; Lieut. Myers, to 2nd batt.

Vet. surg. F. Cotterill, royal art., arr. fr. England, is posted to No. 1 battery, 14th brig. royal art., Dum Dum.

60th Foot.—Maj. Sir E. F. Campbell, from date of embarkation of the battalion for England, with a view to his continuing to serve on the staff of H. E. the Gov. gen., pending confirmation by the home authorities.

73rd Foot.—Lieut. M. S. Blyth, to England, for 18 mos., from date of quitting the regiment.

77th Foot.—Lieut. C. B. Knowles, to England, from April 1, 1860, to Oct. 1, 1861.

88th Foot.—Capt. S. Henning and Lieut. G. S. Watson, to England, for 18 mos., from date of quitting the regiment.

95th Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. hon. E. C. H. Massey, to England, from March 1 to Aug. 31, 1861.

**Adjutant General's Office, Simla, March 17.**—Lieut. D. J. D. Safford, 97th Foot, is app. to act as instructor of musketry to his regt., v. Capt. W. R. Annesley, permitted to resign with effect from March 1, 1860.

Leave of absence.—27th Foot.—Lieut. col. H. Stapylton, to Calcutta, for 2 mos.

38th Foot.—Capt. W. K. Ellis, from March 15, m.c., to Nov. 1, 1860, for the purpose of studying at the Roorkee College.

53rd Foot.—Surg. J. S. Grant, to precede the regt. to England by the Overland Route.

57th Foot.—Lieut. col. Inglis, to England, from Feb. 23 to Dec. 31, 1860.

7th Foot.—Capt. G. H. Twemlow, and Asst. surg. C. Ricketts, from Nov. 17 to 18, 1859, both days inclusive, on private affairs.

8th Foot.—Capt. Sandilands for 6 mos.

Granting leave of absence to Cornet Rawlins, 8th Hussars, from April 1 to Sept. 30, to Mussorie Hills, m.c.

By the officer commanding 81st Foot:—

Dated Feb. 22, 1860.—Appg. Lieut. W. H. M. Jackson, to act as interpreter to the corps from March 1, 1860.

By the General Officer commanding Sirhind Division:—

Dated Jan. 12, 1860.—Directing staff surg. H. A. Fraser, to continue in med. charge of 87th Foot.

Leave of absence:—

8th Foot.—Lieut. F. A. Stebbing, to England, under new rules, m.c.

60th Rifles.—Capt. N. W. Russell, to England, under new rules, m.c.

71st Highland L.I.—Asst. surg. E. Wilson, to England, under new rules.

At the recommendation of the inspector-general of hospitals, Staff surg. O'Neil will take med. charge of the depot at Chinsurah, v. Staff surg. Gibbons.

**March 21.**—No. 36.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to serve on the staff of the army in the East Indies, with the local rank of maj. gen., from April 1, 1860; in succession to the gen. officers specified against their respective names:—

Col. Hon. A. A. Spencer, v. Maj. gen. Craigie.

Col. A. A. T. Cunningham, v. Maj. gen. Sir H. Rose.

Order confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset, granting leave to the following officers to England, under new rules:—

28th Foot.—Capt. S. L. Messiter.

81st Foot.—Lieut. R. Swift.

Granting leave to Capt. M. Fanning, 64th Foot, to Neilgherries till Sept. 15.

**Commissariat Department.**—60th Rifles.—Ens. M. W. O'Rourke, being in excess of officers for which accommodation could be provided with the batt., will proceed by the next Overland steamer, reporting himself to the adjt. gen. horse gds. on arrival.

Capt. Deedes and Ens. Barker, 1st batt., 60th Rifles, will remain in India until the General Court Martial, of which Capt. Deedes is a member, is dissolved.

Leave of absence:—7th Hussars.—Lieut. col. Babington from Dec. 19, 1859, to Dec. 30, 1860.

92nd Foot.—Surg. Reid, from Dec. 24, 1859, to April 24, 1860; Staff asst. surg. Hession will take med. charge of 21st Comp. R. engineers, in addition to his other duties from March 22.

**Id. Qrs., Camp Chahookotee, March 12.**—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

6th Foot.—Qmr. W. Maloney, from 80th foot, to be qmr., v. Sheeran, exchanges, March 10, 1863.

80th Foot.—Qmr. P. Sheeran, from 6th foot, to be qmr., v. Maloney, who exch., March 10, 1860.

**Id. Qrs., Camp Ghurree Shah, March 13.**—The servs. of Capt. E. Bowles and Lieut. A. S. Heathcote, 2nd batt. 60th Rifles, having been placed at disposal of C. in C., those officers will proc. without delay to the presidency at the public expense, and join their regt., now under orders for China.

H. E. the C. in C. is pleased to permit an ex. of battalions between Brev. maj. Lyons, 1st batt., and Capt. Gethin, 2nd batt., 20th foot, pending confirmation.

Brev. maj. Lyons will proc. to join 2nd batt. without delay.

**Claim to Allowances by Capt. Fanshawe.**

*Financial Department, Fort William, March 21.—No. 22.*—The following resolution is published for general information:—

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated March 16, 1860.*

Read a letter from the Government of the North-Western provinces, No. 124a, dated 17th ultimo, with enclosures, submitting for consideration and orders a question connected with the allowance of Captain Fanshawe, of the Post Office Department, and proposing a general rule to hold good in similar cases.

Read also a report from the civil auditor, Fort William, No. 825 of 29th ultimo, on the above subject.

**Resolution.**—Captain Fanshawe, who originally held the appointment of inspecting postmaster, Meerut division, was subsequently appointed postmaster and superintendent workshops at Allyghur, the salary of the two offices being however the same, viz., Rs. 400 each per mensem.

2. After his nomination to Allyghur, Captain Fanshawe also continued to discharge the duties of the Meerut division, and the question now submitted for consideration is, what allowance he is entitled to draw for performing the duties of two appointments.

3. Captain Fanshawe claims the full salary of his substantive and a moiety of the acting appointment, the claim being supported by the Postmaster-General, North-Western provinces.

4. The Agra civil auditor suggests that, as a general rule, to hold good in similar cases, when an officer holding a permanent appointment is required, by the exigencies of the State, to discharge the duties of another or second office (not subordinate to his own), he shall receive a moiety of the salary of the appointment in which he is officiating, in addition to the full salary of his own appointment, provided that no extra expense be entailed on the Government.

5. In submitting the case, the Government of the North-Western provinces remarks:—"As the Post Office Department is entirely under the control of the Government of India, the Lieut. Governor can give no decision on this question, but refers it to His Honor in Council for disposal, both as regards the particular case and the general suggestion."

6. On this reference the President in Council is pleased to approve the rule proposed by the Agra civil auditor in similar cases not otherwise provided for under the established rules, and also to direct that Captain Fanshawe's case be settled in accordance therewith.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to the Government of the North-Western provinces, in reply to the letter above adverted to.

Ordered also, that a transcript of the resolution be sent to the departments\*, Governments†, and officers‡ noted in the margin, for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that the foregoing resolution be published in the *Official Gazette* for general information.

(A true Extract)

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON.

Sec. to the Govt. of India.

**Return Home of the 60th Rifles.**

*Camp Deenanuggur, March 17.*—The 1st battalion of H.M.'s 60th Royal Rifles is about to embark at the Presidency to return to England.

H.E. the Governor general cannot allow this very distinguished regiment to leave the country without publicly acknowledging its services in India.

In October, 1845, the 1st battalion 60th Royal Rifles landed at Bombay, from England.

Towards the close of 1848 it formed part of the column of troops from the Presidency of Bombay which co-operated with the army of Bengal in the campaign of the Punjab. The battalion was engaged in the siege of Mooltan and in the capture of that fortress in January, 1849; at the battle of Goojerat in February of the same year; and in the brilliant pursuit of the fugitive hosts of Sikhs and Affghans which terminated in the establishment of the British Power at Peshawur.

While at Peshawur for a considerable period the battalion distinguished itself in several operations against the border tribes.

In 1857, soon after the breaking out of the late mutinies, the battalion was engaged in the important action on the Hindouin; and having joined the army before Delhi, its services were pre-eminent in the memorable siege and capture of that stronghold of the rebel forces.

The battalion subsequently formed part of the retreating column under Col. Sir J. Jones, which,

\* Foreign, Home, Military, and Public Works Departments.

† Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Punjab, and the Straits Settlements.

‡ Civil auditors, Fort William, Madras, Bombay, North-Western provinces, and the Punjab.

marking its progress by successive victories over the rebels and mutineers, proceeded into Rohilcund and assisted in taking the city of Bareilly.

Subsequently the battalion participated in the final operations in Oude, directed and carried to a completely successful conclusion by the Right Hon. the C. in C.

But it is not more by the valour of its officers and men, conspicuous as that has been on every occasion, than by the discipline and excellent conduct of all ranks, during the whole of their services in India, that this regiment has distinguished itself. The Governor general tenders to the battalion his warmest acknowledgments for the high example it has set in every respect to the troops with which it has been associated in quarters as well as in the field; and he assures its officers and men that the estimation in which their services are held by the Government of India confirms to the full the respect and admiration with which they are universally regarded.

In bidding farewell to the battalion, the Governor general desires that it will accept his best wishes for the welfare of every officer and man belonging to it.

**Military Account Books.**

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Sealkote, Feb. 29.*—In continuation of G. O. of 15th October last, and under instructions from Government, the C. in C. is pleased to direct that officers commanding regiments shall consider it their imperative duty to see that the books of invalids, time-expired, and discharged men, proceeding to Europe, are regularly and properly posted up before they leave their corps; and that an extract from the regimental records, showing distinctly the men's claims, be prepared in duplicate, and one copy forwarded to the Fort adjutant, Fort William, and the other given to the officer taking charge of the soldiers.

2. H.E. is further pleased to enjoin that the account books in question shall on no pretence whatever be taken from the men, so that they may be able to produce them at any time for the inspection of the Fort adjutant, who, in the event of any officer commanding a corps neglecting to furnish him with the before-mentioned documents (or a corrected account if necessary), will include in his remittance roll the amount appearing in the soldiers' account book to be due to him, and recover from such officer so failing in his duty any difference in excess which may subsequently appear to exist between the amount entered in the account book and that shown in the regimental records to be at the soldier's credit.

3. The remittance rolls should include all moneys *bona fide* the property of the soldier, which he may desire to remit; and the usual certificates should in all cases be given to him.

**The Law of Medical Certificate.**

*Fort William, March 21, 1860.*—Notification.—The following extract from a despatch from the right hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 90 of 1859, dated Sept. 20, is published for general information:—

Para. 69. It appears from these papers that in a recent case where a servant had submitted, in support of his application to retire on a pension, a medical certificate\* of his unfitness to continue to perform the duties of his office, the Bombay Government granted the applicant sick leave, pending a reference to the Home authorities.

70. This course your Government disapprove, and have decided that "when a servant on application for pension has been declared by the medical officer to be unfit for further service," he should at once be discharged, and that if a pension be subsequently granted, it should count from the dates specified in the Financial Resolution of Feb. 21, 1856, which laid down rules as to the commencement of pensionary allowances.

71. In cases in which a servant of Government may be discharged under the circumstances mentioned, her Majesty's Government consider that even if it be necessary to refer the question home for decision, it will be proper to allow the pension to commence from the date on which he ceased to be borne on the effective establishment.

**Accidents on River Steamers.**

*Head Qrs., Camp Juggutpoora, March 20, 1860.*—In consequence of the frequent occurrence of fatal accidents on board river steamers and flats conveying soldiers to and from Calcutta, the C. in C. is pleased to direct that when these vessels are employed to transport troops sentries shall invariably be posted on their decks to prevent the men from sitting on the rails or even approaching the sides, especially at night.

\* Letter dated 23rd February, 1859, No. 29, paragraphs 359 to 361. Have informed the Government of Bombay that their ruling in respect to the grant of sick leave to servants who have applied for pension under medical certificate, is incorrect.

**Staff of the Gwalior Force.**

*Head Qrs., Camp Dussooha, March 23, 1860.*—With reference to paras. 4 and 5 of G. O. of 20th Jan. last, constituting the Gwalior Force a 1st class brigade command, on the same footing as the Rohilcund and Saugor districts, the C. in C. is pleased to notify that from the date of departure of Brigadier general Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., from his late command, the appointment of assistant adjutant general of the Gwalior division is to be considered to have been abolished, and the following staff fixed for the new district:—

A major of brigade.

A deputy assistant quartermaster general.

A deputy judge advocate general.

**MADRAS.****BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.**

*Fort St. George, April 2.*—Mr. A. Wedderburn to act as civil and sess. judge of Masulipatam, during abs. of Mr. J. J. Cotton, m.c.

Mr. J. I. Minchin to act as coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, during abs. of Mr. M. Murray, m.c.

*April 3.*—Mr. W. M. Mollo, civil and sess. judge of Honore, res. ch. of the court on 24th ult.

Mr. R. Burgess res. ch. of his duties as first judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes on 2nd inst.

*March 30.*—Mr. T. Peachey has been app. to be aud. of the accounts of the municipal fund for the past year.

*April 3.*—No. 146.—Col. H. Marshall, 33rd N.I., actg. sec. to be sec. to Govt. in mil. dept. fr. March 30, v. Browne, res.

The servs. of Lieut. T. Darling, inv. estab., acting asst. comy. of ordnance, are placed at disp. of C. in C. from 30th instant.

The undermentioned gentleman, who arr. at Madras on March 29, is admitted upon this estab. as an assist. surg.:—Mr. G. Williamson.

*April 5.*—Leave of absence.—Mr. W. C. Sim, head asst. to coll. and mag. of South Arcot, for 4 weeks, prep. to Eur., on m.c.

Mr. V. H. Levinge, coll. and mag. of North Canara, delivered over charge of the district to Mr. A. M. Webster on 26th ult.

The leave to Rev. E. Kilvert, chaplain of Jaulnah, under date Feb. 21, is canc. at his own request.

*April 4.*—No. 147.—The undermentioned gentleman, who arr. at Madras on March 2, is admitted on the estab. as an asst. surg.:—Mr. J. F. Barter.

*April 5.*—No. 148.—Lieut. J. L. Seton, 1st Madras fus., to be extra A.D.C. to the hon. the gov.

Lieut. col. W. G. White, inf., is per. to proceed to Europe on residue furl., under old regs.

Lieut. A. G. Murray, 9th N.I., is per. to proceed to Bombay, on m.c., prep. to Eur.

Returned to duty:—2nd capt. R. A. Peach, art. arr. at Madras on April 2.

**MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.**

The following movements are ordered:—

Head qrs. F. co. 5th batt. art. (Golundauze) from Burmah to Cuttack.

B. co. 4th batt. art., en route to Fort St. George, to St. Thomas' Mount.

No. 150.—The following G.O. by the Hon. the Pres. of the Council of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council are republished:—

*Fort William, March 31.*—No. 810.—The undermen. officers are per. to proc. to Europe, on m.c.:—Capt. H. Dixon, 22nd Madras N.I., exec. engr., Mahanuddy div., for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 311.—Lieut. C. Beadon, 1st Madras L.C., is app. to offic. as A. de C. to Hon. the Pres. of the Council, from 19th inst., v. Lieut. R. Beadon, proc. on field serv.

*March 22.*—No. 812.—The undermen. officer is per. to proc. to Eur., on leave m.c.:—Lieut. C. P. Crossman, 41st Madras N.I., exec. engr., Jubbulpoore div., dept. public works, for 15 mos., under new regs.

*Fort St. George, April 5.*—No. 151.—The following notification from the *Calcutta Gazette*, is republished in G.O.:—

*Public Works Dept.—Gen.—Estab.—Camp Gurreeb Shah, March 13.*—No. 28.—Appointment.—Col. C. E. Faber, Madras engr., is app. to offic. as chief engr. of the Straits settlements, dur. abs., m.c., of Capt. G. Collyer.

Mr. A. D'Monte, 4th class dep. coll. and mag., is prom. to 3rd class.

Mr. W. E. Wright, 4th class dep. coll. and mag., is transf. from Salem to Tinnivelly, and prom. to 3rd class, conditionally on his passing the prescribed test within 6 months.

Mr. W. Boath, 3rd class dep. coll. and mag., Tinnivelly, is transf. to Salem and prom. to 2nd class.

Mr. T. Ball, Stamp Daroga, S. Canara, to be a dep. coll. and mag. of 4th class, N. Canara, and to have charge of salt department.

*April 10.*—Mr. C. N. Pochin, offic. civil and sess. judge of Mangalore, assu. ch. of the court on the 2nd instant.

Mr. J. R. Kindersley delivered over charge of the subordinate court of Bellary on the 4th inst.

April 11.—Mr. S. Thompson to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Bellary.

Mr. J. Wilkins, princ. sadr amin of Rajahmundry, has leave for 2 mos.

Mr. J. J. Cotton, civ. and sess. judge of Masulipatam, delivered over charge of the court and gaols on 7th inst.

The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following prom. in the inf. vol. guards:—

Mr. L. Miller to be lieut.; date of com., April 2, v. Ellis, res.

No. 154.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following apps, alterations of rank, and proms:—

Surg. Ambrose Blacklock, acting physician of the gen. hospital and prof. of medicine and clinical medicine, to be physician gen. hospital and prof. of medicine and clinical medicine, v. Evans.

Asst. surg. J. L. Paul, acting surg. of the gen. hospital, and prof. of surgery and clinical surgery and in med. ch. of the Hon. the Gov.'s body guard, to be surg. gen. hospital and prof. of surgery and clinical surgery, v. Blacklock.

Asst. surg. W. Aitken, med. officer Nilgiris, and acting superint. lying-in hospital, to be superint. lying-in hospital.

Asst. surg. L. W. Stewart, acting med. officer Nilgiris, to be med. officer Nilgiris.

Asst. surg. A. A. Benton, acting civil surg. Coimbatore, to be civil surg., Coimbatore.

Asst. surg. A. H. Beaman, to be civil surg., Rajahmundry, v. Forster, dec.

Asst. surg. T. Croudace, to be in med. ch. of civil estab. and irreg. horse at Kurnool, v. Miller.

Asst. surg. P. C. Rae, to be zillah surg. Nellore, v. Young, prom.

Surg. W. Forrester, to take rank from Nov. 30, v. Evans, ret.

Surg. H. J. Penny, to take rank from Jan. 2, v. Geddes, ret.

Surg. C. M. Duff, to take rank from Feb. 19, v. Shewan, ret.

Sen. 1st class asst. surg. H. Young, to be surg. from March 1, v. Arthur, ret., to complete the estab.

1st N.I.—Sen. ens. E. W. Flint to be lieut., v. Farquhar, dec.; date of commiss., March 25.

Maj. E. Armstrong, 51st N.I., is permitted to ret. from the serv. on pension of his rank, from date of sailing from Bombay of 2nd mail str. for Suez in April.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur.:—Maj. gen. T. A. A. Munsey, 4th L.C., on furl.

Returned to duty:—

Lieut. G. B. Stokes, 29th N.I., with reference to G.O. Jan. 20, No. 33; arr. at Madras on April 2.

Lieut. H. H. May, 32nd N.I.; arr. at Madras on April 2.

Capt. W. Douglas, 21st N.I.; arr. at Madras on April 6.

The undermentioned gentlemen, who arr. at Madras on April 6, are admitted upon the estab. as cadets for the art. and inf., and prom. to rank of lieut. and ens. respectively:—

Art.—Mr. R. Alexander, Mr. D. Cowie, Mr. G. F. E. S. Neill, and C. R. E. Wheatley.

Inf.—Mr. R. C. Hutchinson, Mr. G. P. Wood, Mr. A. S. Tollemache, Mr. C. J. Dyke.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, March 23.—No. 849.

—Capt. J. Stubbs, asst. comsurg., Hyderabad assigned districts, rejoined his station on 18th ult. from the leave granted him in G.O. dated Feb. 7, No. 405.

With reference to notification No. 965, the servs. of Capt. R. N. Taylor, 17th N.I., are placed at disposal of the C. in C.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 31.—With reference to G.O. dated 27th inst., Maj. gen. the Hon. A. A. Spencer is to be considered as having been posted to the centre division from date of his arrival, viz., March 28, 1860, and removed to Mysore division from April 2.

The following extracts from G.O. by the C. in C. in India are republished.

Head Quarters, Camp Lahore, Feb. 14.—Leave of absence:—Madras Rifles.—Lieut. C. E. Bates, from Jan. 18 to Jan. 30, 1860, in extension, to enable him to proceed to Madras.

Head Quarters, Camp Goojanwall, Feb. 26.—Ens. G. H. Fulford, H.M.'s 97th regt., at present acting in 2nd class at Banda, is app. 1st class barrack master of the Saugor dist., v. Capt. Pulley, 50th Madras N.I., permitted to resign.

Removals ordered:—

Col. (Maj. gen.) A. B. Dyce, from 39th N.I. to 2nd Eur. L. I.

Col. (Maj. gen.) R. Budd, from 2nd Eur. L. I. to 39th N.I.

Unatt. Ens. J. Kelly is app. to do duty at the Eur. inf. depot at Arcot.

The following posting is ordered:—

Maj. W. F. Hutton to Eur. veterans.

April 3.—The following removal is ordered:—

Asst. surg. F. T. Bayntun from doing duty 2nd Eur. L. I., to do duty under med. officer in charge of detach. H.M.'s 1st drag. gds., proc. to China.

Leave of absence:—

Cornet H. M. Clarke, 7th L. C., till May 31, 1860, to remain at Bangalore on s.c.

March 31.—Lieut. H. F. H. Sewell, 40th N.I., is app. adjt. of that regt.

April 4.—Removals ordered in the artillery:—

Lieut. col. C. J. Cooke, from late prom. to 5th bat.

Capt. maj. G. M. Gumm, from 4th batt. D comp. to 2nd batt. D comp.

Capt. A. N. Scott, fr. 4th batt. C comp. to 4th batt. A comp.

Capt. C. M. J. Thornton, fr. late prom. to 4th batt. C comp.

Capt. W. F. B. Laurie, fr. late prom. to 5th batt. D comp.

Capt. A. C. Jones, from late prom. to 4th batt. D comp., to join.

2nd Capt. G. Carleton, fr. H. brig. C comp. to H. brig. E comp.

2nd Capt. R. L. Playfair, fr. 4th batt. B comp. to 8rd batt. C comp.

2nd Capt. R. A. Peach, fr. 5th batt. F comp. to 4th batt. B comp., to join on arr. fr. England.

2nd Capt. R. C. Henchy, fr. late prom. to 2nd batt. A comp.

2nd Capt. A. J. Ogilvie, fr. late prom. to H. brig. D comp.

2nd Capt. P. St. G. Graeme, fr. late prom. to 5th batt. F comp.

Lieut. W. F. Grey, unposted, to H. brig. C comp., to join.

Lieut. S. Penny, fr. C comp. 5th batt., to do duty recruit depot, to join.

Lieut. C. J. McMahon, fr. do. du. H. B. 5th batt. A comp. to H. brigade effective.

The undermentioned officers having been dismissed drill, are relieved from do. du. with 1st Madras fus. and 2nd Eur. L.I., and appd. to do du. as below specified.

Ens. F. H. Winterbotham, C. Lonsdale, and T. R. Byng, with 50th N.I., to join on arr. of the regt. at Bangalore, and in the meantime to do du. under orders of officer comdg. Mysore div.

Ens. H. R. Ogilvie, with 15th N.I., to join on arr. of the regt. at Trichinopoly, and in the mean time to do du. with 13th N.I.

Lieut. E. R. Hudleston, 14th N.I., appd. adj. of that regt. with effect from Jan. 24.

Leave of absence from their corps and stations:—

Lieut. col. (Brev. col.) W. G. White, inf., in continuation from date of expiration of privilege leave till April 13, pres. prep. to proc. to Eur.

Maj. J. W. Coates, 6th N.I., from April 2, for 60 days—Madras, priv. leave.

Maj. E. H. Atkinson, 19th N.I., till June 1, Bangalore, prep. to retiring from the service.

Capt. (Brev. maj.) H. R. Phillot, 25th N.I., in continuation till March 27, to enable him to join—priv. leave.

Capt. P. H. Dun, 33rd N.I., from Feb. 18 to March 24—priv. leave.

Lieut. J. C. West, 11th N.I., from date of departure for 5 mos.—Madras.

Lieut. G. Tyndall, 1st N.I., from date of departure for 6 mos.—Madras.

Ens. J. F. Learmouth, 45th N.I.—Pres. m.c., to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to proc. to sea and Australia.

April 7.—Under provisions of G.O. April 3, No. 144, Capt. J. B. Knocker, of the 40th N.I., is app. station staff officer in the Straits, and Capt. W. B. Jackson, of 31st L.I., station staff officer at Mouline.

April 9.—The following removals are ordered:—

Lieut. col. W. R. A. Freeman, from 30th N.I. to 52nd N.I.; Lieut. col. H. Bower, from 52nd N.I. to 30th N.I., to take effect from 15th inst.

April 10.—Ens. A. G. Hutchins is removed from do. du. 17th N.I., to do du. with 34th L.I., and will join the detachment of that corps now at Pres.

April 11.—Leave of absence from their corps and stations:—

Capt. G. Paxton, 44th N.I., from April 10 to Oct. 9, Nilgiris.

Capt. C. Nicholls, 5th N.I., in continuation from April 1 to April 10, to enable him to join.

Ens. R. J. McGhee, 6th N.I., in continuation, to April 2, to enable him to join.

#### BOMBAY.

##### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

April 9.—No. 212.—Lieut. A. G. Murray, 9th M.N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 213.—Lieut. S. A. Smith, 17th N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

#### BIRTHS.

ADAMSON, wife of W., son, at Siam, Mar. 24.

ATWELL, wife of J., son, April, 1860.

DICKSON, wife of J. F., son, at Colpetty, Mar. 29.

FOURACRES, wife of C., son, at Dowlaishweram, Mar. 31.

GRAHAM, wife of, at Madras, April 7.

HOEDT, wife of P. De, daughter, at Jaffna, Mar. 27.

KIRK, wife of W., daughter, at Vellore, Mar. 30.

LAWRENCE, wife of C. St. G., son, at Cannanore, April 3.

LILLYWHITE, wife of J. E., son, at Trichinopoly, April 5.

MAITLAND, wife of A., son, at Colombo, April 2.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, wife of Mr., son, at Ellore, Apr. 4.

SAGE, wife of G. S., son, at Madras, April 8.

TATHAM, wife of R., daughter, at Newera, April 5.

WINTLE, wife of C. F., son, still-born, at Azimghur, April 1.

WRIGHT, wife of J., son, at Colpetty, April 11.

#### MARRIAGES.

D'MONTE, J. W., to Eunice, daughter of G. Thompson, at Cuddalore, March 30.

HADENGUE, A., to Sarah, daughter of B. Gower, at Allahabad, March 17.

McMAHON, Lieut. C. J., to Mary L., daughter of R. Lewis, at Bangalore, April 9.

RYVES, Maj. T. J., to Georgiana E., daughter of Capt. Griffin, at Allahabad, March 31.

THAVIER, J. F., to Mary J., daughter of J. Campier, at Patna, March 24.

#### DEATHS.

ARATHOON, Mrs. Catherine, at Calcutta, aged 36 March 31.

CARGILL, Greg. S., daughter of J., at Maturala, aged 27, April 12.

COLLIER, Henry G., inf. son of H., at Calcutta, March 31.

DAVID, David, inf. son of Rev. S. D., at Cottanchina, March 27.

DANSEY, Capt. R. D., 8rd Madras Eur. regt., on march to Secunderabad, in March.

EDMONDES, Lieut. W. W., of the B. M. police, aged 26, April 4.

HEINZE, Ludwig, at Calcutta, aged 39, March 31.

KELLAR, G. G., at Galle, aged 58, April 12.

LACKERSTEEN, Thomas M., of cholera, at Sealdah, aged 17, March 28.

MARRIOTT, Eliza H., wife of H., at Cussia Baghan, aged 36, March 26.

MAUNSELL, G., of cholera, at Hoosingabad, March 24.

MORTIER, Mrs. G., at Colombo, aged 69, April 6.

MULLER, Charles G., at Calpentyn, aged 21, April 7.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, inf. son of Mr., at Ellore, April 4.

POWLES, Lieut. J. G., 12th M.N.I., at Masulipatam, April 4.

ROBINSON, Stella E., infant daughter of P., at Singapore, April 4.

ROSS, Justine C., inf. daughter of H. T. J., at Mirzapore, April 3.

WILLIAMS, Arthur, inf. son of J. T., at Goolcheroo, March 27.

#### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 4.

19th Foot.—Capt. M. Williams, fr. 84th foot, to be capt., v. T. C. Lloyd, who exchg.

24th Foot.—Capt. D. Gibson, fr. military train, to be capt., v. C. Hunter, who exch.

60th Foot.—Ens. H. R. Treeve to be lieut., without purch., v. J. W. King, dec.—For Lieut. J. S. H. Algar to be lieut., &c., which appeared in the Gazette of April 27, read Lieut. J. S. H. Algar to be adj., &c.

68th Foot.—Sergt. H. Sladden to be qrmr., v. Tunks, ret. h.p.

87th Foot.—Ens. J. H. Vowell to be instructor of musketry.

91st Foot.—J. T. Rogers, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Robertson.

May 8.

27th Foot.—Major gen. J. Geddes, fr. 46th foot, to be col., v. Lieut. gen. E. Fleming, dec.; April 24.

46th Foot.—Major gen. T. G. Ball to be col., v. Major gen. Geddes, transf. to 27th regt.; April 24.

56th Foot.—Major gen. H. W. Breton, to be col., v. Lieut. gen. J. H. Home, dec.; April 23.

#### BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	2,0421
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan) .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent. East-India } Sicca Rs. ....	—	—	1 8½
Transfer Loan Stock } .....	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 11½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1835-36 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1842-43 .....	—	—	—

\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, May 12, 1860.

### THE SWINGING FESTIVAL.

A MINUTE by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal on the suppression of the Churruck Poojah, indicates a very satisfactory progress towards a higher order of moral feeling on the part of the people of Bengal. The barbarous custom is so evidently dying out of itself that His Honor wisely objects to issuing any immediate and positive prohibition as both inexpedient and unnecessary. It is sufficient, he says, for each Commissioner to discountenance it in his own division by the exercise of his moral influence, and by securing the co-operation of the native gentry in the neighbourhood of the place where such exhibitions are expected to take place. To do more than this would tend to excite the suspicions of the ignorant, and cause them to regard any official interference with this quasi-religious ceremony, as a fresh proof of the Christianising designs of the Government.

In several important districts the practice has already fallen into desuetude. In Behar it only occurs at long intervals when a number of Bengalees have assembled near large towns at the time of the Poojah. In the Tirhoot and Shahabad districts it is quite unknown, and throughout that division its entire suppression may easily be effected by judicious conduct on the part of the police. In the Bhaugulpore division it occasionally takes place, the swingers being men of a low caste, or rather of no caste at all, and exhibiting themselves as a means of gain, and not from any religious motives. In Assam, Arracan, Darjeeling, and Cachar no such cruel exhibitions are either tolerated or attempted. Though existing in the Rajshahye division, it does not prevail to any great extent, and the Commissioner expresses a doubt as to the effect upon the spectators being more demoralising than "many other constantly-recurring sights which accompany Hindoo festivals—such, for instance, as the Hooly." In the Nudda division the custom is still very generally observed; but, according to Mr. Reid, it is nothing more than a huge sham; "the swingers, for the most part, being suspended, not by the skin, but by cloths passing under their arms and loins. Even where the skin is pierced, and canes passed through it, the swingers are suspended by hooks passed through the latter." The swinging, besides, is entirely a voluntary act; the motive being usually the prospect of earning one or two rupees, and perhaps a small quantity of sweetmeats. There are instances, however, of its being performed in fulfilment of a vow. Throughout the Burdwan division the exhibition is decidedly popular, though the Commissioner, like Mr. Reid, declares it to be a "mere make-believe." The performer, he says, being first drugged to a state of insensibility, the skin of the back and shoulders is pulled up from the flesh of the body, and the hook passed

through the cuticle. "A strong cloth is then passed round the chest and body, and over the loop of the hook. The man is thus suspended and swings," the whole of his weight supported by the cloth or band, which passes under his chest. Mr. Young does not consider the swinging as so demoralising as the filthy pictures and images which are exhibited at all Hindoo festivals, and recommends that "its suppression should be left to the spread of education, and to the feelings and wishes of the better classes of the natives themselves." Much the same opinion appears to be entertained by the commissioners of the Dacca and Chittagong divisions, but not by Mr. Cockburn, the commissioner of the Cuttack division.

"The practice, he says, is undoubtedly a cruel one, and the result of the grossest ignorance or cupidity. The parties who consent to have hooks fastened into their backs and are raised up to a considerable height above the ground, and swing round until exhausted with pain and fatigue are usually, he understands, of two classes, viz., those who have made a vow to swing if they get some good or blessing previously denied, and those who take a part in the spectacle for the sake of the pice and cowries distributed by the spectators. Nor is it less certain that the practice is a demoralising one, and in truth could it be otherwise, when large crowds of people of both sexes, young and old, assemble for the express purpose of witnessing their unhappy wretched fellow beings suffer, applauding their conduct, and encouraging them to further endurance. There are other practices, Mr. Cockburn observes, of a similar barbarous kind, which should not be lost sight of in considering measures for putting an end to the swinging. Two years ago, for example, he is informed that at one place in this division, in addition to the swinging, no less than 418 fire trenches were prepared, and at a given signal fires were lighted, and as many men deliberately walked over the lighted charcoal. Besides which, there were several men with hooks in their tongues, one of whom appeared to suffer intense pain, while the scene altogether was most revolting, and seemed more like hell than earth."

What would Mr. Cockburn have said had he been called upon to express an opinion on the Farnborough tournament? What would he have thought of the hereditary and representative legislators, the military and naval officers, the squires, philosophers, poets, and divines who were there assembled, "for the express purpose of seeing their unhappy, wretched fellow-beings suffer, applauding their conduct, and encouraging them to further endurance?" Perhaps it would be as well not to descant too severely on the barbarism of the Hindoo spectators at a swinging festival, or of the Spanish Don at a bull-fight. The mote in our brother's eye might, perchance, be less visible, were it not the reflection of the beam that is in our own.

Finally, the practice is reported to be on the wane in Chota Nagpore, though not to be summarily suppressed without exciting great dissatisfaction. Time and common sense are its deadliest foes.

### SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN ON MR. WILSON.

If it be true that a house cannot stand that is divided against itself, the condition of our Indian empire is at this moment far from satisfactory. The Government of Madras having been intrusted to a public servant of a self-reliant character, a sharp thorn has been driven into the side of the Supreme Government. Sir Charles Trevelyan is not content to be a mere puppet, moving as it pleases Lord Canning to pull the strings; besides, was he not specially chosen for the purpose of making certain ad-

ministrative experiments, we will not say in *corpore vili*, but in the tranquil presidency of Madras? Something approaching to an "autonomy," to use a pedantic, but now generally accepted phrase, was, therefore, the logical sequence of his appointment under such peculiar circumstances, and Sir Charles is evidently not prepared to abate one iota of the power and dignity of his office. For this we should be little disposed to find fault with His Excellency provided he confined himself to a respectful vindication of his authority, or a calm exposition of his views. As a responsible governor, he is clearly entitled to a certain degree of liberty, both of action and speech, but then he is bound to avoid any direct collision with his superiors, and to refrain from indulging in scornful and sarcastic remarks. Had he done so in commenting upon Mr. Wilson's financial statement his minute would be unexceptionable—for we assume that its publication was really accidental—whereas the force of his objections is greatly weakened by the bitterness of his tone, at times approaching to derision and defiance.

Sir Charles begins by justly remarking that the subject of finance is a sealed book to the natives, and one hitherto unread by European officials in India. That Mr. Wilson's propositions should be acceptable to his own countrymen is not surprising, seeing that he sets out with reducing the duty on the principal articles of European consumption from 20 to 10 per cent., and by removing all duties from the principal raw materials of our home manufacture. These advantages fully compensate the mercantile interests for the impost of an income-tax, but they in no way benefit the natives, who are about to be subjected to three new taxes of a singularly unpopular character. The necessity of establishing the finances of British India on such a footing that there shall be a surplus of receipts over expenditure is universally recognised; but the question remains as to the most desirable and most practicable means of accomplishing that object. It is stated that the capital of the debt of British India has increased from £59,441,052 in 1857 to £97,851,807 in the present year, and the annual interest from £2,525,375 to £4,401,029. This is, undoubtedly, a fearful increase, but the burden is not greater than the country can safely endure. Let the debt, then, be accepted as its stands. No reduction can be effected without additional taxation, which is always an expensive process, and "a great deal more is taken from individuals than goes to the State."

The precariousness of the revenue derived from opium was assigned by Mr. Wilson as a reason for not placing too much reliance upon it. Sir Charles, however, sneers at such cautious forethought, and remarks that the same observation had been made ever since he entered public life, and yet the revenue had steadily increased. But surely this is not inconsistent with its precariousness. So long as it does last it is likely to form an abundant source of income, but it may cease any day without a note of warning. The contingency may not be very near at hand, or it may not be very distant, but in any case no prudent financier would trust implicitly to a source of revenue liable to a sudden interruption. Nor is it fair to say, as does the Governor of Madras, that it is proposed to levy new taxes in order



to create an insurance fund against the possible reduction of the opium returns. Were these certain of continuance, a lower rate of income-tax would probably have been suggested; but had this been done, and the importation of opium into China stopped by reason of a war, how was the deficit to be supplied? The imposition of an income-tax at all is in itself a desperate remedy, but to attempt to increase the rate originally fixed would be an act of determined suicide.

The essential point, however, as Sir Charles remarks, is to ascertain the exact amount of the deficiency to be hereafter made good, and on this Mr. Wilson affords scarcely any information. The right honourable gentleman contents himself with estimating the deficit for the year 1859-60 at upwards of nine millions and a quarter, and for 1860-61 at six millions and a half sterling—at the same time expressing his dislike to prospective budgets. For this he is taken to task by "the Indians' Friend," who describes an English Parliamentary Budget as nothing else than a calculation of the income and expenditure of the next year, and a plan for disposing of the surplus, or supplying the deficiency, as the case may be." It ought to be so, perhaps, but Mr. Gladstone has assuredly not acted on this convenient plan, further than coolly telling the House that next year's deficit will amount to at least twelve millions, for the supply of which he carefully avoids making any suggestion. In the absence of any sufficient data to show the correctness of Mr. Wilson's vague estimate, Sir Charles challenges the sum total, and denies the necessity for any such excess of expenditure over income as £6,500,000.

"We wish to see"—he says—"whether the asserted deficit of £6,500,000 includes any charges which will not recur, like the large payments to be made next year for the Carnatic and Tanjore debts; and whether allowance has been made for the extensive redemption of public debt, which forms part of the new currency measure; or for the great increase in the revenue of this presidency, which is fully sustained this year, with a large addition arising from a more full collection of the salt tax, to which we have been giving—as we said we could—particular attention. One saving we know to have been greatly understated. Mr. Wilson says, 'Allowing for a decrease in the military charge of £1,740,000, for which arrangements have up to this time been made,' the arrangements which have been already made for the decrease of military charges in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay alone amount to more than this; and no notice whatever is taken of the far larger amount which may be saved in the Bengal presidency, or of the further considerable reductions which may be effected in this presidency if the present tranquil course of events is not interrupted."

But whatever be the deficit, there exists on the other hand an immense hoard of unutilised money in the different public treasuries, amounting to £19,600,000, which may be conveniently and advantageously reduced by means of a well-considered paper currency. After all, the most legitimate mode of readjusting the balance-sheet is by a diminution of expenditure. With a large additional taxation, it would be necessary to augment the salaries of the subordinate civil employes, so that nearly as much would be lost in the one way as would be gained in the other. This, however, appears to be a somewhat arbitrary statement on the part of Sir Charles, and quite as inexact as the estimates with which he finds so much fault. He further asserts that an additional taxation would require the retention of "the whole of our overgrown, embarrassing, exhausting Native Army," and

this fact cannot, we fear, be denied or gained. But the main cause of the present deficiency is the immense military establishment which is still maintained in the teeth of the peremptory instructions sent out to the Indian Government by the Secretary of State. If the native army be gradually disbanded, with the exception of a small force to relieve the Europeans of harassing detail duties, the necessity for an increased taxation would in a great measure be removed. Instead of this, the disaffected Bengal army is actually stronger than it was previous to the mutiny, while the faithful armies of Madras and Bombay are being steadily reduced. In the Madras presidency the civil police are taking over charge of jails and treasuries, and performing escort and other civil duties, while the native regiments are being concentrated with the European troops at a few central military stations. If the same course were pursued in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, "a state of security, of general contentment, and of financial prosperity," would be eventually and surely attained.

"Here, therefore"—continues Sir Charles—"we stand in a position of great advantage at the turning point of two policies. If we determine upon reducing a large portion of our native army and improving the condition of the remainder, the financial difficulty will be overcome; we shall have a feeling of security which we have not enjoyed for many years; and we shall be free to work out those improvements in the different branches of Indian administration upon which the prosperity of the country depends. The result of this policy may be as clearly foreseen as anything in human affairs can be. But it will be far otherwise if we use our strength to impose upon the people of India a new system of taxation which is extremely distasteful to them; which is not justified by any necessity; and which is totally unsuited to the present state of society in the country."

The natives of India are wedded to precedent, however oppressive, and suspicious of every innovation, however beneficent. Accustomed from time immemorial to a despotic form of government, "it has always been observed, that while they are extremely patient under established grievances, they are always disposed to meet new impositions by active or passive resistance. They would take the restoration of the Transit and Town Duties as a matter of course; but the introduction into India of direct taxation is calculated to arouse all their latent feelings of opposition." Mr. Wilson's reference to the Institutes of Menu is next quietly ridiculed—Sir Charles alleging that they "stand in about the same relation to modern India as the Anglo-Saxon Institutes do to modern England."

With regard to the exemption from the new system of taxation claimed by Madras and Bombay, it is urged, not without a semblance of reason, that it is unfair to punish the people of Madras and Malabar for the offences of the people of Oude and Rohilcund, with whom, moreover, they have no sympathies, and no affinity of race or tongue.

"In this presidency," Sir Charles goes on to observe, "we are in the midst of a series of well-considered reforms which, carried to completion, will change the face of the South of India. The people are in excellent temper; the Government has their full confidence; and a very few years will suffice for the accomplishment of the object. A new survey and settlement are in progress, whereby the land tax will be moderated, equalised, and fixed. The vast number of small landed estates, hitherto free from land tax, spread over the face of the presidency under the name of Inams, are being converted into freeholds, subject to the payment of a quit rent commutable, at the option of the holder, for a single payment at twenty years' purchase. Freeholds are likewise being created in favour of the holders of build-

ing land, and of lands in the hill ranges suited for the cultivation of coffee and other products of European enterprise. The formation of the new police is going on in most of the districts of the presidency under circumstances of difficulty from which the introduction of the same institution into Ireland and England was not exempt. We hope, with the sanction of the home authorities, shortly to commence the amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts into a single High Court, and to strengthen and improve the subordinate courts. Above all, we have just completed the first general revision that has ever been made of our Native Revenue Establishments. This strikes at the root of the greatest evil with which the South of India has been afflicted—the redundant number, and the ill-paid irresponsible character of the native revenue officers."

All these hopes for the future, however, will be nipped in the bud, if the new tax-ordinances are introduced. The European officials are already tasked beyond their strength, so that a large native machinery would have to be employed in the collection of these odious imposts. It would be a perilous measure to attempt at the same time a reduction of the army and an augmentation of taxation; nor is it called for. If the army be cut down as low as the real exigencies of the State will permit, there need be no occasion for new taxes.

Sir Charles next proceeds to show that Madras already contributes more than its just share to the burdens and defences of the empire; being called upon to bear charges which do not strictly belong to that presidency, nearly equal to an annual sum of one million and a half. Deriving no revenue from Hyderabad, it is charged with all the civil and military expenses of the ceded districts, besides being required to garrison the Burmese provinces.

Sir Patrick Grant, as is his wont, records his "cordial and unqualified concurrence" with "the most conclusive Minute of our President;" but Mr. Maltby goes further, and adds some weighty arguments against the proposed income-tax. Such a mode of taxation, he says, can only succeed "when the governors and the governed have the same national feelings and interests, and where education and a representative system give a high moral tone and political enlightenment." Such is clearly not the case in India, where tradition has taught the people "to seek relief from over taxation by concealing their means; and from oppression, when it becomes unbearable, by revolt." Hitherto they have submitted to our rule because it was mild and equitable, but will they continue to do so under the goading of novel and hateful taxes? Nowhere is an inquiry into a man's income favourably received, and in India it is likely to excite peculiar repugnance and alarm. A feeling of estrangement would certainly ensue, and in many places overt and active opposition may be expected, which will only be overcome by the exhibition of military force—a very dangerous instrument for the collection of taxes. In the Madras Presidency the consequences, Mr. Maltby considers, would be more disastrous than elsewhere.

"We have," he says, "none of the great Bengal Zemindars to whom the measures of our administration have given princely incomes of a description which can be easily ascertained. Our provinces have also comparatively few native merchants and bankers of moderately large means. The wealth of the country is less than in Bengal, and is spread with more evenness over the community, so that great numbers would have to be taxed to produce a revenue of any consequence to the State. This would necessitate the employment of a large body of tax-gatherers at a heavy expense; and as their private interests and feelings would be against the Government, and the people have numerous methods of concealing their incomes, the ultimate gain to the Treasury would be

small. On the other hand, what general demoralization would arise from the corruption of the tax-gatherers, the fraudulent evasions of the people, and the opportunity which would be given for exactions and the indulgence of private enmities by preferring charges of perjury and fraud! The social fabric would thus be disorganized, and the time of the officers of Government would be occupied with these matters to the neglect of their ordinary administrative duties."

For these and similar reasons the honourable member recommends an application to the Supreme Government to suspend the inauguration of their proposed measures, so far as the Madras Presidency is concerned, until reference shall have been made to the Secretary of State. Mr. Morehead, another Member of Council, expresses his assent to the minutes of the President and Mr. Maltby, and affirms that "a sullen feeling of dissatisfaction already exists wherever Mr. Wilson's scheme of taxation has been understood by the people." Such is the general tone and line of argument adopted by the mutinous Government of Madras in commenting on Mr. Wilson's financial statement. As the production of the papers themselves has for the present been declined by the Secretary of State, we have deemed it our duty to acquaint the public with their style and tenor.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 4.

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. KINNAIRD wished to ask the Secretary of State for India whether, as lately stated in the public prints, a Bill had been brought into the Legislative Council of India making the non-fulfilment of a contract to grow indigo on the part of a ryot a criminal offence; whether he had any objection to lay a copy of such Bill upon the table of the House, and further to inform the House if such Bill had been introduced as the result of any authorised inquiry, and, if not, on what other grounds the Legislative Council propose to make the breach of a merely civil contract a criminal offence; and if he would not require that a Commission should be at once appointed to proceed into the interior of Bengal to inquire and ascertain the circumstances which had led to the complaints of the Bengal cultivators?

Mr. VANSITTART said he had also given notice of a question on the same subject, whether the Secretary of State for India could state that the agrarian disturbances were confined to the districts of Baraset, Nuddea, and Moorshedabad, or whether they had extended to the adjoining districts of Lower Bengal; also, whether it was true that the Legislative Council of Calcutta, at the recommendation of Mr. Wilson, had passed a law, after a sitting of a few hours, making the non-fulfilment of an indigo contract a criminal offence; and, whether, in consequence of that proceeding, a feeling of deep exasperation had been excited among the peasantry, which had rendered it necessary for the indigo planters to secure, for their protection, the services of discharged soldiers and sailors lounging about Calcutta? He believed that the conduct of the magistrate of Baraset had been most unjustly assailed to atone for offences of Mr. J. P. Grant, Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, who had made a breach of civil contract a criminal offence, in consequence of which it was necessary to have a large amount of police and military constantly patrolling about to keep order. If such a state of things were allowed to continue the ryots would be ground down to the utmost possible distress. Up to the time of the last mail Lord Canning had not returned from his itinerant tour in the North-West Provinces, but Mr. Wilson had propounded his unworkable, fanciful, and perhaps attractive financial scheme, which had had a somewhat similar effect in the impression it produced to a financial scheme pro-

duced in that House. Of course the power of the minister in the Legislative Council in India was all but despotic, and therefore whatever he proposed was sure to be adopted.]

Colonel SYKES wished to ask the Secretary of State for India when he purposed taking the judgment of the Council of India upon the report of the Committee on the Reorganisation of the Indian Army, and whether he would lay the result upon the table of the House, with the papers promised, and at what time? If the Board of Council in India now possessed the same powers as the Board of Directors formerly possessed he need not have brought this subject forward, because in the latter court any member could bring forward any motion he pleased for the consideration of the court, in the same way as hon. members were accustomed to do; but there was no such power in the Council. The consequence was that the members of the Council might be dummies or not, according to the policy of the Secretary for India. There was, however, one exception only, and that was with regard to the financial grants, which could not be made without the sanction of the Council. Now, the reorganisation of the army was a great financial question, and millions might be wasted or saved, therefore it was a matter for the Council to decide.

Mr. SMOLLETT said it was time they had received some information on the reorganisation of the Indian army. There was but one opinion throughout the country, and that was that a large local force must be maintained. Seventy-four regiments had ceased to exist, and yet there were seventy-four colonels, seventy-four lieutenant-colonels, seventy-four majors, and seven times seventy-four captains still on the pay list of regiments which did not exist. The expenses of the Indian army amounted to something like £20,000,000 sterling per annum. He thought the present state of things was a disgrace to the Indian department, and most detrimental to the public service.

Sir C. WOOD said he would not enter into the question of the state of the Bengal army then, but he must say that they would find very few officers belonging to the disbanded regiments who were not employed in one way or another; and he believed that little or no expense had been incurred in the payment of those officers. Although there were seventy-four regiments disbanded, the officers belonging to those regiments ought not to be deprived of their pay. The complaint of the hon. gentleman was that those officers were paid although the regiments had been disbanded. That was a question not affecting India alone; it was one of imperial importance, and the question of the reorganisation of the Indian army must be determined upon imperial considerations. He was now in a position to state that he hoped next week to be able to lay the required papers on the table of the House. He now came to the question of the indigo planters and the ryots. He quite agreed that the relations between the indigo planters and the ryots were anything but satisfactory. His hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird) seemed to think that no steps had been taken on the subject; but he could inform him that an Act was passed in the Session of 1859 which he hoped would produce much improvement when it came into operation. The relations between the parties were these. The zemindars were the proprietors of the land, and thus they became the landlords of the ryots for a certain number of years, binding them to grow a certain quantity of indigo, and to deliver it at a certain fixed price. In order to enable them to do this the planters were in the habit of making advances to the ryots, so that the ryots were always indebted to their landlords; and no doubt this state of things was most prejudicial to the ryots and their interests. That was no doubt in accordance with the law, but it was perfectly well known that their power was carried beyond the law, and far beyond those relations which ought to exist between landlord and tenant. The ryots had objected for years past to grow indigo in that way, as growing rice was more profitable, and no doubt that had led to a determination on their part to combine together

not to perform their contracts, and to resist anything done on the part of the indigo planters. And if it were true that soldiers and sailors had been brought from Calcutta to assist the indigo planters, it could not have been on account of any law having been passed. Application had been made to the authorities at Calcutta, but he was not at that moment in a position to furnish information as to what had been done. The only information he had was conveyed in a private letter, dated 23rd March, stating that it was the intention of the Legislative Council to introduce a measure for the purpose of dealing with this subject. But it did not appear that it was the intention of that Bill to subject the infraction of civil contracts to criminal proceedings. The object was to give summary power to magistrates in civil cases. There was some time ago an Act authorising magistrates to proceed criminally in these cases; but it was repealed by an order of the Court of Directors. The new law, whatever it was, was only to be a temporary Act, and then a Commission would be issued to inquire into the whole question affecting the indigo planters and the ryots.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 8.

#### FINANCES OF INDIA.

Colonel SYKES rose to move that a humble address be presented to her Majesty for copies of the minutes in council of the Governor of Madras, dated the 20th day of March, 1860, and of the minutes of the other members of the Madras Council, upon Mr. Wilson's Budget; together with any correspondence of the Secretary of State for India in Council with the Governments of India and Madras upon the imposition of the income-tax; and of dissents (if any) of members of the Council of India.

After some remarks by Mr. VANSITTART and Mr. BUCHANAN,

Sir CHARLES WOOD said, in reply: The question for the House to bear in mind is the position of the Indian finances. It was my duty last year to state their position. They have received the fullest consideration of Indian statesmen, and the Supreme Government in India, after the fullest deliberation, and after having taken the opinions of the best authorities, have come reluctantly to the unanimous conclusion that the course which they have taken, coupled with a large reduction of expenditure, is the only one which offers a fair prospect of equalizing expenditure and income. Having refused last year, and rightly refused, I believed, to give a guarantee for the Indian loan, I do hope the House will leave the responsibility for the arrangement of the Indian finances to the Government in that country, who, after all, must be better able to judge on what footing they ought to be placed. I quite agree with my hon. and gallant friend that large reductions ought to be made in Indian expenditure. I have impressed that on the Indian Government, and I am happy to say that last week we received news from India of reductions to a larger extent than we anticipated. The House may be assured that I do look to a large reduction of expenditure rather than to a large increase of taxation for equalizing expenditure and income; but for the present the Indian Government have come to the conclusion that both are necessary for that object. With regard to the production of the papers, I hope my gallant friend will not press for them at the present moment. They only arrived here last Saturday; other questions besides the mere question of the Budget are involved in them, and it is only right that the Indian Council should have the opportunity of giving them a full consideration. I feel the necessity of producing them before long as strongly as my hon. and gallant friend, and in a week or ten days I may have no objection to laying them on the table, coupled, however, with other papers, without which it would be impossible to come to an adequate conclusion on the subject.

Mr. KINNAIRD presumed that after the statement of the hon. member (Mr. Vansittart) the financial scheme of Mr. Wilson would be brought under discussion on some future occasion. He

would suggest, therefore, that instead of these desultory discussions the Secretary for India should fix a time when, all the papers on the subject being before the House, the whole subject of Indian finance should be gone into. In this way the right hon. gentleman would save both his own time and that of the House.

Sir C. Wood said that it would, of course, be his duty sooner or later to bring the finances of India under the notice of the House. The Indian accounts had been received, and were being prepared for printing. As soon as they were printed they would be laid on the table of the House; but until they were produced it would be impossible to fix any time at which to enter upon the question, nor in the present state of public business was it possible for him to do so if even the papers were now ready.

The motion was then by leave withdrawn.

#### CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

The directors state in their report that since the first half-yearly meeting, held on the 30th of November last, they had completed the shipment of the materials required for the permanent way, of which they had received advices of the safe arrival in Calcutta of about 2,000 tons. Almost the whole of the rolling stock had also been shipped, two locomotive engines only remaining to be forwarded. Attention had been given to supplying other necessary materials. Iron girders were in course of construction, and would shortly be completed for the bridge over Tolly's Canal, and the necessary contracts were being entered into for iron girders for the bridge over the Pallee River, nearly midway between Calcutta and the Mitalah. Those two were the only bridges of any size required on the line. The Board had been enabled to make their shipments at very moderate charges. While the directors had allowed no intermission in carrying out the various measures affecting the interests of the company in England, the officers of the company in India had not intermitted their exertions. The directors continued to share in the hope expressed by Mr. Schiller, the company's agent, as to the completion and opening of the line in about twelve months from this date. The latest letters from the agent extended to the 23rd of March, and were of the same satisfactory nature. The balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December last, duly audited, showed that of the capital of £250,000, the amount realized on shares in England and India up to that date was £131,941, of which £76,977 consisted of payments in full in England. These latter had hitherto rendered a call upon the shareholders unnecessary, and if a similar rate of payment in anticipation of calls continued, the necessity for a further call, which the directors must otherwise shortly make, would be postponed. The amount required to complete the £5 per share in full on each share was £3. 17s. All the shares of the company were now placed out, 47,130 shares being held in England and 2,870 in India.

The report of Mr. J. A. Longridge, the consulting engineer, states that on the 21st of February last the earthwork on about eighteen miles (out of 28½ miles) of line was completed, and that ballast burning was proceeding along all parts of the line. The brickwork of the bridge over Tolly's Canal was in a forward state, and a large quantity of bricks was on the ground at the Pallee river, where the foundations for the bridge were being excavated. Upon the whole, he thought the progress of the work very satisfactory, and such as to give every reason to hope that the line would be open for traffic soon after the end of next cold season.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**DEATH OF GENERAL SIR WILLOUGHBY COTTON.**—It is with regret that we announce the death of General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., and K.C.H., which occurred Friday morning, May 4, at his residence in Lowndes-square. Sir Wil-

loughby, like his kinsman Field Marshal Viscount Combermere, had achieved an honourable career in the army, his services having extended over a period of upwards of sixty years. He was the only son of Admiral Cotton, cousin of Lord Combermere, and a nephew of Sir Willoughby Aston Willoughby, and was born in 1783. When in his sixteenth year he left Rugby School to enter the 3rd guards, as ensign. In 1805 he commenced his active military career, when he accompanied his regiment in the expedition to Hanover. After his return from Germany he was, in 1807, engaged with his regiment in the expedition to Copenhagen, where he was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general to the reserve, under the Duke of Wellington, and was present at the battle of Kioge. In 1809 the gallant officer accompanied the illustrious Duke to Spain, and served as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general to the light division during the whole of the campaign of the retreat to Torres Vedras, and the subsequent advance, the former containing a series of skirmishes, and the battle of the Coa, under General Crawford. In 1811 he returned home on his promotion, but rejoined the army in the Peninsula in 1813, and served until the close of the war. He was present at the Battle of Vittoria, commanded the light companies at the passage of the Adour, and the pickets of the 2nd brigade of guards at the repulse of the sortie from Bayonne, besides other engagements of minor importance. He had received the war medal and three clasps for Busaco, Vittoria, and Nive. For some years he commanded the 14th foot. Like many other distinguished ornaments of the British army, he had seen considerable service in India. The deceased general had passed many years in that country, having commanded a division of Sir Archibald Campbell's army in the Burmese war. He was appointed to the command of the 1st division of the Bengal army destined to take part in the Afghanistan war in 1838-39, under General Sir Henry Fane, and afterwards of General Sir John Keane, in which army were many names illustrious in the military annals of the country, among others, Nott, Dennie, Sale, Willshire, Wheeler, Outram, and Havelock. Sir Willoughby was present at the storming and capture of Ghuznee on the 23rd of July, 1839, at which he commanded the reserve which entered the city after the storming party had established themselves inside. His name was most honourably mentioned in the despatches of Sir John Keane, and in those of the Governor-general, Lord Auckland. In October, 1839, he relinquished the command of the Bengal forces, then in camp near Cabul, to assume the command within the Bengal and Agra Presidencies. He was from 1847 to 1850 Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and was second member of Council in that Presidency. For his meritorious services he had received the Order of the Bath of all the grades, being nominated a Grand Cross of that Order in 1840. He was made a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1830; and had conferred upon him the Order of the Dooranee empire of the 1st class at Cabul, in September, 1839. The Colonelcy of the 98th Foot was given him in 1839, from which he was removed to the 32nd Foot in April, 1854, which becomes vacant by his death. His commission bore date as follows:—Ensign, 31st October, 1798; lieutenant and captain, 25th November, 1799; captain and lieutenant-colonel, 12th June, 1811; colonel, 25th July, 1821; major, 22nd July, 1830; lieutenant-general, 23rd Nov., 1841; and general, 20th June, 1854. The late general married, on the 16th May, 1806, Lady Augusta Maria Coventry, eldest daughter of Geo. William 7th Earl of Coventry, great grandfather of the present peer. It is not generally known that the late Sir Willoughby was the great friend of the late general Sir Henry Havelock. They were together in the first Burmese war, and Havelock was one of his aides-de-camp while he was with the army in Afghanistan. The late General Havelock, then captain in the 13th regiment, modestly dedicated to the late Sir Wil-

loughby his interesting "Narrative of the War in Afghanistan in 1838-39," in token of his "grateful recollection of his numerous acts of kindness since 1825, when Captain Havelock first served in the same army with him."—*Times*.

**DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.**—(*Foreign Office, May 4.*)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Doria, Esq., now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at the Court of Persia, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation to the Argentine Confederation. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Edward B. Eastwick, Esq., to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at the Court of Persia.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

May 4. James Armstrong, Hodgson, Madras; Euxine, Kidd, Ceylon; Avance, Dobson, Bombay; Maid, Jones, Mauritius. — 5. Frances, Higgs, Mauritius; Nunround, Tillman, Bombay; Rajah of Sarawak, Taylor, Hong Kong. — 7. Undaunted, Glegg, Penang; Chryseis, Sager, Shanghai; Leonidas, Andrews, Foo-chow; Foo, Royal Rose, Storm, Ceylon; Bezeleel, Cox, Alcoa Bay; Thomas Brooklebank, Kelly, Calcutta; Queen Margaret, Spence, Singapore; Psyche, M'Dermott, Maulmain; Arabia, Fraser, Ceylon; Anna Maria, Paddle, Madras; Assaye, Caldwell, Bombay; Cosmos, Morton, Alcoa Bay; Chimera, Macdonald, Calcutta. — 8. Yanikale, Pearson, Mauritius; Cincinnati, Sellars, Bombay; Grainger, Mitchell, Alcoa Bay; Margaret, M'Phun, Bombay; Alliance, Hyslop, Bombay. — 9. Waban, Hartridge, Bombay; Richard Robinson, Robinson, Bombay; Conqueror, David, Ceylon; Gaudete, Satchel, Mauritius; Daisy, Gillie, Ceylon; Esbern Snare, Soare, Singapore. — 10. Glendower, Walslaw, Mauritius; Lucy, Bridge, Kooria Mooriss; Bellairs, Swanson, Calcutta; Jas. Livesay, Broad, Mauritius; Buchanan, Guy, Cape of Good Hope. — 11. Gloriosa, Doyle, Calcutta; Bury St. Edmunds, Miller, Mauritius; St. Ia, Noall, Hong Kong; Sir Isaac Newton, —, Point de Galle; Patna, Smith, Shanghai; Dulemain, Waite, Cochín; Lady Octavia, Welsh, Bombay.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Indus.—From SOUTHAMPTON, May 11, to proceed per str. Emeu, from SUEZ, For MALTA.—Mrs. Jubbs and child, Capt. W. C. Chamberlain. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Dyer, Mr. Pickford, For BOMBAY.—Mr. C. M. Erskine, Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Graham, Mr. Angus, Capt. L. Kaye, Mr. J. J. Tinning, Mrs. Ferrera, Mr. C. Robinson. For CEYLON.—Sir E. and Lady Creasy and secretary, Miss Cottam and governess and eight children, Miss Murray. Per str. Valetta.—From MARSEILLES, May 20, to proceed per str. Emeu, from SUEZ, For BOMBAY.—Mr. D. Davidson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. Christian.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

GILMORE, the wife of M. S., late of the Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, May 3. KEMPT, the wife of Capt. Bombay Fusiliers, of a son, at Lower Clapton, May 2. URQUHART, the wife of John, M.D., Coroner of Madras, of a son, at 14, Finsbury-place, April 27.

##### MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR, Lieut. col. Alexander, C.B., Bengal Engineers, to Lydia G., daughter of the Rev. John R. Munn, Vicar of the parish, at Ashburnham, Sussex, May 1.

##### DEATHS.

PATERSON, Capt. Frederick T. (Retired), late 48th Bengal N.I., at Olney-terrace, Camberwell, May 2. Vos, James G., M.D., surgeon Bengal Army, at Southampton, on his return from India, aged 51, April 28. WILSON, Horace Hayman, Esq., Boden Professor of Sanscrit, Oxford, at his residence, 14, Upper Wimpole-street, aged 75, May 8.

#### East-India House,

May 10, 1860.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. C. Halkett; Col. H. P. Burn; Capt. F. G. Thellusson, 29th N.I.; Capt. A. R. E. Hutchinson, 13th N.I.; Capt. W. J. Hicks, 22nd N.I.; Capt. A. H. D. Tulloh, 39th N.I.; Capt. A. Cadell, Eng.; Lieut. J. H. Blunt, 49th N.I. Bombay Estab.—Col. E. Green, C.B.; Major E. Campbell, 3rd Eur.; Capt. R. E. F. Cotgrave, Eng.; Lieut. C. H. Strutt, Art.; Capt. F. Swanson.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. A. Napper, 55th N.I., 4 mo.; Lieut. col. J. S. Browne, 46th N.I., 5 mo.; Maj. W. E. Warrand, Eng., 6 mo.; Major H. Finch, 31st N.I., 5 mo.; Capt. F. W. Drummond, 5th Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. Sheppard, 5th Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. E. Farquharson, 3rd Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. Goschen, 3rd Eur., 6 mo.; Lieut. M. A. D. Orchard, 3rd Eur., 6 mo.

**Madras Estab.**—Capt. R. V. Handyside, 9th N.I., 2 mo.; Lieut. T. H. B. Brooke, 12th N.I., 4 mo.; Lieut. T. F. J. Russell, 43rd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. D. Forster, Art., 4 mo.  
**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. E. L. Robertson, 2nd Eur., 6 mo.; Capt. W. N. Dyett, 8rd Eur., 6 mo.

**PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.**  
**MILITARY.**

**Bengal Estab.**—Capt. C. W. D'Oyly, 58th N.I.; Capt. A. H. Ternan, 4th Eur.; Lieut. J. Reay, 63rd N.I.; Lieut. E. S. Jackson, 12th N.I.; Lieut. J. R. Pearson, Art.; Capt. J. R. Martin, Art.  
**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. T. E. Hadow, Art.; Ens. E. S. Bell, 6th N.I.; Capt. T. T. Turton, 47th N.I.  
**Bombay Estab.**—Capt. W. L. Briggs, 22nd N.I.; Capt. W. T. H. Shortt, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. J. E. Furneaux, 1st Eur.; Lieut. N. B. Thoyts, 30th N.I.; Asst. surg. T. B. W. P. Johnston; Asst. surg. N. Hopkins.

**PERMITTED TO RETIRE.**  
**MILITARY.**

**Bengal Estab.**—Surg. R. O'Shaughnessy, from May 4, 1860.

**BOOKS.**

**Memoirs of Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B.** By J. C. Marshman. Longman and Co.

The distinguished part borne by General Havelock in suppressing the late rebellion in India, and the prominent position he so long held in the eyes of his fellow-countrymen, were such as fully to justify the publication of these memoirs. Many readers, however, will regret that Mr. Marshman should have preferred to paint the hero in full-dress uniform, to sketching the man in the midst of his domestic circle. The notices of his private life and character are far too meagre, and in reality add nothing to what was previously known of him. On the other hand, so far as his military career is concerned, he is placed on a pedestal out of all proportion to the figure he actually made. Indeed, the impression produced on the reader by Mr. Marshman's biography is not unlike that which results from the perusal of an historical romance. We are startled by the discovery that the great victories with which we are most familiar, and for which we hold certain names in high esteem and honour, were chiefly due to an officer in a very subordinate position, whose existence even, until a very recent period, was unknown beyond his own immediate sphere. There is no doubt that Sir Henry Havelock was conspicuous throughout life for the intelligent and conscientious discharge of every duty intrusted to him, but we certainly were not prepared to learn that wherever fortune was favourable to the British arms, it was because his counsels were followed, or that all our disasters and short-comings were attributable to the neglect of his advice and warnings. But such is the inevitable conclusion at which we must arrive if we take his biographer's statements and commentaries without reservation. General Havelock's criticisms on particular military manœuvres are given as though they were infallible, as though his opinion on any disputed point were to be held equivalent to a final judgment from which there could be no appeal. This is a great blemish, because it imparts a dogmatic tone to the entire narrative, and tends to present the subject of the memoir in a hard and unsympathetic manner, that diminishes our interest in the man, without in any way increasing our admiration of his talents as a warrior. The chief merit, therefore, of this work arises from its being a faithful and convenient record of Indian warfare, from the first campaign in Burmah down to the evacuation of the Residency at Lucknow. The style, it may be added, is simple and unaffected, and the general "getting up" of the volume altogether unexceptionable.

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12 Dessert Spoons.....	1 4 0	1 13 0	1 15 0	1 17 0
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2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 6
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
2 Salt Do. (gilt bowlie)	0 3 4	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
1 Mustard Do. do.....	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 4 0	0 4 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs.....	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 4 0	0 4 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 13 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 3 0	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 17 0
1 Sugar Sifter.....	0 3 0	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 6
Total.....	9 19 9	13 10 3	14 19 6	16 4 0

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

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Madras .....	" 21	Bombay .....	" 27
Agra .....	" 21	Ceylon .....	" 14
China (Hong-Kong) .....	March 30.		

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

It is amusing to observe that the majority of the Indian papers received by the Bombay Mail of the 27th of April have taken up Sir Charles Trevelyan's minute as altogether unanswerable. Their nine days' wonder of Mr. Wilson's financial statement has given place to an equally intelligent admiration of the insubordinate Governor of Madras. The question of the propriety of publishing objections couched in such disrespectful language, and almost amounting to an incitement to revolt, never enters into their appreciation of his conduct. They are simply delighted at the demolition of their late idol, just as a child would rejoice over a compound fracture sustained by its blue-eyed doll. The Supreme Government has received a check and an affront, and that is looked upon as a triumph, and a legitimate subject for congratulation. The *Bombay Gazette*, however, affords an honourable exception to this strange infatuation, and severely rebukes "the reckless conduct of the official conspirators of Madras." Mr. Wilson himself observed, in the Legislative Council, that, "The Government of India have taken such steps as are due to the public interest and their own position, in order to obviate the serious and grave mischief which it is possible may be caused by this act of what I cannot but call wanton indiscretion." After attempting, with moderate success, to refute Sir Charles's objections, the Finance Minister proceeded to correct certain misrepresentations as to the provisions of the income-tax which have found their way into print:—

"For the purposes of the Bill"—we quote from the *Bombay Gazette*—"the country is to be divided into tax circles, identical with the present revenue districts.

In the presidency towns there will be one Board of Commissioners for general assessments and appeals, and a special commission for secret assessments. In the Mofussil the collector, with the help of commissioners unconnected with the Government, will determine ordinary cases, and there will be, as in the presidency, a special commissioner for private cases. The production of books, papers, or accounts of any kind will in no case be compulsory, but an appellant may, if he choose, produce evidence of this sort in aid of his claim for reduction. Great latitude will be left to native communities to assess themselves in the aggregate by means of punchayets, or in any other way they may prefer; but every individual will have liberty to demand that he should not be subject to an aggregate assessment. Any one will be empowered to compound by one payment for three or five years, beyond which term Mr. Wilson is persuaded the income-tax will not be necessary. Zemindars are to be assessed on the principle that their income is equal to half the Government rent; those who can prove that their yearly profits are less than this will be granted a proportionate reduction. Finally, appeals will be heard with closed doors, and all parties will be sworn to secrecy under heavy penalties."

The Bill was read a second time on the 14th April, and will no doubt be passed without further alterations. The real difficulties to be encountered will not be felt until it is carried into execution. Already a riot has taken place at Peshawur, through the absurd rumours on the nature of the tax which were circulated among the natives. It was reported that it would fall upon every man, woman, and child, that even the dead would not be exempt from its action—two rupees eightannas being demanded from every corpse—and that the operation of the Bill would be retrospective. Inflamed by these ridiculous reports, a disorderly mob surrounded the house of the commissioner, and was only dispersed by a charge of a troop of native cavalry.

Brigadier Chamberlain has again entered the hills at the head of a considerable force, to chastise the insolence of the Wuzerees. Disturbances are also stated to have occurred in the Khasia Hills, on the North East frontier, and the Jyntiapore thannah is said to have been destroyed by a party of hill-men. Nor are the accounts from the Nizam's territory more favourable. The Nizam himself is spoken of as sunk in debauchery, and averse to public business. He is fortunate indeed in his minister, but even he is powerless to restrain the Arabs and Rohillas from the perpetration of all sorts of atrocities.

Lord Canning was shortly expected at Calcutta, having hurried down from Simla on the first intimation of Sir Charles Trevelyan's escapade. Lord Clyde remains at that favourite sanitarium, but is expected home in the early part of July. The command of the Indian army has devolved on Sir Hugh Rose from Friday last, and that of the Bombay army on Sir William Mansfield.

Sir James Outram, we regret to state, has been compelled to repair to Ceylon, in the hope of restoring his shattered health; and during his absence Sir B. Frere will act as President of Council. The Bombay papers record the departure of Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee for Europe, with several friends and followers. As the Parsee Baronet proposes to spend £70,000 in

the course of his travels, he may reasonably expect a cordial reception both in London and Paris.

Brigadier Coghlan has been appointed to preside over a commission for investigating the present complications in the affairs of Muscat and Zanzibar.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, Friday, April 20.

Government Securities.—Fours, 15 to 15½ dis.; Fives, 2½ to 2½ dis.; Five-and-a-Half, 4½ to 5 pm. Exchange on London for first-class credits at six months' sight, 2s. 1d.; Calcutta on Bombay, 98. Freights—To London, dead weight, £4 to £4. 2s. 6d.; jute, £4. 10s. to £4. 12s. 6d.; seeds, £4. 2s. 6d to £4. 6s.

MADRAS, Wednesday, April 25.

Government Securities.—Fours, 16½ dis.; Fives, 1½ dis.; Five-and-a-Half, 5 pm. Exchange, 2s. 1½d. Freight, £2. 5s. Interest on Loans, 6 per cent.; money easy.

HONG KONG, March 29.

Two regiments of infantry, one battery of artillery, and one company of Royal Engineers proceed on the 31st inst. to Chusan.

Mr. Bruce is to receive a final answer from the Emperor on the 10th of April.

The 1st, 3rd, 31st, 44th, 67th, and 99th Regiments, and the 1st battalion of the Military Train are here. Sir Hope Grant takes a trip to Chusan and Shanghai in a few days.

The only fear expressed here is that there may be no fighting.

General Sir C. Van Straubenzee goes to England next mail.

No horses have arrived yet from India.

The whole army will be ready to move about the 15th of April.

The 7th Bengal Native Infantry are going to Calcutta on the 31st (March) in the *Prince Arthur*, having been relieved by the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H. M.'s FORCES.—Capt. J. T. Phillips, H. M.'s 62nd Regt., of cholera, at Dehra Ghat, April 6; Lieut. John B. Rutledge, H. M.'s 34th Regt., of cholera, at Fyzabad, April 10.

BENGAL.—Capt. Colin C. Robertson, 11th Bengal N.I., at Seonee, April 3; Lieut. Thomas H. Hunter (Bengal Invalid Estab.), at Mussoorie, April 7; Maj. F. A. Carleton (Bengal Retired List), at Saharanpore, aged 50, April 11; Major Macpherson, Political Agent at Court of Gwalior, April 16.

MADRAS.—Capt. B. Broughton, Madras Army, at 5, Playfair-terrace, St. Andrews, May 9; Lieut. Louis H. Tuiley, 5th Madras N.I., at Jaulnah, April 7; Capt. James Lawder, 28th M.N.I., at Mough House, County Leitrim, Ireland.

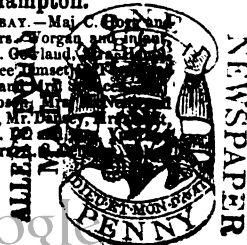
BOMBAY.—Lieut. Col. James H. G. Crawford, Bombay Engineers, at Bombay, April 23; Maj. George Sparrow, late 15th Bombay N.I., at Surat, April 9.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

From BOMBAY.—Messrs. Mellier, Ker, Cann, Perkins, McIlwraith, and Denham, Col. Collings, Lieut. Montmorency, Capt. Cumberland, Col. Austin, Maj. Clowes, Mr. and Mrs. Tytler and infant, Capt. Todd, Lieut. Fairlie. From ALEXANDRIA.—Maj. gen. and Mrs. Cotton and nephew, Mr. Walker, Mr. J. Walker, Miss Walker, Mr. Drameht Bey, Mr. West, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. Bailie, Lord M. Kerr, Mr. Peel, Mr. Davis. From MALTA.—Mr. Duncan, Capt., Mrs., and Miss Dumaresq, Hon. Louis Hope and lady.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Delta, May 26.—From BOMBAY.—Maj. C. Gordon, son, Mr. G. Grant, Mr. F. Jones, Mrs. Gordon and infant, Mrs. Parker and three children, Mr. G. Gordon, Mr. Gordon and child, Dr. Forbes, Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Homersjee Prestonjee Johnker, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Kendall, Mr. Williams, Rev. J. D. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, two children, Mr. Knipe, Mr. Aldridge, Mr. Drameht Bey, Mrs. White and two children, Dr. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, two infants, Capt. A. E. Aldham, Messrs. Gordon and Budding.





## BENGAL.

## ANOTHER FRONTIER REVOLT.

We extinguished rebellion in the very heart of the empire only to commence a series of petty frontier wars. The Rana of Nugger Parkur only last week sentenced to transportation for fourteen years, the Waghers lately extinguished, the Kabool Khail Wuzerees just quieted, the Kookees whose destructive raid into the plains has not yet been avenged, have successively demanded the attention of small armies within a period of eight months. A force is now collected at Dera Ismael Khan to chastise a second tribe of Wuzerees, who recently attacked one of our cavalry outposts. And now we have intelligence of a rising, which may become serious in the North East. The Khasias of Jyntiapore have revolted.

A force consisting of some three or four companies of the Sylhet Light Infantry has been sent out from Chirra against them, under Lieutenants Buist and Waterland, and it is reported that another force left Sylhet, commanded by Lieutenant Ross, to check the progress of the hill people on the plains of Sylhet. They have burnt down the Jyntiapore thannah, and have driven away the Darogahs and destroyed the records in the other two thannahs on the plains. The force in the hills has had several skirmishes with them. But the Khasias will not stand fire. Their arms are bows and arrows, swords and spears, long knives and billhooks. In the fastnesses of their native hills they are troublesome. The hills furnish no supplies for the troops, and convoys must always be escorted by a guard of soldiers.

Jyntiapore was annexed to the British dominion by proclamation in 1835. The Rajah had ordered the kidnapping of four British subjects for the purpose of human sacrifice. His possessions in the plains were accordingly confiscated, and he relinquished his hill territory of his own accord, retiring to Dacca on a pension of 500 rupees a month. The district consists of a strip of ground running from the river Soorma on the plains of Sylhet to the valley of Assam in the north, separating the higher ranges of Khasia Proper from Cachar. It contains about 200 villages, and nearly 4,000 square miles in area. Under the native princes this province was divided into twelve districts, under as many separate heads called "Doloi." The immediate cause of the present revolt is said to be an attempt on the part of the Chirra authorities to tax their lands, and to introduce certain innovations into their customs, and the traditional method of ruling in their villages. They have never been happy under British rule. They assign many reasons for their discontent. They complain of injustice in appropriating the jewels, ornaments, and valuable personal property of their Rajah, when their country was annexed. They complain that the claims of the former landowners were not recognised. They were dispossessed in a body, and the lands were settled with the ryots then in possession, under a sort of Ryotwari system. That dispossessed body of men, thus reduced to beggary, along with their pensioned Rajah and his family, have been living among the people, and keeping their minds in a state of constant irritation. Few individuals of the generation which saw the country in the palmy days of the native Rajah remain. But another generation has risen, and the traditional and national sense of the wrongs which they complain of has been intensified.

It has burst out into a national revolt. It must be speedily put down. Many lives have already been lost, and many more will. With wild tribes of this description force must be used. A dash, a few sharp military strokes, and a simple offer of peace on mild terms, would be the best policy. Complaints may then be investigated, and justice, if neces-

sary, done. Otherwise an insignificant affair may be converted into a long series of raids on the part of the innumerable tribes residing on our eastern frontier.—*Friend of India.*

## THE TALOOKDAREE MAGISTRATES.

The experiment of creating a native magistracy in Oude is evidently to have a fair trial. The rules recently prepared and published by Mr. Wingfield are studiously designed to preserve at once the dignity and the responsibility of the talookdar. The deputy-commissioner is forbidden even to criticise, much less to censure, his acts. Any hostile comment must be sent to the chief commissioner, who reserves the power of modifying or withholding the opinion. The talookdar is invariably to be addressed with honour, and treated rather as a pupil to be trained than a subordinate to be snubbed.

The powers of the new magistracy as now defined are very extensive. The talookdar will hold an open *cutchery* every day, as, indeed, he has done from time immemorial. The hall must be free to everyone, a provision the chief commissioner ought rigidly to enforce. It will be the most effective check not only on the talookdar, but on the class who are really to be dreaded—the underlings who will strive to pervert his power to their profit. Serious charges will be either dismissed or sent at once to the European official. The procedure will be that of a non-regulation province, the talookdar or some near relative writing down a short abstract of the depositions like an English magistrate. The Indian system of written depositions taken at a distance from the judge and liable to be made up by the *amlah* is strictly prohibited. Charges such as burglary and theft the talookdar will try, but the proceedings will be sent up to the deputy-commissioner, who will pass sentence himself, thus acting in fact as a Criminal Court of Appeal. In cases of assault and affray, trespass, fraud, abduction, forgery, and false complaint, the talookdar will punish, but he is specially instructed to prefer fine to imprisonment. It is an object in Oude to avoid the increase of the convict population, and fines and stripes are substituted for other secondary punishments to a degree not without danger to the cause of justice.

All cases of a less heinous character will be decided by the talookdar himself without appeal. His power in these cases is limited to imprisonment for six months and a fine of Rs. 200, but he can inflict an additional six months in lieu of a fine. That power wielded by the owner of the land is quite sufficient to make him absolute master on his estates, to place him in a position of irresistible authority. It is also on the other hand quite sufficient to enable him to maintain order, and to put down that never-ending series of petty but unpunished crimes which is the opprobrium of our administration.

It seems to be a very general conviction in Oude that the talookdars will at once begin to abuse their powers, but the fear rests, we believe, on very slender foundation. An Asiatic judge, unless he takes bribes, has as little motive for committing injustice in ordinary cases as a European. He may be biased in favour of a priestly defendant. He would certainly do injustice against a European if he obtained a chance. But in the mass of cases among the tenantry he has little reason for partiality, and very great reason to seek that reputation for iron justice which in India, as elsewhere, will cover a multitude of sins. The danger with a native potentate is not of injustice, but of indolence. When the king sits in the gate, the oppressor is always risking his head. It is when he has buried himself in his harem that oppression, secure of impunity, becomes unendurable. Mr. Wingfield has taken precautions to compel the talookdar to do his own work, but it is on this point that the most jealous vigilance will be required. The deputy-commissioner should attend the native *darbar* as often and as unexpectedly as possible. At first the Rajah's dependants will be cautious, but as the scheme becomes established, a gang of courtiers will grow up round the central figure,

the procedure will become loose, and abuses become as rank as in our own Courts.

It is in matters of civil right that the *tehsildar* has most temptation to abuse his authority, and in civil cases his authority, though wide, is strictly limited. His power is that of a collector, but every case can be appealed to the deputy-commissioner. The main duty, however, will be to hear complaints against his own *tehsildars*, and it is in this point that most will depend on the character of the talookdar. There is little chance of appeal, except to himself, and as the collection of the rent is involved in the authority of the *tehsildar*, the landowner has every temptation to support his agents against all the world. He would do so, however, as simple *zemindar*; and the only effect of the rules is to legalise, and, therefore, moderate a power the exercise of which it is impossible to prevent. The practical restraint will be not the record, but the certainty that a *tehsildar* who is incessantly quarrelling with the tenantry is an expensive luxury.

The rules as published strike us as singularly honest. There is no *arrière pensée*, no disposition to give the talookdar a barren honour hemmed round with restrictions till it is rather a vexation than a privilege. The talookdar is really a magistrate, and his conduct in that new capacity will settle the most important of all Indian disputes. If he shows, as many natives have shown, a determination to do justice, to allow of no oppression save what he may immediately command, and to regard the ryots as the springs of his own wealth, he will obtain and deserve a new position in the policy of the empire. A ruling aristocracy fairly linked into the British system would be a political support worth the sacrifice of anything, save justice. If, on the contrary, he rules, as most natives do rule, solely for himself, leaves all power to his *entourage*, and shuts his eyes to all oppression not immediately dangerous to his own ease, the experiment must be abandoned, and Government rest content to rely only on the bayonet, and dispense what justice they can to a suspicious people through an alien magistracy.—*Friend of India.*

## THE MADRAS PROTEST AGAINST TAXATION.

The secret of the "official documents" has oozed out. Sir Charles Trevelyan and his council have taken their stand against Mr. Wilson. Their minutes have been published in the *Madras Times*, and there are the usual inquiry, alarm and threatened suspension of underlings, through whom, it is supposed, they were communicated to the editor. The impression, however, is current in Madras that the Governor is not sorry at their publication, if he was not privy to the fact. Whatever may be the issue, Mr. Wilson and Sir Charles Trevelyan are committed to policies so opposite and to opinions so contrary, that the position of one of them is seriously affected. The latter is prepared, we believe, to stake his position on the result. It is evident that the author of the minute cannot remain Governor of Madras if Madras is to be taxed according to Mr. Wilson's plans. When the Financial Statement of 18th February reached Sir Charles Trevelyan he was on his tour through the presidency. Alarmed at the extent and the character of measures against which he had protested previously, he at once hurried back to consult with his colleagues, and the result of the consultation is in the minute surreptitiously published. Apart from the ill-disguised feeling with which the opinions of Mr. Wilson are met in several passages, the objections of the Madras Council require examination. They are fraught with political importance. They are briefly these.

Mr. Wilson's financial statement may be masterly, but it is quite unsuited for India. Formed after the English model, and embracing the latest improvements of finance, it would have been an admirable measure to bring before the House of Commons. In England, from the system of representation, the decision arrived at would have been with the general consent of the people affected. The details would have been criticised

by an enlightened public, and the conclusions adopted only after full discussion. To introduce measures into India which are the latest growth of English constitutionalism, to apply them without check, and in the absence of data, is most dangerous. The very fact that the measure has been made popular with the ruling class, by modifying the tariff in their favour, should lead us to distrust our first impressions. It is to the tens of millions of natives that we must look, not to the white aristocracy. Yet there is the debt, and the whole of our finances calls imperatively for permanent reformation. The debt has been increased by the mutinies forty millions sterling, and now stands at nearly ninety-eight millions, involving an annual payment in interest of four and a half millions. Let us accept it. It is not heavy when we look at it in the light of our increased revenue. It is only in the proportion of two and a half to the revenue, while the English debt is in the proportion of eleven to one. Develop the resources of India, and improve the administration, and it will cease to be felt. The opium revenue is not so precarious as is asserted. It has gone on steadily increasing, and there is no prospect of the cultivation of the poppy being extended in China. Even if there were, it is better to run the risk of a falling off in that item than to face the danger of imposing three such taxes as those on tobacco, trades, and incomes. How, then, is the deficit to be met? Mr. Wilson estimates it at six and a half millions in 1860-61. But where are the details of this estimate? It is well to condemn prospective budgets as Mr. Wilson does; but if we are to have English taxes, let us have the English safeguard of a minute estimate. There is no "frankness" in withholding it. The Madras Government is more interested than the public can possibly be. It is responsible for the wealth of thirty millions. The deficit will, no doubt, be much less. The revenue is increasing, the public debt will be partly redeemed by the new currency, the military reductions will be greater than Mr. Wilson seems to suppose. Still, whatever the amount may be, there is no reason for haste. There will be at the end of this month cash balances to the extent of £19,600,000. The paper currency will utilize these.

But if the national balance sheet must be re-adjusted, it should be done by reduction of expenditure not by additional taxation. By the former, we dispense not only with actual outlay, but with part of the machinery necessary for carrying on the administration. We thus turn unproductive tax-consumers into tax-payers, and add to the labour market the swarms of underpaid native officials who in Madras prey on the vitals of the people. No financial result can be obtained by reducing civil salaries. We must look to military expenditure. The Madras army has been already largely reduced. The new police is taking the place of the sepoy army. Something has been done in Bombay. But it is in Northern India that there is the greatest field for reduction. Numerous levies and Sikh regiments, the old army and the military police, still flourish; "establish an efficient civil police and limit the native troops to the number indispensably required as auxiliaries to the European force absolutely necessary." The new system of taxation is distasteful to the natives. To force it upon them would require a strong army, which would eat up the increased revenue, besides imperilling the existence of the empire. Why should Madras be forced into rebellion to bear the burdens of Bengal? It was never so prosperous, nor its revenues so thriving as at present. The land tax is being fixed, enams are being converted into freeholds, the products of European enterprise cover the hills, the new police is being organised, the Supreme and Sudder Courts are about to be amalgamated, the native revenue establishments are being revised. To let loose the agency necessary for collecting taxes on so contented a population would be to undo it all. The European officials are already too burdened to work the requisite machinery. And Mr. Wilson proposes to introduce his "three tremendous taxes" blindly, and

to apply them to the varied peoples of India on no reliable data. There is no such folly in the case of reduction. "By the end of next year or soon after," income and expenditure, according to Sir Charles Trevelyan's plan, will be equalised to the full extent. Madras alone will yield more from the reduction of expenditure than the most sanguine estimates of the results of the three taxes. At present the surplus of the presidency proper is a quarter of a million sterling, and the average annual surplus since 1846-7 has been 70½ lakhs of rupees.

Unanimity in the Madras Council is very rare, but for once its members agree. Sir Patrick Grant and Mr. Morehead follow their chief. Mr. Maltby modifies the strength of his remarks somewhat, though agreeing substantially with his colleagues. The political danger is great; Madras is very poor; it will be impossible to collect the new taxes; the licence tax is abstractly just, but would yield little if it supersedes the present moturpha revenue; if the Income-tax must be carried out, its collection should be confined to one district of India as an experiment; in any case wait, suspend the proposed measures, refer to the Home authorities.

We need not recur, as we have so often done, to the desire of Madras for complete independence, which underlies the whole of the protest. Federalism may be the best thing for the empire, but as yet it is a unity. Nor need we do more than allude to the selfishness of the plea for exemption—that Madras has not mutinied, exposed by Mr. Wilson in his speech; to the delusive belief that Madras has paid an annual supply of seventy and a half lakhs for the past fifteen years; to the unfair imputation on Mr. Wilson and the insult to the European community—that the reduction of the twenty per cent. duties in the tariff was effected as a bribe for popularity on the one hand and support on the other. Europeans can afford to bear the insult. They have consciences, they do not love fraud as a rule; on them will the new taxes fall most heavily; it is they who are prepared to welcome taxation, which alone will save the empire. They are sick of anarchy, and are glad to be governed. Apart from all this the objections reduce themselves to two. The new taxes will excite revolt, which it will require a large army to suppress; the deficit will be quenched without taxation by reduction of expenditure.

As to the former, the Council wrote their protest in ignorance of the details of the taxes which they oppose. None condemned the tobacco excise more strongly than ourselves, when it appeared that a tax of 8 annas a seer was to be levied on the leaf. The fact that the impost will not, on the article as it is usually adulterated, exceed half an anna a seer, and will practically but little affect the consumer, removes from it all objection. The licence tax is admitted by Mr. Maltby to be abstractly just, to be old, to be suited to the traditions and habits of the people of India. In Madras it will be simply an extension of the existing moturpha. It is excessively light, and will add largely to the exchequer by the great sweep of its incidence. The petty trader and artisan are not too poor to pay one rupee a year for the security which they enjoy under our rule. The real difficulty is confined to the income-tax. In the first place that is but a temporary expedient created to meet a deficit which in a few years it will extinguish. The tax will cease in five years. Not only so, but provision is made for adapting it to meet the wishes and customs of the natives. The rich may compound by paying a lump sum, the poor are mulcted to the extent of but 2 per cent., a punchayut may levy the amount due by any district according to the usage or expressed desire of the tax-payers. That the collecting agency will be large, and the means at first intricate we believe, but a year's experience will make the machinery of the taxation work more easily than that for the collection of the land revenue. If Madras is so much poorer than Bengal, Madras will have the less to pay.

As to reduction, the Madras Council seems to

be under the impression that if once the new taxes become law, all attempts at revision of expenditure will cease. Mr. Wilson has emphatically pledged himself to extensive reforms in the military charges. His plans for a strong European force, a small native army, an effective police, are more thorough than Sir Charles Trevelyan's. While the taxes are levied in such a way as to reduce discontent, where it exists, to a minimum, reduction and increase of revenue will go hand in hand in extinguishing the deficit, and will render its recurrence impossible. The effect of reduction will not be appreciable all at once. Nor can it be on the large scale imagined by Madras. What is to be done in the meanwhile? Is the empire to exist on the cash balances? By Sir Charles Trevelyan's vague plan the finances might be righted twenty years hence; by Mr. Wilson's an income-tax will become unnecessary in three.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**REWARDS TO NATIVES.**—The Governor-general has ordered a khillut to be presented to the Rajah of Dalbhoom, in Singhbloom, for his good conduct during the disturbances, and a village to be given to Sao Mankee for his loyalty, in the same district.

**STATE OF BENGAL.**—The *Bengal Hurkaru* says, that as a sign of the extent to which the disorganisation of society has proceeded in the Moorshedabad district (the chief seat of the indigo disturbances), the Postmaster-general of Bengal has issued a notice to the effect that as bearers are not to be procured at present at Berhampore, dakh cannot be laid through that station from the Calcutta or any other post-offices until further notice.

**A REFRACTORY RAJAH.**—The Government has at last decided to take stringent measures against Rajah Ram Sing to bring him to his right senses. The above-mentioned Rajah, our readers will remember, is a semi-independent chieftain of the Cossyah Hills. This man some time ago levied a sort of cess on all itinerant merchants, as well as on all goods passing through his territories. The British Government desired him to do away with this tax, but he appears to have refused to do so. Troops have already been despatched to that part of the country to enforce the orders of the Government.

**A COMMERCIAL FAILURE.**—We have to announce the failure of the respectable Armenian firm of Messrs. Owen Brothers. The cause of this is believed to have been over-speculation in country produce and losses in Rangoon and Batavia. Their liabilities are said to be four lakhs of rupees, but they are expected to declare a good dividend, perhaps twelve annas in the rupee.

**BAEOD DUKINARUNJEE MOOKERJEE**, who received a jagher in Lucknow from Government, is the author of a pamphlet in praise of her Majesty the Queen of England and the whole Government of India. He applied to the Supreme Government to send copies of his work to England to her Majesty and the members of the Government. The President in Council declined doing so, as the Government, except in very special cases, did not send presentation copies of literary works to her Majesty.

**EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.**—It is now settled that all European masters in the educational department must acquire a knowledge of the vernacular of the district in which they are employed, failing which their services will be dispensed with. The next thing to be done is to raise their salaries; for no competent European possessing any acquaintance with the native classics would continue on the miserable pittance doled out in the department.

**RETRENCHMENT.**—Mr. Wilson's proposition to reduce public expenditure as much as practicable is now being carried into effect in every department of the public service. By a recent revision of the establishment attached to the Irrawaddy flotilla, a saving of Rs. 16,000 has been effected by Government.

**A NATIVE CIRCULAR.**—We take the following translation of the circular sent to the ryots in the Moorshedabad district from the *Phoenix*:—"To the inhabitants and Mondols of Chamra Chouck Barari village. We are writing you that we, the inhabitants of some 20 or 25 villages, have consulted together not to sow indigo any more; if any amla of any indigo factory force you to do so, then you will drive them away; if they oppress you, give us notice by message or *dunka* (drum); if hearing these words any one do not agree, then if it be a Hindoo he will eat beef, if a Mussulman he will eat pork. To defray the expenses of lawsuits each ploughman will pay one rupee, coolie eight annas, and women eight annas. If any one do not consent to this counsel, then their fathers are asses. When you will hear the *dunka* on the side of Pathorkoonda and Banka then you will assist them. Know this well."

**THE NAWAB NAZIM OF MOORSHEDABAD** having a desire to visit Europe lately applied to Government for permission to do the same, as also for an additional allowance of 25,000 rupees a month for his expenses whilst travelling. The permission to travel was granted by the Governor-general, who was of opinion that every possible encouragement should be given to Indian noblemen to visit England; but instead of the additional monthly allowance required by his Highness, a grant of 80,000 rupees was proposed from the Nazimat Fund.

**NATURALIST FOR CHINA.**—The Asiatic Society petitioned Government that a naturalist should be sent with the China expedition, and Mr. Blyth, of the Asiatic Society's Museum, was proposed as a suitable man. But Lord Canning has negatived it. This is much to be regretted; the expense would have been a mere trifle, while the interests of science in a *terra incognita* would have been materially advanced. Lord Dalhousie took a very different view in the Burmese expedition.

**COMPENSATION.**—The Secretary of State has repudiated the recommendation of the Governor-general to distribute the whole crore of rupees, sanctioned for compensation to sufferers by the mutiny. The State Secretary only admits the amount of adjusted claims, and no more. There will, therefore, be no rateable sum to be paid should the claims be less than the crore, and the unhappy sufferers must be content with receiving one third of their losses as admitted by the Commissioners.

**MR. EDEN** has been called upon by the Lieutenant-governor to submit an explanation of his conduct with regard to the charge brought against him of exciting and abetting the insurrection of the ryots in Bengal, and that that gentleman has submitted a most able one. We trust that for the clearing of the characters of both Messrs. Eden and Grant it may be published if deemed satisfactory, and if not, that nothing may prevent Mr. Grant from punishing Mr. Eden as he deserves.

**H.M.'s 42ND HIGHLANDERS.**—The following address was delivered by Brigadier General Sir R. Walpole, K.C.B., in front of the troops assembled at Bareilly on 7th April, 1860. "I have been directed by the Commander-in-Chief in India to present to you, Quartermaster J. Simpson, Corporal A. Thompson, Privates J. Davis and Duncan Miller, all of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, the Victoria Cross, which her Majesty has been pleased to confer on you to commemorate acts of distinguished bravery performed before the enemy during the recent campaign in India. This decoration is the most honourable that a soldier can wear, having been instituted by the Queen, and being conferred equally on all ranks of the army, for acts that deserve to be remembered by the present generation, and handed down to your successors. In the present instances, Quartermaster Simpson and Corporal Thompson earned this honour by rescuing wounded comrades from the hands of an implacable enemy—a noble act of distinguished courage. Privates James Davis and Duncan Miller were selected from a small band of the 42nd regt., who against immense odds, by their discipline and

valiant behaviour added fresh laurels to those already worn by that fine corps, and maintained the honour of their country and of the service to which they belong. It is particularly gratifying to me to be the person selected to present the decorations, as all these acts of valour were performed while the corps formed part of a force serving under my immediate orders, and I was a witness to the very distinguished conduct of these soldiers, and of the regiment generally. To the young soldiers present, many of whom have joined the 42nd regt. since the termination of the campaign, I wish to give the following advice:—Imitate the conduct of these brave men, assist in maintaining the discipline of your corps, follow in the footsteps of the distinguished soldiers who have preceded you, and thus sowing the same good seed, you may expect and hope to reap the same reward."

**THE BATTLE OF BENIAGRAM.**—On the night of the 19th of March, Mr. Patrick Lyon was sitting in his factory of Beniagram, entertaining his brother, Mr. T. Lyon, and Mr. Wood, deputy commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunna. After spending the evening pleasantly together, they went to bed, but were aroused about 1 a.m. by a servant coming in to tell them that drums were heard beating in the villages to the south of the factory, some three or four miles distant. They sat up for some time listening to them, and wondering what they signified, for they had then no reason to fear any attack upon the factory, as there were then no rumours abroad about the intentions of the ryots. On the next day, Messrs. T. Lyon and Wood, apprehending no danger to the factory, left Mr. P. Lyon there. About 8 o'clock of that evening one of the servants came in to say that men were assembling in the adjacent villages, and soon after Mr. Lyon heard drums beating all around, accompanied by the terrific yelling of an immense multitude of people. Mr. Lyon, fearing a night attack, posted all his burkundazes in and around the bungalow, and frequently went out to reconnoitre during the night fully armed. The horrid sounds continued till between 12 and 1 a.m., when they died away, and all was quiet. About half-past seven on the morning of the 21st it was reported that the people were assembling in large numbers on every side of the factory, at about three-quarters of a mile distant. Large reinforcements were seen through the telescope of the anxious planter to be continually arriving. About eight a.m. the different bodies, numbering in all upwards of five thousand men, began to converge towards the mat bungalow occupied by the solitary European with his six or seven burkundazes. Those from the south (and this was the most numerous body) came to within about a furlong of the factory, and there halted. Those from the west began advancing rapidly and more boldly. Mr. Lyon, fearing that he might be attacked on all sides at once, thought it necessary when this body arrived within about sixty or seventy yards of the factory to give them a couple of shots, which had the effect of turning them back from that direction. The greater part of this body seemed then to disperse. The smaller portion took a circuitous route to join the body coming from the south, which now began to advance with loud shouts and yells. Just at this moment the smoke of a steamer appeared in sight, which some of the factory people soon hailed. She turned round and steamed up abreast of the factory. Mr. Lyon then went out to the bank of the river, about 100 yards distant from the bungalow, to ask for assistance. On seeing this the rioters began to advance along the bank of the river, so that Mr. Lyon, afraid of being cut off from his men who were guarding the bungalow, was forced to raise his rifle to his shoulder, with the intention of intimidating them, at the same time walking towards the bungalow. Thinking that he fled, the rioters made a rush upon him. Mr. Lyon then stopped, faced them, and fired his rifle twice amongst them. One of his servants immediately took the rifle from his hand and gave him another double-barrelled gun, which he also discharged. This seemed to stagger them a little,

but they still continued to come on. Mr. Lyon then fired several shots with his revolver, and at this moment the jemadar and burkundazes of the factory rushed in and commenced cutting right and left with their swords and battle axes. The assailing party then retired a short distance, and immediately afterwards four officers of the *Pioneer* steamer landed to Mr. Lyon's assistance. On seeing this the great body retreated about a quarter of a mile, and a boat's crew was left in the factory, the captain of the steamer promising to return and anchor off the ghat at night. On the steamer's leaving, the rioters began to re-assemble, and a number of men armed with spears and shields were seen going about among them, and endeavouring to excite them to another attack, but seemingly with not much success, as they collected in groups, some sitting down, seemingly consulting together. Little more than an hour had thus passed, when the *Chunar* steamer hove in sight, and Mr. Lyon went on board to ask for assistance. The *Chunar* turned round and anchored above the mob, whereupon they began to withdraw, and shortly after dispersed. Mr. Lyon received a supply of eleven muskets and bayonets with ammunition from the *Chunar*. The rioters were armed chiefly with sticks, but a considerable number had spears and shields. They attacked the dufferkhanah of the factory, and broke open several boxes, and carried off their contents, consisting of cloth, money, papers, &c.—*Hurkaru*.

**CAN THIS BE TRUE?**—Our readers will doubtless remember the graphic accounts which frequently appeared in our columns some months ago, from the pen of "Our Behar Correspondent," describing the ravages of the epidemic which swept over the districts from Gya to Benares. They will also, perhaps, recollect how earnestly the same writer exhorted the Government to send supplies of quinine for the use of the sufferers, as they would thereby, at a trifling cost, be enabled to save the lives of thousands. We ourselves, fully satisfied of the truth of the accounts, strongly urged on the Government the adoption of some immediate measures of relief. It would have been, perhaps, utopian, to expect that such representations or arguments should obtain from celestial heights a timely and seasonable remedy; such results we have ceased to expect, and are not astonished, therefore, to find that, with the exception of one isolated attempt to relieve the mass of suffering humanity in a single district, no further efforts of benevolence were made. The agitation, however, was not entirely without effect. After thousands and tens of thousands had been swept from the face of the earth by a disease which a few grains of quinine would have effectually stayed, the usual heavy machinery of the Indian Government commenced its slow and stately movement. When the disease was at its height, the business of the courts nearly stopped, the railway works brought to a standstill, and the bosom of the Ganges studded with floating corpses; then, a high local officer first dipped his pen into the ink, and deigned to make an official representation. When the plague had nearly run its course the medical department took up the cue, and the superintending surgeon called for reports from his subordinates. By the time that the appointed number of victims had passed into the land of shadows, the fact of a general desolation having occurred was officially laid before the Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor had the opportunity of performing the office of a national coroner on a large scale, and sitting on some 100,000 dead bodies! The official reports submitted entirely corroborate the statements of "Our Behar Correspondent," not only as regards the extent of the epidemic, but the certainty also with which it yielded to the most simple treatment. In the jail at Patna, under the able treatment of Dr. Sutherland, there were not more than seven or eight deaths in the year, though no less than 527 patients were attacked with the disease. In Shahabad not a single case that came into the hands of Dr. Hutchinson was fatal, while hundreds were dying in the town and suburbs!—*Englishman*.

**CALPEE.**—The 8th company of Sappers and Miners, under command of Lieutenant Colaghan, are now employed destroying the fort of Calpee; on the 3rd April the whole of the left front was blown up, the demolition being most complete and satisfactory. On or about the 10th about 900 feet of masonry, being the front face and bastions, were to be destroyed by the explosion of mines; and by the 15th the fort would be levelled to the ground.

**DEATH OF MAJOR MACPHERSON.**—The Calcutta papers announce the death, on the 16th April, at the residence of his brother, Dr. Macpherson, of Major Macpherson, political agent at the court of H.H. the Maharajah of Gwalior. "As a political officer, (says a Bengal contemporary) the deceased possessed great abilities, and was one of the foremost among those who rendered important services to Government during the most critical period of the mutiny. Prior to the appointment of the deceased officer at the court of Scindia, he had rendered important services in the Kote districts, where he exercised an influence by force of character similar to that of the late General Nicholson among the tribes of the Punjab frontier. Now that Sir Robert Hamilton and Colonel Durand have retired from the Indian service, it will be difficult to find a successor to Major Macpherson. The old race of politicals is dying out. With the policy of annexation in the ascendant, to which we have reason to know, from our personal knowledge of the late political agent at Gwalior, Major Macpherson was opposed, the diplomatic department of the empire no longer commands the services of the flower of the Indian army. The loss of Major Macpherson will be deeply felt in Central India.

**DERA ISMAEL KHAN, April 6.**—Preparations for the expedition against the Wuzerees are approaching completion. It will leave Tak about the 15th. General Chamberlain is here, and leaves for Tak on the 10th. The force will consist of Guides, 1st Punjab Infantry, wing of the 3rd Punjab, 25th (Goorkhas), wing of 4th Punjab Infantry, wing of the 1st Sikhs and 4th Sikhs, the Peshawur Mountain Train and some Artillery, from Kohat or Bunnoo, and Dera Ismael Khan; also 100 sabres 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and 100 sabres Mooltanee Cavalry. Tak is a place on the right bank of the Indus, thirty or forty miles from the river and a hundred and fifty miles S.S.W. of Peshawur. This is to be the starting point of the expedition.

**LIEUT.-COL. TODD.**—The following district order has been issued by Brigadier McCausland, commanding Gwalior district, on the abolishing of the appointment of assistant adjutant general to Gwalior division, viz.:—"Morar, 6th April, 1860.—With reference to the G. O. C. in C. of the 23rd March, 1860, abolishing the appointment of assistant adjutant-general of the Gwalior division, Captain Scott, of H.M.'s 71st H.L.I., officiating major of brigade at Morar, is directed to receive charge of the records and books of the office from Lieut.-col. Todd, and to perform the duties of district staff until further orders. Although but a short period under his command, Brigadier McCausland cannot allow Lieut.-col. Todd, of H.M.'s 14th Dragoons, to leave without expressing the gratification he has received from the able manner in which that officer has carried on the duties of his office, which has been so fully acknowledged by Brigadier-general Sir R. Napier, late in command of the Gwalior division."

**THE RYOT DISTURBANCES.**—We learn, says the *Englishman*, that in the course of the investigation of cases against ryots, at Kishnaghur, for refusing to fulfil contracts, an agent or Mookhtear was discovered instigating the people to resist and to deny their engagements. The man was seized, brought before the magistrate, tried, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 200 rupees, with an additional six months in case of non payment. We hope some exertion will be made to trace out the antecedents of this agent, for it is supposed that he has been employed by others, and men of more importance, to fan the flames in the indigo districts. We also hear that a few ryots have been fined ten rupees

each, and threatened with imprisonment for refusing to fulfil their contracts.

**PESHAWUR, April 5.**—One of those canards which so often spring up in bazaars to do a deal of mischief has just led to a serious disturbance in this station. It was all about Mr. Wilson's finance scheme, which the natives are imagining to be nothing less than based upon this mode of taxation—the head of a family to pay 35 rupees for himself, 30 rupees for his wife, 5 rupees for each of his children alive, and 2-8 rupees for every one he may have buried! With this extraordinary notion urging them on, a mob of nearly 4,000 of the populace of Peshawur emerged from the city yesterday morning and proceeded to the residence of Captain James, our commissioner, and assailed it with sticks and stones, breaking the windows and otherwise damaging the place. Intelligence was immediately conveyed to the Brigadier, who sent up the 17th Irregular Cavalry, under Captain Hickey. The Cavalry was soon on the ground and charged the crowd, without, however, using their swords. The mob was quickly dispersed, leaving four of their number dead on the ground, where they had been trampled under the horses' feet. The city gates were immediately closed, and bodies of police placed at each entrance to call to account the people who might be on their return; and other energetic measures were adopted to preserve the peace, which have had the effect of restoring tranquillity in the place. Still fears are entertained of other demonstrations of the kind, and the authorities are sleeping with one eye open.

**THE COMMISSARIAT.**—The annual report of Commissariat expenditure for the year 1858-59 has been submitted to the Supreme Government. The total outlay exceeds three crores of rupees.

**H.M.'s 73RD REGIMENT.**—A valuable gold watch and chain, &c., have been presented to Mr. James White, Madras apothecary, by the non-commissioned officers and men of H.M.'s 73rd regiment, on his leaving that corps on voluntary service for China. Engraved on the watch is the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. James White by the non-commissioned officers and men of H.M.'s 73rd regiment, as a mark of respect and esteem for his unremitting attention and kindness to the sick while apothecary to the regiment, from the 26th of April, 1858, to 23rd February, 1860."

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 10. Str. Nubia, Farquhar, Snez.—11. Str. Clerity, Ellison, Clyde; Coringa, Ward, Boston.—14. Fairlie, Corp. Rangoon.—16. Ameln, Slighazee, Singapore; Fairlight, Kenball, Melbourne; Bretagne De La Faucherie, —, De Maurice; Gauntlet, Ingles, London.—17. Lucretia, Sardinia, London.—Alladin, Wood, Sydney; Palmyra, Homan, London; Morning Star, Forman, Mauritius; Thomas Wood, Miller, Judda; Ellenborough, Woodcock, London; Imperial, Sampson, Mauritius; Timel, Morgan, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Nubia, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. A. McKinnon, J. Ferguson, F. Falconer, W. Patterson, A. C. Hutchinson, Cowan, C. L. Prendergast, Thompson, A. Rawlings, R. G. Marshall, G. A. Le lie, T. G. McLeod, S. Pemberton, H. Kemble, H. L. Young, Ritchie, Ganonell, Murdoch, R. Smith, W. Seward, Hebel, Granville, E. Wilnot, Byron, Major and Mrs. Thompson, Capt. W. S. and Mrs. Rowe, Lieut. A. Swinton, Capt. A. G. Forsythe, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Lock, Major Hodge, Capt. Eckford, Rev. Mr. Knight, Major D. Richardson. From MARSEILLES.—Lieut. W. O'Brien, Mrs. R. H. Smith, Lieut. C. Jackson, Capt. Dylm, Messrs. T. Percival, Sandeman, L. Roggis, Mitchell. From GALLE.—Messrs. Sagrandi, Steindait, Duncan. Per Fairlie.—Mrs. McClyngue, Master J. Young. Per Gauntlet.—Mrs. Taylor and two children, Mr. W. F. Perry, cadet. Per Shand.—Messrs. Eilbeck, Deignton, Steel, H. G. Grant, Lieut. Minto, Ens. Stewart. Per Timel.—Miss Morgan. Per Lucretia.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Gouling, Messrs. C. Roddy, G. Ralph, R. G. Monce, G. G. Chittledu, W. D. Bristow. Per Morning Star.—Mrs. Forman, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and child. Per Ellenborough.—Miss Butter, Miss E. A. Wall, Captain Walsh, 8th foot, Lieut. Erderby, Lieut. Furden, 90th foot.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 17, 1860.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	5 0 to 5 8	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	16 8 to 17 0	
Ditto, 5 do.	3 13 to 4 4	

3rd Sicca Rupee 4 do.	17 8 to 18 0
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.
New 5 1/2 do.	3 8 to 3 12

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	8 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill- and Notes (do.)	11 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	10 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	9 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	11 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1 1/2
Do. with documents, do.	2 1 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	2 0 1/2
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Ditto.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Ditto.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70
4 ditto Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 70
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 70
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 84
5 1/2 ditto ditto	" 100 " 92
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal	4000 each	1850 pm.
Agra Bank	600	155 to 160
North-Western Bank	400	" Winding up.
Delhi Bank	600	450 to 460
India General Steam	1000	1525 to 1530
Ganges Company	500	600 to 625
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000	1625 to 1650
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000	500 to 510
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70	"
Bonded Warehouse Association	445	400 to 405
Calcutta Docking Company	700	575 to 900
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10	" par.
Assam Company	200	340 to 350
East-India Railway Company	220	Rs. 3 dis.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000	" no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	60	Rs. 10 dis.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	0 to 10 4
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	21 14 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 3
China Gold Bars	persicca wt., Rs.	16 0 to 16 2
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	14 8 to 15 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs.	100	108 0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs.	222 0 to 222 8
Mexican do.	"	222 8 to 223 0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 15s. to £4.  
To Liverpool, £3. 10s. to £4.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE DECCAN.**—We (*Daily Times*) have news from Jaulnah to the 8th April. The weather was becoming very oppressive, and already a scarcity of water was being experienced. The detachment, consisting of three companies of the 18th Royal Irish, under Major Sargent, had left the previous day to join regimental head quarters at Secunderabad, and it was feared that they would not by any means have a pleasant march—certainly not a cool one. The families of the 3rd Madras Europeans from Kamptee were expected in a day or two, and we are rejoiced to learn that the cholera had quite disappeared from their camp. Head quarters of the regiment was marching down via Hoossungabad and Asseerghur, and is not expected to reach Jaulnah until about the end of the month. The officers of the regiment will find it most difficult to obtain cover, most of the houses having been secured and prepared for the occupation of the men and families.

**JACKATALLA, alias WELLINGTON.**—Extract from the proceedings of the Madras Government, M.D., dated 3rd April, 1860, No. 1,305. Par. 13.—The proposition in par. 6 of H.E. the Governor's minute, 23rd February, 1860, i.e., to call the station of the European barracks, on the Nilgiri Hills, "Wellington" was first recommended in 1852, by the then Commander-in-Chief, Sir Richard Armstrong; and, although it was for the time overruled, several reasons exist for making the change of name suitable. There is no other place in India called "Wellington," and a new destination proposed to be given to this interesting military establishment could not be connected with a more appropriate name. Jackatalla is, as stated by the quartermaster-general in his letter dated the 15th May, 1852, the name of an obscure burgher village at the north-west extremity of the station, and a mile or two without its bounds. The Government now resolve that the station be



called "Wellington" in all official documents, and that intimation be given to the Post-office department that all letters, &c., directed to Wellington, without the addition of New Zealand or the name of any other country, be sent to this place.

**THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**—We learn from Dowleishwaram that Mr. Duffin, the assistant in charge of the telegraph office at that station (the young man who was compelled in self-defence to shoot down a toddy-drawer), has been acquitted by the magistrate, after five days' patient inquiry, of all culpability in that unfortunate affair; in legal phraseology he has only committed "justifiable homicide." The result is just what we anticipated; but we trust that the superintendent of electric telegraphs will adopt measures for placing his youthful assistants, now abounding all over the country, under some surveillance. Reports are current that some of the young officers of the department in charge of up-country offices are not quite so steady as they might be, and it behoves those whose duty it is to attend to these matters to cause a radical change in the system that now prevails, by which mere youths find themselves in positions in which the junior members of the civil or military services have never been placed, being almost from the earliest period of their service completely their own masters. They come out from England at the early age of sixteen or thereabouts, and after a short sojourn at the Presidency, where it is to be feared they sometimes indulge in expenses which their pay does not warrant, they are sent to an up country office, and find themselves free from all supervision, and so long as no one complains to their distant superior, they may play at just what game they please.—*Daily Times and Spectator.*

**QUIT RENT.**—Government on the 3rd April ruled that proprietors desirous of redeeming the quit rent on their land in the collectorate of Madras, will be allowed to do so at the rate of quit rent then actually payable upon it.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 12. Thracian, Deward, London; Goddess, Crowell, Boston.—13. Amelia, Barton, Vizagapatnam.—14. Melanie, Glazebrook, Cocanada.—15. Elizabeth Ann, Parsons, Hong Kong; Nell Gwynne, Clark, Gopalpore; steamer Coromandel, Hurloch, Calcutta.—18. Steamer Victoria, Wood, Calcutta; St. Marc, Seigneury, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

P and O S. N. Company's steamship Simla, from Calcutta.—Mr. Morris, Mr. DeFacien, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ripley, Madame De Levry, daughter and niece, Mr. Dillies, Mr. Mumploo, Mr. and Mrs. Owen, Capt. Boddam, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Durrischmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow and infant, Mr. Boynton, Mr. Grace, and Dr. Farquhar. Per Thracian.—Mr. Wincomb, Mr. R. Fetton, Mrs. Fetton, and Mr. Robinson. Per Goddess.—Mr. and Mrs. Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain. Per Amelia.—Mr. Monk. Per H. M. steamer Coromandel.—Lieut. J. N. Toppin, H. M. 5th Fusiliers.

### DEPARTURES.

April 12. Ascendant, Spencer, Pondicherry and London; Louis Napoleon, Valency, Bimlipatam; Hesper, Perkins, Amherst; H. M. T. steamer Pottinger, Wright, Rangoon; Marguard Family, Batta, Calcutta; H. M. T. ship Tubal Cain, Wells, Masulipatam; Mallard, Ban, Calcutta; Icen, Lowe, Cocanada.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**PARSEE FEMALE EDUCATION.**—Lord Elphinstone, in a speech made at the exhibition of the Girls' Schools of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, endeavoured to impress upon the Parsees the benefits that would accrue by the opening and fostering an English school for Parsee girls. The impression made by that speech evidently has taken root, and we now find that Parsees are willing to admit that it is impossible for a community to become highly civilised of which the female portion remain uneducated, and are taking effectual steps to remove that impediment to their advance. Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the third judge of the Small Cause Court, with a spirit truly noble, not only has given up a portion of his own mansion for the Parsee Female Seminary just opened, but has

likewise devoted two of his daughters, in conjunction with Mrs. Smith, to the noble task of educating the daughters of Parsees, so as to make them true helpmates to their educated sons.

**PUBLIC MONUMENTS IN BOMBAY.**—More than seven years ago Lord Falkland presided at a public meeting in Bombay, at which it was resolved to raise subscriptions to aid the Wellington National Testimonial in England, and to erect a local memorial of the Great Duke, whose career was so identified with the Western Presidency. For the latter object a sum of Rs. 9,647 was raised. That has been allowed to accumulate till it is now Rs. 11,387. The people of Bombay have resolved to devote this, not to an obelisk as originally intended, but to "The Wellington Fountain." Designs have accordingly been called for. Bombay possesses statues of the Marquis Wellesley, Sir J. Malcolm, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir C. Forbes, Sir Jamesjee Jejeebhoy, Lord Cornwallis, and Mr. Norris, a Member of Council; also monuments to Sir James Mackintosh, Sir James Carnac, Jonathan Duncan, Capt. Hardinge, R.N., brother of Lord Hardinge, who captured the French ship *Piedmontese* in 1805, Mr. S. Babington, author of the Bombay Judicial Code, General Carnac, Clive's second at Plassey, and others.

**NATIVE BARRISTERS.**—Mr. Tyebjee Bhoymeah, a Mahomedan merchant of Bombay, intends sending his young son Budroodeen to England, for the purpose of being trained up as a barrister-at-law. One of Mr. Tyebjee's sons, Mr. Cumroodeen, is already a solicitor practising in the Supreme Court, having learned his profession in England; while Mr. Budroodeen, if he perseveres in carrying out his intention, will in a few years, if successful in his object, return as a "gentleman of the long robe."

**DEATHS.**—We regret to announce the death of Henry Scott, Esq., Civil Engineer Sind Railway, who departed this life on the 10th April. Mr. R. H. Thompson, Hoozoor deputy collector and magistrate of Broach, and recently gazetted to a similar place at Surat, died at Gogo on the 13th. The deceased had been suffering from several complicated internal diseases for months past. We have also to report the death of Mr. John Craig, one of the editors of the *Bombay Times and Standard*. Mr. Craig conducted that journal for some time with success, and gained a good reputation as a lively and pleasant writer.

**LAWS FOR THE PARSEES.**—The draft of a code of laws for regulating inheritance, &c., among the Parsees having reached the Legislative Council, and been referred to a committee, the Parsee Law Association have not been inactive in doing here what they think will further the object they have at heart. As it is likely that the opinions on the proposed measure of the chief authorities here will be invited by the Council, a deputation from the Association waited on the Judges of the Supreme Court, at the Judge's Chambers in the Court House, on Monday, April 21, to solicit their lordships' aid and support. A similar deputation waited on Mr. H. L. Anderson, Chief Secretary to Government, at his office in the Secretariat, on Wednesday afternoon.

**FORJETT TESTIMONIAL.**—A large and influential gathering of the friends and admirers of Mr. Charles Forjett, Deputy Commissioner of Police, took place on the evening of the 25th April, in the durbar-room of the Town Hall, for the purpose of presenting that gentleman with an address, expressive of the good will of the community, on his approaching departure to England. Among those present were the Hon. W. E. Frere; Rev. W. K. Fletcher; Drs. Wilson and Fraser; Col. Birdwood; Drs. Leith and Birdwood; Messrs. Dawood Sassoon and Son, Anderson, Hart, Wilkinson, Leeke, Ketterer, Hunter Erskine, Fleming, Angus, Morgan, Macfarlane, Green, Bentley, Cartwright, Cowie, Scott, Walker, Gardner, Gough, Smith, Workman, Broadhurst, Woolterton, and several others.

**THE BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.**—Mr. Forde, the chief engineer of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, has been informed that his services have been dis-

pensed with. According to the rules of the Company, a year's salary, and a free passage are to be given him; this will amount to Rs. 20,000. Mr. J. T. Green, who was expected to come out as chief superintendent of all the bridges from Ahmedabad to Bombay, has been declared by the medical board at home to be incapable of holding any such appointment in India, on account of his health. Captain Trevor, Deputy Superintending Engineer of Railways in Guzerat, goes home on six months' leave of absence, Captain Chamber acting for him.

**EXTRAORDINARY QUADRUPEDAL BIRTH.**—An extraordinary freak of nature was displayed on the 17th April, in the case of a goat giving birth to a kid, the upper portion of which was human, or rather monkeyish, and the lower like its dam. From the waist downwards the form was exactly that of a goat, while the upper extremities,—head, shoulders, and neck,—approached nearly to the human form: the head was covered with hair, but all the other parts down to the waist were bare, and the cuticle presented rather a light brown appearance. At the time it was discovered on the beach a few symptoms of life remained in this nondescript animal; but it expired shortly afterwards.

**FIRE AMONG THE COTTON AT COLABA.**—A fire broke out on the 20th of April at noon among the cotton lying near the harbour wall behind the Grant Buildings at Colaba, by which no less than seven hundred docras, of the value of about Rs. 12,000, the property of one of the chief cotton merchants in Bombay, Nansey Verjee, were utterly destroyed. Had the fire occurred at night it is most probable that the whole of the cotton stored at Colaba would have been consumed. It is somewhat singular that the same cotton merchant, Nansey Verjee, should have sustained a loss by theft, of forty bales of pressed cotton, only the night previous to the occurrence of the fire.—After several minor outbreaks, another very extensive fire occurred on the 26th, on the premises of the Apollo Press Company at Colaba, by which upwards of a thousand bales of cotton, valued at about Rs. 100,000, were destroyed. By great exertion the ravages of the flames were confined within a prescribed space, otherwise in all probability the loss would have been enormous. It seems now to be the confirmed opinion that some villanous conspiracy has been hatched for the purpose of raising the price of cotton, and that the late numerous fires in the cotton locality at Colaba have been the work of incendiaries.

**SIR CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.**—Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett gave an entertainment on Monday, April 21, in his Garden-house, Grant-road, in honour of Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, a large number of European and native gentlemen being invited to bid the Parsee baronet farewell on his departure for England. Among the English guests we noticed the Hon. W. E. Frere, Mr. H. L. Anderson, Chief Secretary to Government, Captain Marriott, Sir Joseph Arnold, Colonel Barr, Mr. J. M. Erskine, Dr. Carter, Mr. Lewis, Advocate-general, Mr. C. J. Forjett, &c. Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee was accompanied by his two brothers, Sorabjee and Rustumjee Jamsetjee. There were also present the brother of H. H. the Imaum of Muscat, the Chief of Zanzibar, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Ottoman Consul, Venayekrow Jugonnathjee, Bomanjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Jehangeer, Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, Munguldass Nathoooboy, Veerjee Nansee, &c. A nautch, danced with unusual animation and grace, some wonderful feats of tumbling by Professor Buswana and his company, and the music of an English band, were the amusements of the evening. The grounds were very brilliantly and tastefully illuminated. It is rumoured that Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy intends spending some seven lakhs of rupees in his visit to England and the Continent. It is said he is to carry with him splendid jewellery and other Indian valuables for presents to her Majesty the Queen, the Emperor of the French, and other high personages. Sir Cursetjee will be accompanied by one or two friends and a large retinue of attendants and servants.



to Simla and the adjacent hills, on m.c., under old rega.

No. 389.—The undermt. junior civil 2nd assts., great trigonometrical survey, are placed on the full allowance appertaining to that grade fr. 1st inst. :—

Civ. 2nd assts. N. Belletty, C. J. Carty, and W. Johnson.

### Finance—Budget—Estimates—and Audit.

*Financial Dept., Fort William, April 7, 1860.*—The following resolution is published for general information :—

1. The vast expenditure which recent events have entailed on British India has been fully explained to the Legislature and to the public. The grave financial deficiency thereby produced has been stated without reserve. The causes which have occasioned, and do still continue to occasion, such an enormous outlay, have been recapitulated. The new taxes which will be raised, in order that the deficit (which may unavoidably exist even after the important reduction of expenditure), may be made up without having recourse to any more loans, in order that the remaining difficulties of the past and the present may be met without trenching on the resources of the future, have been explained in detail. A confident hope is entertained that, with the additional aid which the Government will now receive from its subjects of all creeds and races, the public income will be made equal to the expenditure, and the finances of the Empire restored to a sound condition.

2. But in order that the burdens of the people may be lightened, in order that the duration of certain of the taxes may be shortened, it is absolutely necessary that a strict economy be exercised. To reduce and regulate expenditure, as far as may be compatible with the efficiency of the service and the general weal, is a solemn duty which the Government owes to its subjects who pay the taxes. While on the one hand the Government requires from its people the taxes needed for the defence and administration of the country, it will on the other hand hold itself bound to take every precaution for the effective and judicious application of the moneys so levied.

3. Convinced that a wise liberality does in the end conduce to real economy, the Queen's Government in India has always shown itself disposed to maintain the salaries of its servants on a scale that is calculated to secure absolute efficiency. The present posture of affairs does now render it peculiarly necessary that such efficiency should be displayed on all matters, great and small, which relate to finance, so that everything needed for the good of the administration may be obtained at the most reasonable cost possible. And the government will demand and will positively expect such economical efficiency from all its servants. It is the real interest as well as the clear duty of all officers to do their utmost for the securing of public economy in all matters, even the most minute. The government grants liberal allowances on the understanding that every effort is used for the reduction or extinction of all extravagant or unnecessary charges: and it relies on the zeal and fidelity of its servants in the practising of such economy.

4. Now, the most important step towards securing financial economy will be the establishing of a system whereby a budget of imperial income and expenditure shall be prepared annually, so that the financial estimates for each year may be arranged, considered, and sanctioned by the Supreme Government of India before the year commences. The system prevails in England, and it will now be introduced and rigidly carried out in India. Before the commencement of each official year the Supreme Government will require careful estimates to be framed of the anticipated income and the proposed expenditure of the empire for the coming year. And after considering the various objects to be accomplished in relation to the means and resources for such accomplishment; after comparing the past with the proposed expenditure; after weighing the recommendations of the several Executive Governments and the heads of departments, the Supreme Government will allot and appropriate to each branch of the service, and to the several detailed heads within each branch, specific sums. The several Executive Governments and the departments will be charged with the due application of the sums assigned by the above Act of appropriation. The specific amount assigned will on no account be exceeded. If unforeseen emergency shall necessitate extraordinary expenditure, the Executive Government, or the local authority, will represent the case to the Supreme Government without whose sanction no additional expenditure must take place—unless the urgency of the circumstances is such that application for prior sanction is not possible, in which case the earliest report must be made, with the view of obtaining the subsequent sanction of the financial authorities.

5. The advantages of this budget system are manifold and obvious; but they may be briefly recapitulated here:—

Firstly.—The system ensures a complete review beforehand of the income to be expected, and the expenditure to be incurred in the year. Such reviews, when made after the event, however valuable they may be, cannot amend the past. The money has been spent, and the work done. The experience of those operations and those expenses cannot affect the finance of that year, however well it may serve as a guide for the succeeding year. But when the review takes place before the year commences, then it is one of provision and not of experience—the reviewing authority is the arbiter of schemes which have not yet become accomplished facts: the control is then practically operative, and effectively complete.

Secondly.—The system secures a scrutiny of expenditure which would not otherwise be originated; for when the expenditure of the coming year is to be adjudged item by item, recurrence is sure to be had to the items of the preceding year. Thus each part and detail of the expenditure is periodically revised, the necessity or otherwise of its continuance, or the possibility of its reduction, is constantly reconsidered, while the reasons of its augmentation are jealously sifted.

Thirdly.—The exigencies of the expenditure having been prudently considered, the system causes the ways and means of meeting such expenditure to be brought into immediate comparison. Such a balancing of future outlay and income is sure to produce severe economy. Even the exigency of the service is a relative thing; the necessity of a particular outlay may appear less urgent, when the means of providing for it are difficult; and the works of lesser urgency will have to give way before those of primary necessity.

Fourthly.—The system promotes the formation of imperial accounts. The Executive Government or governments all over the empire, and the various departments of state, must open a debtor and creditor account with the supreme financial authority. Each Executive Government or each state department is credited with the sum allowed by the imperial budget for every service. Against that amount will be debited the sums actually issued and expended on this account. These debit and credit accounts will be prepared and submitted month by month, and quarter by quarter, to the financial department of the Supreme Government. The effect of this method in ensuring care and regularity in the public expenditure must be great indeed.

Fifthly and lastly.—It lays the foundation of a real and true method of imperial audit. A definite standard will be laid down by the budget, a precise authority will be prescribed for everything: a definite limit on every point will have been fixed. Then an imperial audit will try every branch of the public expenditure by that standard; will ascertain whether that authority for every item is produced; will observe whether that limit has been transgressed. And as all expenditure is reconsidered and resettled at brief intervals, so will the order be prompt and concurrent; as the budget is fixed yearly so will the accounts based thereon be prepared immediately on the close of each period; and there will be an independent audit department examining the accounts month by month, quarter by quarter, year by year; to truly try and judiciously declare whether the financial orders of the supreme financial authority are regularly carried out by the responsible executive authority. As the budget will prescribe a really workable rule, recurring just before the period of expenditure, so the audit, coming, not after an interval too late for amendment, but continuously, and at the moment when alteration is possible, will ensure the rule being worked out.

6. Now it is evident that such a system as that above described, firstly, of budget and annual estimate, secondly, of account, thirdly, of audit, can only be matured and established after the lapse of several months. During the coming year 1860-61 the requisite arrangements can all be made in detail, so that by the year 1861-62 the system will be brought into full play. But the Government are so convinced of the efficacy of the system in enforcing immediate economy, that its partial introduction during the year now about to commence has been resolved on. Such introduction will doubtless not be complete; it will be superadded to, and not be allowed to supersede the organization already existing; for existing methods and departments cannot be dispensed with until a competent substitute shall have been provided. Such substitute cannot be duly prepared until the coming year 1860-61 is well advanced. In the meantime the partial and provisional introduction of the system at once will do decided good, so far as it goes—will afford practical experience to guide the Government in making permanent arrangements in future years.

7. It has therefore been resolved that estimates of probable income and proposed expenditure for all portions and departments of the empire during the coming year 1860-61 shall be immediately prepared in a manner as perfect as the circumstances would admit. These will, it is hoped, be prepared during May next, that is the first month of the year. Upon

that the Supreme Government will frame one general budget for the whole empire, and will appropriate specific sums for each service in the manner already described; and such appropriation will operate absolutely as the limit of expenditure during the year. Each presidency, each local Government, each department immediately under the Supreme Government, will transmit an estimate of probable revenue and proposed expenditure to the financial department at Calcutta, in the form heretofore used for the anticipation sketch estimate. Such estimate has been already prepared, or is being prepared, by the accountants of the several local governments for transmission to the financial department at Calcutta. Where the estimate has not already been transmitted, the accountant will submit it to the Local Government, which Government will consider, upon its own responsibility, the various items of income and expenditure, and having made such revision or remark as it shall think necessary, will transmit it to the Supreme Government. Where the estimate has been already transmitted to Calcutta by the accountant, the Local Government will obtain a copy of it from that officer, and will transmit it to the Supreme Government, after consideration and revision as above described. It is hoped that this may be done without difficulty, and with the necessary promptitude. The Imperial budget now ordered will thus not supersede the existing estimates or returns, which will continue for the present to be prepared as heretofore. The local governments within the Bengal Presidency will enter in their estimates all their revenue and all their expenditure, except that for the regular troops. The same rule will apply to the administration of provinces under the direct control of the Supreme Government. For the Public Works Department, the budget system already prevails. The army portion of the general estimate will be prepared at the Military Department of the several presidencies. The Financial Department at Calcutta will estimate for all central and purely imperial or home charges. The several estimates which are to form the materials for the budget ought to reach the Financial Department at Calcutta by June 1 next at the latest.

8. The estimates will be prepared in the forms heretofore in use. The arrangement of headings may differ from that which obtains in England, but by the next year 1861-62, it is hoped that a close approximation to the English system in all its details may be attained.

9. It being essential that the Supreme Government should have ready at hand better means than heretofore of regulating the revenues of the State in all parts of the empire, it has been resolved to constitute at Calcutta, and under the Supreme Government, a central revenue department for all India. This department will concentrate information regarding the revenues in all parts of the empire; will advise the Supreme Government in all fiscal questions; will assist in prescribing general rules; and will keep the Supreme Government informed as to how those rules are acted up to.

10. It is obvious that this board will supply the Supreme Government with the most accurate information available in the final settlement of the budget.

11. The budget for the coming year having been framed with such degree of precision and completeness as existing circumstances and the shortness of time may permit, it will be equally desirable to establish at once an audit department which may periodically pass the accounts based on the budgets, and at the close of the year may examine and declare to the Supreme Government how far the provisions of the budget have been observed by the Executive Government and the departments. This audit board will in no wise interfere with or exercise authority over any Executive Government or department; but it will be an examining and reporting authority.

12. After long experience and recent inquiry of the most competent kind, an audit board of this description has been established in London, responsible to Parliament immediately. To this State and of every Colonial Government in the board the accounts of every department of the State and of every Colonial Government in the British empire are periodically submitted. The military and naval departments examine and pass their own accounts in detail, and an officer of the audit board carries on a daily detailed audit of such accounts; but ultimately, after such detailed audit of the accounts, an abstract of them is sent to the audit board in order that the aggregate may be finally passed by that board, who observe whether the limit of expense appropriated for each part and branch of the service has been observed. In these two departments, then, the audit relates to aggregates rather than to details; and is called technically "the Appropriation of Audit." In many departments, however, the audit board does itself audit not only the aggregates, but also the details pertaining to each aggregate, and this is called the "Detailed Audit." In any department whatever, whether subjected to "Appropriation Audit" or to "Detailed Audit," the board has the power of calling for the authorities, the vouchers, the accounts, of any item. The audit board permits to itself no discre-

tion, and will disallow any sums in excess of the authorised limit. And even if, by reason of the sufficiency of the authority and voucher for an item, the board shall have finally passed it, notwithstanding that the expense shall appear to be unreasonable, the board would still draw attention to the expense, so that Government might, if it thought fit, adopt remedial measures. The audit thus arranged for does not occur at the close of the year only, but also month by month. For those departments which are subject to detailed audit by the board, accounts are received monthly; for those departments of which the aggregates only have to be audited according to the sums appropriated by the budget, and of which abstracts only are received by the board, still the board deputed officials to proceed to the office of such department and countersign the accounts as they are framed in detail day by day.

13. Now it is intended to constitute a similar imperial audit at Calcutta, with the same functions and powers as those generally described above. With the audit department as well as the budget, the system cannot thoroughly be brought into play until the close of the coming official year. But the foundation of the future audit department will be laid during this year, and the arrangements for the succeeding year 1861-62, will be perfected. Each executive governor and each department will transmit its accounts based on the budget of 1860-61 to the audit board at Calcutta; and whether the board be able to audit all details or not, it will see whether the limits of appropriation have been observed, and disallow excess, pending report to, and sanction from, the Supreme Government.

14. In the military department there is a financial commission already sitting. To that commission will be transmitted the accounts of the various departments of the army, after examination at the several presidencies; and the commission will transmit the aggregates (without the details) to the audit board for final sanction in reference to the budget.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, April 18.*—Appointments:—Mr. J. I. Minchin to act as civ. and sess. judge of Masulipatam, during abs. of Mr. J. J. Cotton. This cancels the appt., made under date of 2nd inst., of Mr. D. Wedderburn and Mr. Minchin.

Capt. W. G. Owen, asst. to agent to gov. in Vizagapatam district, is to be considered as having been acting as prin. asst. to the agent during the abs. of Mr. R. Davidson, from 3rd Feb. last.

Leave of absence:—

Mr. R. Burgess, 1st judge of Madras Court of Small Causes, for 6 mos.

Mr. C. M. Tweed, administrator gen., for 12 mos.

Mr. W. Fisher, coll. and mag. of South Canara, delivered over charge of district to Mr. D. Williams on 5th inst.

*Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, April 13.*—Leave of absence:—

Col. T. T. Pears, dist. engr., South Canara, for 1 mo., to Nilgiri Hills.

Mr. J. Biggers, covenanted civil engr., 2nd asst. dist. engr., North Arcot, for 12 mos., to England. Four weeks of the 2 mos. priv. leave granted under date Feb. 25 last to this officer, is to be considered as leave prep. to fulfil.

The leave, Feb. 24 last, to Mr. A. F. Ottman, sub engr., Krishna div., is can. at his own request.

Appointments:—

Capt. C. P. Molony, 25th N.I., to act as 1st asst. dist. engr. of Ganjam dur. abs. of Capt. Philipps on leave.

Mr. J. Brosnahan, 2nd asst. dist. engr. of Tinnevely, and do. du. in South Arcot, to be under the orders of the dist. engr. of Coimbatore for employ. on proposed improvements at Ootacamund.

Mr. R. E. Norfor, 2nd asst. dist. engr. of Salem, to act as 2nd dist. engr. in South Arcot dur. employ. of Mr. B. T. Norfor on other duty.

Capt. J. Flint, 38th N.I., to act as 2nd assist. dist. engr. at Bellary dur. employ. of Capt. R. C. Babington on other duty.

Lieut. C. J. Smith, probat. asst. engr., Nellore, to be 2nd asst. dist. engr. in the same district, but retaining for the present the rank and pay of a probat. asst.

*April 13.*—No. 162.—Capt. F. J. M. Mason, 29th N.I., is permitted to resign his appt. of dep. asst. adj. gen. of div., from 13th inst., in compliance with his request.

No. 163.—Appointments, alterations of rank, and promotions:—

Capt. Ezekiel Gage, 15th N.I. 2nd asst. adj. gen. of the army, to be a dep. asst. adj. gen. of div., from April 13.

Lieut. H. G. Thomson, horse art., to be 2nd asst. adj. gen. of the army, with effect from April 13.

1st L.C.—Capt. A. G. Tod and Lieut. C. Beadon, to take rank from Nov. 12, 1857, in succ. to Smith, retired.

Capt. C. S. B. Bivnr and Lieut. W. S. M'Leod, to take rank from April 2, 1859, in succ. to Raikes, dec. Senior Lieut. R. C. Dent to be capt., v. Sapte res. the service; date of comis. Dec. 1, 1859.

12th N.I.—Senior Ens. J. M'D. Smith to be lieut., v. Powles dec.; date of comis. April 5.

The undermen. officers are per. to proc. to Eur.:—

Col. A. T. Cotton, comt. of engrs. on m.c., under the regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Superint. surg. A. Goodall, on m.c., for 15 mos., under the regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

The dates of rank of the undermen. asst. surgs. are fixed, as indicated against their names:—

Mr. F. T. Bayntun, Oct. 26, 1859.

Mr. G. Williamson, Jan. 20.

Mr. W. Turnbull (not arrived), Jan. 20.

Mr. C. R. G. Parker (not arrived), Jan. 20.

Mr. R. H. Handyside (not arrived), Jan. 20.

Mr. D. Kearney (not arrived), Jan. 20.

Mr. F. O. B. Wither (not arrived), Jan. 25.

Mr. B. T. Suffrein is admitted upon the estab. as an asst. surg. from March 9, 1860, the date of his arr. at Mangalore.

The undermen. gentlemen who arr. at Madras on the dates specified opp. their names, are admitted on estab. as cadets for the inf., in conformity with their app. by the Home Govt., and prom. to the rank of ens.:—

Inf.—Mr. H. A. A. Prior, arr. on April 11.

Mr. F. W. Graham, arr. on April 11.

Mr. W. MacD. Robinson, arr. on April 12.

*April 11th.*—No. 164.—The following gen. order by the Gov. gen. of India, is republished:—

*Camp Juggutpore, March 20.*—The following order, issued by the resident of Hyderabad, dated 2nd inst., in confirmed:—

Lieut. A. C. Havelock, 42nd Madras N.I., is app. offic. adj. 1st N.I., Hyderabad contingent.

*April 13.*—No. 165.—The following G.O. by the Hon. the Pres. in Council of the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council, are republished for the information of the army:—

*Fort William, March 30.*—No. 351.—Capt. C. Pulley, 50th Madras N.I., acting barrack mr., Saugor and Jubbulpore, has leave from Feb. 20 to April 20, to Bombay, prep. to leave on m.c. to Eur., under old regs.

*Fort St. George, April 13.*—No. 166.—The following G.O. by the Govt. of Bombay, is republished at this presdy:—

*Bombay Castle, April 5.*—No. 204.—Lieut. col. J. E. Mawdsley, of the Madras art., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo. on m.c., under new regs.

*Fort St. George, April 17.*—Appointments:—

Mr. F. H. Crozier to be civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Tellicherry.

Mr. E. Story to be civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Nellore.

Mr. W. Elliot to be civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Tinnevely.

Mr. J. Ratliff to be civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Cuddaph.

Mr. R. Davidson to be sub. judge of zillah of Cuddaph.

The above appointments to take effect fr. the date on which Mr. H. Frere shall succeed Mr. G. S. Hooper in the Court of Sadr and Faujdari Adawlat.

Mr. T. J. Knox to be civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Chicacole.

Mr. R. A. Dalyell to be principal asst. to coll. and mag., and agent to the governor Fort St. George in Vizagapatam; to take effect fr. the date of Mr. E. B. Glass's resignation of the service.

Mr. W. E. Cochrane to be coll. of sea customs at Madras.

Mr. E. S. Atkinson to be dep. coll. of sea customs at Madras; and Mr. G. B. Shaw to be appraiser; to take effect fr. Mr. W. E. Underwood's resignation of the service.

Mr. J. W. B. Dykes to be coll. and mag. of Nellore. Mr. G. Vans Agnew to be sub coll. and jt. mag. of the Godavary district.

*Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, April 13.*—Leave of abs.:—

Mr. W. B. Leggatt, 2nd asst. district engr., Coimbatore, for 8 mo. and 23 days, to Eur., on m.c.

*April 14.*—Lieut. col. A. J. M. Boileau, district engr., Godavary district, priv. leave for 1 mo.

*April 17.*—No. 167.—The following G.O. by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India is republished:—

*Camp Juggutpore, March 21.*—The following order, issued by the commr. of the prov. to the Nagpore irreg. force, No. 6, dated 14th ult., is confirmed:—

2nd Regt. of Inf.—Lieut. Playfair, at present acting as adjt. of the regt., and in comm. of the wing at Chanda, to offic. as 2nd in comm.

Capt. Holland, in comm. of right wing and head qrs. of the regt. at Seetabuldee, to receive ch. of adjt.'s office, with effect from the date of his having relieved Maj. Arrow.

These arrangements will cease to have effect from the date of the arr. at Seetabuldee of the left wing of the regt. under Lieut. Playfair, who will then resume his duties as adjt. of the regt.

*March 21.*—The serv. of Maj. A. Strange, 7th

Madras cav., and astronomical asst., great trigonometrical survey, are replaced at disposal of the gov. of Fort St. George for regimental duty, in consequence of his prom. to a regimental majority.

*March 21.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appt.:—

Punjab Irreg. Force.—5th Cav.—Lieut. G. C. Bird, 35th Madras N.I., to do du., in room of Lieut. A. Butler, H.M.'s 87th fus., res.

The servs. of Maj. A. Strange, 7th lt. cav., are replaced at disposal of C. in C.

*Fort St. George, April 7.*—No. 169.—Promotions:—

9th N.I.—Senior Lieut. G. W. Sanders to be capt., and senior Ens. R. Bullock to be lieut., v. Pulley, dec.; date of commissions, April 8.

The alteration of rank of Capt. A. G. Tod, 1st lt. cav., announced in G.O. No. 163, dated 13th inst., cancels his prom. to capt., by brevet, from March 2, 1858.

Returned to duty:—

Lieut. H. C. Stevens, 4th regt. lt. cav.; arrived at Madras April 11.

Conductor R. Fitton, of the ordnance dept.; arrived at Madras April 12.

*April 17.*—No. 172.—The following notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette*, are republished in gen. orders:—

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, April 3.*—No. 943.—Asst. surg. R. Oswald, in med. char. of Nugger div. in Mysore, reported his arr. at Madras from England on 8th ult.

The servs. of Asst. surg. J. Houston, Madras med. estab., offic. for Asst. surg. Oswald, are replaced at the disposal of the gov. of Madras from the date of his being relieved.

*Public Works Dept., General Establishments, Fort William, April 5.*—No. 63.—Lieut. H. W. Wood, Madras eng., offic. exec. eng., Saugor div., is permitted to resign his appt. in Public Works Department, and his services are accordingly replaced at disposal of the gov. of Fort St. George.

Lieut. F. M. Raynsford, 18th Madras N.I., 2nd class asst. eng., is transf. from Jubbulpore to Saugor div., to offic. as exec. eng., v. Lieut. W. H. Wood, res.

Lieut. F. A. Howes, Madras eng., is re-appt. temp. offic. exec. eng., Jubbulpore div., together with the charge of 2nd div., Great Deccan Road.

This cancels notification No. 38 of Feb. 22, permitting Lieut. Howes to resign his appt. in Public Works Dept. of N.W. province.

*Fort St. George, April 17.*—No. 173.—The following order by the Lieut. gov. of North-Western Provinces, is republished in General Orders:—

*Camp Phillibheet, March 19.*—No. 578. A.—The unexpired portion of the leave to Major F. W. Pinkey, commissioner of the Jhansie div., in Orders of Dec. 21 last, is hereby cancelled.

*Pub. Works Dept., Camp Phillibheet, March 20.*—No. 475 A.—Lieut. C. P. Crossman, exec. engr., Jubbulpore, div. of Pub. Works, is granted leave for 2 mos., from 1st inst., to enable him to visit Pres. prep. to furl. to England on m.c.

*General Dept.*—No. 806.—Dated March 24, 1860.

—Orders by the Lieut. gov. Punjab Provs.—Appointment.—Lieut. J. S. Tighe, asst. com. Mooltan, to offic. as dep. com. of Mozuffurgur district.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, April 11.*—Capt. C. G. H. Coote, 52nd N.I., is app. to do duty with the 32nd N.I., until fur. orders.

*April 12.*—With reference to G. O. C. C. dated Jan. 25, 1859, Ens. E. S. Ludlow, 25th N.I., is relieved from doing duty 3rd Madras Eur. regt., and will join and do duty with 43rd Foot, until further orders.

With reference to G. O. C. C. No. 48, May 11, 1859, the undermentioned officers will join and do duty as specified against their names until further orders:—

Ens. R. C. Hutchinson, G. P. Wood, A. S. Tolle-mache, with 1st Madras Fus.

C. J. Dyke, H. A. A. Prior, F. W. Graham, with 2nd Eur. L.I.

The undermentioned officers having been reported qualified to command a company at batt. exercise, are relieved from doing duty with the 2nd Eur. L.I., and appointed to do duty as specified against their names:—

Ens. C. B. Wetherall, with 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to join.

Ens. R. T. Chapman, with 17th N.I., to join.

Ens. F. H. Mathias, with 15th N.I., but to do duty with 13th N.I., until arrival of 15th N.I., at Trichinopoly.

The following removal and posting are ordered:—

Surg. J. Pringle, M.D., from 2nd N.I., to 1st Madras Fus.

Surg. H. Young from late promotion to 6th N.I.

Asst. surg. R. P. Linton, 1st L.C., having obtained permission from the director gen. med. depart. to proceed to the presy., for 8 mos., with the view of attending a course of instruction in dentistry, is directed to assume med. charge of the 34th L.I., as a temporary arrangement.

Asst. surg. H. Crocker, m. d., 84th L.I., will do duty with the 1st L.C. during the absence of Asst. surg. R. P. Linton, on duty at the Presidency.



Surg. C. M. Duff, M.D., is removed from 25th N.I. from the date of his promotion.

Asst. surg. G. Williamson, M.D., recently admitted on the establishment, is appointed to do duty under the surg. 1st batt. art., at St. Thomas's Mount.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their corps and stations:—

Lieut. N. J. C. Stevens, 1st Madras Fus., from date of departure till Sept. 21—Nilgiris, s.c.

Lieut. P. Burgess, 83rd N.I., in continuation till May 31—Secunderabad s.c.

Lieut. J. A. Woods, 1st Madras Fus., from April 9 to July 11—Madras s.c.

Lieut. E. Shaw, 10th N.I., in continuation of privilege leave, till Aug. 19—Madras.

Ens. R. Bullock, 9th N.I., from April 10, or date of departure, for 60 days—Mahabeshwur Hills, privilege leave.

Superint. surg. A. Goodall, Mysore div.—Presidency s.c., prep. to obtaining a final m.c. to Europe.

Surg. D. T. Morton, 37th Gren., from June 15, for 8 mo.—Presidency, prep. to apply. for leave to proc. to Europe.

April 2, 1860.—The following removals are ordered:—

Maj. gen. W. Justice, from 82nd N.I. to 80th N.I.

Maj. gen. R. Budd, from 39th N.I. to 82nd N.I.

With reference to G.O.G. dated 18th inst., No. 163,

Capt. E. Gage, 15th N.I., will continue to act as 2nd asst. adjt. gen. of the army until relieved.

Lieut. J. E. Baillie, 8th N.I., is app. a member of the committee on claims to pension, held in Fort St. George, of which Capt. F. C. Barber, of 29th N.I., is president, v. Capt. C. W. F. Whish, of 43rd N.I., relieved.

April 17.—With reference to G.O.G. Jan. 17, 1860, No. 26, placing the servs. of Lieut. H. J. G. Gordon, engr., at the disposal of the C. in C. for employ. with the sappers and miners, proc. to China, that officer is to be considered as having been ordered to proc. by dawk to the pres. at the public expense.

The undermen. officers have obtained leave of abs. from their corps and stations:—

Bt. col. J. R. Brown, 6th L.C., in contin. of priv. leave till June 30, 1860. Nilgiris.

Bt. capt. P. S. Cunningham, 8rd L.I., in contin. till April 2, 1860, to enable him to join.

Asst. surg. J. G. Gibbs, 15th N.I., for 60 days—priv. leave.

Asst. surg. J. T. Williams, 10th N.I., from March 26, 1860, for 60 days—priv. leave.

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL.

(From the Government Gazette, April 12.)

Bombay Castle, April 10.—Mr. W. W. Robertson is permitted to proc. to England on m.c. for 15 mo.

Lieut. C. P. Barras assumed ch. of his app. as 2nd in com. of Guzerat Bheel corps on March 26.

April 9.—Appointments:—

The Hon. W. E. Frere to be chief judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder foudjaree adawlut.

Mr. W. Hart to be a puisne judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder foudjaree adawlut.

April 11.—Mr. A. Bettington, comr. of police and inspector gen. of prisons, has leave for 6 mo. to Eur.

The Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to vest the following officers with the full powers of a mag. in their respective zillahs, with the exception of the power of review:—

Lieut. F. W. Atkins, act. superint. of police in Khandeish.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, act. superint. of police at Rutnagerry.

Lieut. J. Harpur, act. superint. of police at Tannah.

The Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council is also pleased to vest the following officers with the powers of an asst. mag.:—

Lieut. Grant, act. adjt. 2nd Khandelah Bheel corps.

Lieut. F. P. Bartholomew, act. asst. superint. of police at Ahmedabad.

Mr. M. Melville, act. asst. judge and sess. judge of Konkun, resumed ch. of his duties on 2nd inst.

Under the provisions of Act VI. of 1845 the Rev. W. Maule has been app. H.M.'s justice of the peace for the town and island of Bombay and its dependencies.

April 5.—Mr. C. A. Middleton, of the C.S., has passed the departmental examination, according to the 2nd standard.

April 7.—Mr. J. G. White, act. 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira, has leave on m.c. till Dec. 31, to Neilgherry Hills.

April 11.—Consequent on the vacancy caused in the Customs dept. by the death of Mr. E. Brown, the assistants junior to Mr. Brown are promoted a step each, and Mr. Henry Showell is appointed junior assistant.

Mr. D. B. Hodge is appd. to act as 2nd asst. to Accountant general, in the room of Mr. J. Christie.

April 3.—Mr. E. Pratt having been suspended, by order of the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council, from his

appt. of asst. sec. in the General, Public Works, and Ecclesiastical Departments for one month, from April 1, in consequence of highly insubordinate conduct in connection with the discharge of the duties of his appt. in the secretariate, Mr. J. S. Hemson is appd. to act as asst. sec. in the General, Public Works, and Ecclesiastical Departments, during Mr. Pratt's suspension.

April 7.—Mr. H. Young, chief sec. to Govt. in the General, Public Works, and Ecclesiastical Departments, has furl. to Eur., on m.c., for 15 mos., from the date of the departure of the next overland mail steamer.

Appointments:—

Mr. H. L. Anderson to act as chief sec. to Govt. du. abs., on leave, to Eur., of Mr. H. Young.

Mr. B. H. Ellis is conf. in his app. as sec. to Govt. in the Revenue and Financial Departments.

Mr. A. D. Robertson to act as sec. to Govt., and to have charge of the General, Public Works (including the Railway Branch), and Ecclesiastical Departments, during leave, to Eur., of Mr. H. Young.

April 9.—Maj. Barrow, comg. mar. batt., is app. to act as Pres. of Civil and Military Exam. Committee, dur. abs. of Maj. Schneider, on leave.

Hon. A. Malet has been per. to resign the serv. of H.M.'s Govt., from April 7.

April 11.—Mr. W. Hart having returned from leave, resumed charge of the office of sec. to Govt. on 7th inst., and on the same date delivered over charge of it to Mr. B. H. Ellis.

April 9.—Capt. J. R. Soady, exec. engr., Scinde Canal Depart., has been app. to act as superint. of canals in that province, dur. leave to Eur. of Capt. J. G. Fife.

The leave for 1 mo. granted to Rev. C. Laing, under date Dec. 28, 1859, is to have effect from 17th, instead of Feb. 1st, 1860.

April 11.—Rev. F. J. Spring, garrison chaplain, is granted priv. leave for 8 mos., from April 10.

Rev. W. Goodall, chaplain of Sattara, is granted priv. leave for 2 mos., from April 9.

Rev. J. D. Gibson, chaplain of Byculla and Tanna, is granted leave to Eur., on furl., for 2 years, from date of the departure of the second overland steamer in April, 1860.

Rev. D. H. Cotes, second chaplain, Kurrachee, is app. to act as chap. of Byculla and Tanna.

(From the Government Gazette, April 19.)

April 18.—Lieut. G. C. Grant, actg. adjt., 2nd Kandesh Bheel corps, assu. ch. of his office on 19th ult.

Mr. W. Hart, puisne judge of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foudjaree Adawluts, assu. ch. of his office on 16th inst.

Lieut. Bartholomew, actg. asst. superint. of police at Ahmedabad, assu. ch. of his office on 2nd inst.

Mr. M. R. Westropp to act as remembrancer for legal affairs dur. abs. of Mr. Lowndes.

April 16.—The right hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased, in supercession of the leave for 6 weeks, on m.c., granted to Mr. F. D. Melville, 3rd and actg. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar, under date Feb. 22, to allow that officer priv. leave for 3 mos., commencing from the date of his quitting his station.

April 17.—Mr. N. M. W. Daniel has been app. supern. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sattara.

Lieut. J. Macdonald, rev. surveyor, Scinde, has 1 mo's. prep. leave, m.c., in Bombay; the leave to commence from the date of his handing over ch. of his office.

Mr. T. M. Mason, actg. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, joined his app. on 19th ult.

April 18.—Mr. H. M. Birdwood has been app. supernumerary 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna.

Mr. E. P. Robertson, 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, joined his appt. on 23rd ult.

April 16.—Messrs. A. Jacob and F. Griffith, civil engs., are app. special asst. engs. for employ. under Capt. Kennedy, exec. engr., Sattara collectorate.

Lieut. A. C. Goodfellow is app. a special asst. engr. for employ. under Capt. DeLisle, at pres.

Lieut. H. H. Lee and A. R. Seton are app. probationary asst. engs. in public works dept., and attached, the former to Scinde prov., and the latter to office of exec. engr. Belgaum and Kholapoor.

April 17.—Rev. A. Miller, chaplain of Baroda, is granted privilege leave from his station from April 11 to May 31.

Rev. R. F. Colvin, junior chaplain, Church of Scotland, is app. to act as senior chaplain, Church of Scotland, dur. abs. of Rev. G. Cook, on furl.

April 18.—Rev. J. Churchill, of Bombay ecclesiastical estab., an ext. of leave for 6 mo., on m.c.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, April 5.—No. 201.—Order confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 18, 1859.—By Capt. Faulkner, apptg. Lieut. J. A. Smith, 6th N.I., to act as staff officer to detach. of field force remaining at Dwarka.

No. 203.—Maj. B. K. Finnimore, art., is apptd. agent for gunpowder, and superint. of percussion cap manufactory.

No. 204.—Lieut. col. J. E. Maudsley, Madras art., has furl. to Europe for 18 months on m.c., under new regs.

No. 206.—Major W. B. Salmon, 19th N.I., asst. com. gen., has leave to Neilgherry Hills and sea coast for two years, on m.c., under old regs.

No. 207.—Maj. R. J. Littlewood, invalid estab., has leave to China for one year, on m.c., under new regs.

No. 208.—The undermentioned officers are allowed a furl. to Europe on m.c.:—

Capt. F. A. E. Loch, 1st L.C. (lancers), for 15 mos., under new regs.

Capt. W. F. Gordon, of 1st Eur. regt. (fusiliers), asst. com. gen., for 15 mos., under new regs.

Lieut. J. Vibart, art., for 18 months, under new regs.

## VACATION OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Military Department, India Office, Feb. 8.—No. 210.—The right hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India, dated Camp Deenanurgur, March 19.

Under instructions from the right hon. the Sec. of State for India, H. E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to announce, for general information, that the orders requiring staff appointments to be vacated after five years' tenure, are not intended to apply to officers serving with irregular or local corps, who, though detached from their own regiments, are, nevertheless, performing regimental duties.

Under the same authority, the operation of the rule requiring the vacation of appointments is altogether suspended until further orders.

No. 211.—Colonel A. James is confirmed in the appointment of Commandant at Asseerghur.

Bombay Castle, April 11.—No. 214.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service as cadets of art. and inf. on this establishment. Date of arr. at Bombay, March 28:—

Artillery.—No. 440, Mr. F. C. H. Clarke.

No. 442, Mr. T. M. Ward.

Infantry.—No. 450, Mr. F. S. Leacock.

No. 451, Mr. J. B. Hennell.

No. 452, Mr. F. C. Singleton.

No. 215.—The following promotions are made:—

## REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieut. H. LeCocq to be 2nd capt. from March 30, v. 2nd Capt. F. Hemming, dec. on 29th idem.

Lieut. P. R. Lempriere is entitled to the superior rate of pay, from March 30, in suc. to LeCocq, prom.

No. 216.—The following postings are ordered, to fill vacancies:—

Lieut. F. O. H. Clarke, regt. rank Dec. 20, 1859, posted to the regt. of art.

Lieut. A. B. Fortman, reg. rank Dec. 9, 1859, posted to regt. of art.

Lieut. T. M. Ward, reg. rank Jan. 18, 1860, posted to regt. of art.

Lieut. C. F. Glass, reg. rank March 5, 1860, posted to regt. of art.

No. 217.—The serv. of Asst. surg. A. N. Hojel are placed at disposal of the Commodore C. in C. of the I.N., v. Asst. surg. M'Cosh, proc. to Eur.

No. 218.—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to appt. Lieut. G. R. C. Westropp, to act as 3rd in com. of the Sawunt Waree Local Corps, and Lieut. K. Neave, 24th N.I., to act as adjt. of that corps.

April 10.—No. 212.—Lieut. A. G. Murray, of the 9th regt. M.N.I., has furl. to Eur. for 8 mos., on m.c., under new regs.

April 15.—Surgeon Glasse, art., is directed to afford med. aid to detach. 23rd N.I., encamped on the esplanade.

April 16.—No. 220.—Capt. W. G. Cumming, 17th Bombay Madras N.I., Bheel agent and pol. asst. of Bhopawar, is granted a furl. to Eur. for 6 mos., under new regs., from date of depart. fr. Bombay of overland mail of May 12.

No. 221.—Lieut. C. Mant, sappers and miners, is available for employ. in pub. works dept.

## INSPECTORS OF MUSKETRY FOR BOMBAY.

April 18.—No. 222.—Under the authority of the G. O. by H.E. the Viceroy of India, dated Camp Lahore, Feb. 21, the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct the appt. of dist. inspectors of musketry for the Eur. troops in India, both of the line and of H.M.'s Indian forces, on the Bombay estab.:—

Two district inspectors, with a staff salary each of 250 rupees per mensem.

The senior of the two musketry inspectors will be attached to army hd. qrs.; and while performing the duties of his own division will receive the reports from the junior inspector for submission to the C. in C., and subsequent transmission to the home authorities.

For the performance of the above duty, the senior inspector will receive an extra allowance of 50 rupees per mensem.

The inspectors, when on tours of inspection, will travel by post, at the public expense, at the usual rates, to be passed on contingent bills.

The distribution of the districts will be as follows:—

Senior Inspector—Bombay, Aden, Scinde, Poona, Belgaum, Sholapore, Sattara. Junior Inspector—Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Nusseerabad, Neemuch, Mhow.

The office establishment of the district inspectors of musketry will be settled hereafter.

**April 21.—No. 227.**—The following promotions are made in the commissariat dept.:

Capt. J. B. Dunsterville, asst. comy. gen., to be act. dep. comy. gen. during abs. of Lieut. col. Pope. Lieut. F. P. Mignon, provisional act. dep. asst. comy. gen., to be act. asst. comy. gen.; and Lieut. E. L. Estrange, sub asst. comy. gen., to be act. dep. asst. comy. gen. during abs. of Major Salmon.

**No. 228.**—The undermnt. officers having fulfilled the condition of their appointments on the dates specified, are ranked as follows:—

Ens. J. M. Madden, to rank fr. Sept. 1, 1859, and to stand immediately before Ens. R. J. Le P. Trench in the list of cadets No. 5 of 1859.

Ens. H. C. H. Hastings, to rank fr. Sept. 8, and to stand immediately below Ens. R. J. Le P. Trench in the list of cadets No. 4 of 1859.

**April 23.—No. 229.**—Admitted to the serv., with their appt. as cadets of art. and inf. on this estab.; date of arr. at Bombay, April 11, 1860:—

Artillery.—No. 441.—Mr. A. B. Portman.

No. 443.—Mr. C. F. Glass.

Infantry.—No. 388.—Mr. W. Scott.

No. 466.—Mr. D. C. Pedder.

No. 230.—Maj. C. R. Hogg, 1st Eur. regt. (fusil.), has a furl. to Eur. for 8 yrs., under old regs.

No. 231.—The servs. of Lieut. A. G. Mayne, 1st Bombay lancers, are placed at disp. of the Supreme Govt.

No. 232.—The servs. of Maj. G. E. Ashburner, 8th Bombay N.I., are placed at disp. of the Supreme Govt.

**April 24.—No. 234.**—M. W. Kendall, engra, has a furl. to Eur. for 3 yrs., under old regs.

No. 235.—The servs. of Capt. H. F. Bolton, 12th N.I., cantonment mag., Kurrachee, are placed at disp. of the commander of the forces for regtal. duty.

No. 236.—Asst. surg. A. Fox, of the med. estab., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 yrs., on m.c., under old regs.

No. 237.—B. P. Rooke, director gen., med. dept., has a furl. to Eur. for 6 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 238.—Brig. J. M. Shortt, comdt. of Bombay gar., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

**No. 239.**—The following promts. are made:—

2nd Eur. L.I.—Capt. H. J. Barr, to be maj., and Lieut. S. Scott to be capt. of a comy., from Feb. 25, 1860, in suc. to Maj. H. C. Jones, transf. to invalid estab., from 24th idem.

**April 25.—No. 240.**—Surg. G. E. Forbes is perm. to pro. to Eur. on special duty.

**April 20.—No. 236.**—Asst. surg. J. Y. Smith, has a furl. to Eur. for 3 yrs., on m.c., under old regs.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Mahableshwur, March 28.**—Leave of absence to England, under the new furl. regs., is granted to Capt. S. Clevee, 51st (King's Own) L.I., Brig. maj. H.M.'s forces, m.c., for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in London, subject to the confirmation of his lordship the C. in C. in India. On arrival he will report himself to the adjt. gen. horse guards.

Subject to the confirmation of his lordship the C. in C. in India, Capt. D. Hastings, 72nd Highlanders, will act as brig. maj. to the Queen's troops in the Bombay presy. during the absence, on m.c. of Capt. S. Clevee.

**April 6.**—The undermentioned officers have passed the required examination in the colloquial Hindoostanee:—Lieut. J. Hardy, 6th drags., Cornet J. Baskerville, 6th drags.

With the sanction of the C. in C. in India, the soldiers of 14th lt. drags., who volunteered provisionally into the Bombay art., are permanently transferred from the date on which they have been paid up with their former regt.

**April 7.**—Orders confirmed:—

By the officer cmdg. H.M.'s 56th regt., dated March 20, appointing the following staff to the right wing of that corps, to have effect from March 22, 1860:—

Lieut. Turner, Actg. adjt. lieut. Bell, paymaster and qr.mr.

Leave of absence:—6th dragoons.—Col. O. C. Shute, from April 5 to June 4, to Mahableshwur.

**Mahableshwur, April 9.**—Ens. E. S. Beville, 19th N.I., returned from duty to China, is directed to proc. and join his regt.

**April 10.**—Returned to duty without prejudices to their rank by permission of H.M.'s Principal Secy. of State for India in Council, at Calcutta, on March 1:—

Capt. G. W. Harding, 2nd grenadier regt. Bombay N.I., and comdt. 2nd or hill regt. Sikh local inf.

Lieut. J. Watson, 28th Bombay N.I., and comdt. 4th Sikh irreg. cav.

**Mahableshwur, April 12.**—Orders confirmed.—By the Brig. gen. comg. Scinde div., dated April 6, granting leave to Lieut. and adjt. Pack, 64th regt., from April 7 to May 7, to Bombay and Deccan, on m.c.

**April 13.**—Under instructions from Govt., the app. of dep. judge advocate, Malwa div., is to be con-

sidered in abeyance from receipt of this order at Mhow, and Capt. Crombie, app. to that office by G.O. of Feb. 21 last, will rejoin his regt. The duties connected with the dep. judge advocate gen.'s depart., Malwa div., will be conducted by the asst. adjt. gen., Malwa div., conjointly with his own.

**April 14.**—The following transfers and arrangements in the regt. of art. are ordered:—  
2nd Capt. (Bt. maj.) R. Pittman, att. to 4th com. 1st batt., is posted to 1st troop horse art., and directed to join without delay.

Lieut. Tasker, 4th troop horse art., will proceed to Bombay without delay, and receive charge of 4th com. 1st batt.

Lieut. J. T. Leishman is trans. from 2nd batt. of art. to horse brigade, and directed to join 1st troop at Deesa forthwith.

Lieut. W. W. Woodward, 2nd troop horse art., and A. Carey, No. 14 light field battery, are directed to proc. and join their respective troop and battery immediately.

The duty on which Capt. Day, 19th N.I., has been employed in Quartermaster General's dept., having terminated, that officer is directed to rejoin his regt.

With reference to G.O. of 10th inst., Surg. D. Ritchie is posted to med. ch. of 24th N.I.

2nd Class Asst. Surg. Bloomfield, 24th N.I., is placed on general duty, S. div.

The following order is confirmed:—

By Capt. S. Cleveland, com. Royal Art., dated Poona, April 10, app. Lieut. J. D. Strange, interp. of No. 1 battery, 13th brigade royal art., from March 16, v. Asst. Surg. R. A. Chapple, royal art.

**Bombay, April 14.**—Leave of absence:—Lieut. G. L. Birdwood, 23rd N.L.I., reported on 12th inst. fit for duty, is directed to join the detach. of his regt. at the presidency.

**April 16.**—The undermentioned officers have been reported to be qualified as interpreters in Hindoostanee language:—Lieuts. O. V. Tanner and J. G. E. Griffith, 18th N.I.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have acquired colloquial proficiency:—Ens. J. R. Lee, 80th N.I., attached to H.M. 57th foot, March 24, 1860.

**Mahableshwur, April 11.**—The following order is confirmed:—

By Lieut. col. J. Holmes, com. at Nusseerabad, dated March 30, granting leave to Asst. surg. Sherlock, H.M.'s 8th hussars, from April 1 to Oct. 1, to Mussooree, on m. c.

**April 12.**—Surg. G. M. Ogilvie, M.D., C.B., is appointed to the med. ch. of 2nd grenadier N.I., vice McAlister.

Surg. F. S. Arnott, M.D., C.B., having been relieved from his duties as superint. surg., Gwalior div., is, in virtue of his seniority, appointed superint. surg. of the Malwa div., vice Ritchie.

**Bombay, April 12.**—Inf. cadet W. Scott, recently arrived from England, is att. to do duty for a period of six months with H.M.'s 64th regt. at Kurrachee.

**Mahableshwur, April 10.**—Staff surg. Jameson, at the recommendation of the act. Dept. insp. gen. of H.M.'s hospitals, will take med. ch. of the first vessel from Bombay which may take up invalids at Kurrachee for England.

The following order is confirmed:—

By the brigd. comdg. Malwa div., April 14, granting leave of absence in extn. to Asst. surg. Scott, 8th hussars, from April 18 to May 15, to Mussooree, subject to the further confirmation of the Com. in C. in India.

**April 16.**—The following order is confirmed:—

By Brig. Honner, C.B., comdg. Malwa div., dated Mhow, March 26, granting leave of absence to Lieut. R. St. John, 72nd Highlanders, from April 1 to June 10, 1860, to Bombay, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has passed the required examination in the colloquial Hindoostanee, prescribed in G.O.C. dated June 27, 1844:—

Capt. Hastings, 72nd Highlanders.

**Bombay, April 17.**—The undermentioned officers returned to duty without prejudice to their rank, on April 12, 1860:—

Capt. B. R. Whittaker, 2nd Eur. L.I.

Capt. R. Wallace, 5th N.L.I., revenue survey and assessment S.M.C.

Lieuts. W. W. Woodward, and A. Carey, art.

Lieut. H. B. Edwards and Ens. C. Caldecot, 2nd Eur. L.I.

**Mahableshwur, April 17.**—At the recommendation of the dep. insp. gen. H.M.'s hospitals, Asst. surg. Scott, 8th hussars, will proc. to Neemuch and relieve Asst. surg. Elliott, 95th regt., in the med. ch. of the squadron, 8th hussars, and the 6-13 batt. royal art. at that station. Asst. surg. Don, 28th regt., will be att. to the 95th regt. at Neemuch, to do du. with that corps until further orders.

The leave of absence in ext., granted April 10, to Asst. surg. Scott, 8th hussars, is hereby cance.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to attend the school of instruction at Poona, from May 1 to Oct. 31, as per G.O. Feb. 15:—

57th Regt.—Lieut. W. A. R. Thompson.

95th Regt.—Lieut. J. J. Bacon.

The latter officer will be permitted at once to proc. to Poona, and will on arr. be att. to H.M.'s 57th regt.

**April 18.**—The undermnt. officers are permitted to attend the school of instruction at Poona fr. May 1 to Oct. 31, 1860, and are attached fr. the former date as follows:—

Lieut. Subben, 17th N.I., att. to 15th N.I.

Lieut. Eden, 29th N.I., att. to 25th N.I.

Lieut. Noyes, 10th N.I., att. to 25th N.I.

Ens. Adam, 22nd N.I., att. to 15th N.I.

Brev. maj. W. M. Leekie, 18th N.I., will remain at Belgaum on duty until fur. ord., for the purpose of settling the accounts connected with the 3rd extra batt.

Lieut. T. H. Blair, 19th N.I., will proc. and join his corps on the 1st prox.

The leave granted in G.O.C. No. 2 of 24th ult. to Ens. J. Wright, 18th N.I., is cance. fr. 8th inst., at that officer's request.

The undermnt. officers have obtained leave of abs.:—

Artillery.—Lieut. J. E. Hancock, fr. April 1 to 80, to proc. to Mahableshwur, on m.c.

10th N.I.—Capt. Richards, fr. April 12 to 80, to proc. to Bombay, on m.c., new regs.

Med. Estab.—Asst. surg. J. Y. Smith, M.D., fr. April 1 to 30, in ext., to remain in Bombay, on m.c.

Invalid Estab.—Lieut. J. T. Wilkins, act. dep. asst. comy. of ord., fr. April 14, for 40 days, to remain in Bombay and the Deccan, on private affairs. Capt. D. M. Glaig, fr. April 1 to 30, in ext., to remain at Gogo and sea coast, on m.c.

**Mahableshwur, April 20.**—The following orders are confirmed:—

By the officer comdg. 64th regt., dated April 7, appg. Ens. Voules to perform the duties of adj. of the regt. during the absence of Adj. Pack on sick leave.

Capt. Pollexfen, asst. qrmr. gen. Srn. div. of the army at Belgaum, and Capt. Barrows, asst. qrmr. gen. in Scinde, at Kurrachee, are permitted to exch. stations at their own request, under instructions that will be communicated to each by the qrmr. gen. of the army.

Capt. Pollexfen will therefore hand over charge of his office at Belgaum to the asst. adj. gen. of the div., and proc. at once to Kurrachee to assume charge of the duties of asst. qrmr. gen. of the Scinde div. from Capt. Barrows, and the latter, when relieved, will proc., as soon as possible, to join at the hd.-quarters of the Srn. div., as asst. qrmr. gen.

#### BIRTHS.

**ANNUNCIATION, Mrs. J. J., daughter, still-born, at Kalbadavie, April 15.**

**BRAMLEY, wife of Lieut. A. H., daughter, at Mozufnuggur, April 9.**

**BROOKES, wife of E. H., son, at Umritsur, April 15.**

**CASTLE, wife of C. T., son, at Etah, April 11.**

**COLLINS, Mrs. B. S., son, at Calcutta, April 14.**

**CUNLIFFE, wife of G. G., daughter, at Bareilly, April 16.**

**DAMDO, wife of A. C., daughter, at Upper Colaba, April 24.**

**EATON, wife of Major G. P., son, at Bangalore, April 13.**

**ELLIS, wife of G., daughter, at Cuddalore, April 4.**

**FANSHAW, wife of Capt. R. W. H., son, at Allypore, April 13.**

**FORBES, wife of Major, son, at Cawnpore, April 17.**

**FOX, wife of H., daughter, at Ootacamund, April 18.**

**FRANCIS, wife of Major, daughter, at Kurrachee, April 12.**

**JOHNSON, wife of A. W., daughter, at Sirsa, April 6.**

**JONES, wife of J. H., daughter, at Umballa, April 8.**

**KELLY, wife of H. M. C., son, at Vepery, April 16.**

**KNIGHT, wife of R., son, at Bandora, April 18.**

**LUGARD, wife of Lieut. H. J., daughter, at Samulcottah, April 10.**

**MACDONALD, wife of Capt. W. C. R., son, at Jaulnah, March 31.**

**MACKENZIE, wife of D. P., daughter, at Culhatty, April 9.**

**MALCOLM, wife of Lieut.-col., C.B., son, at Belgaum, April 12.**

**MEADE, wife of Major R. J., daughter, at Morar, April 12.**

**PARKES, wife of H., son, at Ahmednuggur, April 16.**

**PEARSON, wife of F., son, at Almorah, April 15.**

**PRESTON, wife of J., daughter, at Jubulpore, April 15.**

**RICHARD, wife of I. T., daughter, at Agra, April 18.**

**PURCELL, wife of J., son, at Dinapore, April 15.**

**RAMSAY, wife of Lieut. M., son, at Loodiana, April 4.**

**RAWNSLEY, wife of Lieut. E. J., son, at Aurangabad, April 14.**

**REID, wife of Capt. C. A., son, at Roorkee, April 7.**

**RENTON, wife of Capt., daughter, at Mysore, April 6.**

**ROZARTO, wife of G., daughter, at Sukkur, March 31.**

**SARGON, wife of J. M., daughter, at Poona, April 10.**

**SMALL, wife of D. H., son, at Beder, April 4.**

**STEPHENSON, wife of J. H., daughter, at Madras, April 10.**

**THOMPSON, wife of Mr., daughter, at Kirkee, April 21.**

**TWEEDIE, wife of Capt., son, at Bellary, April 10.**

**VANRENNEN, wife of Capt. J. A., son, at Etawah, April 6.**

WATSON, wife of G., daughter, at Ootacamund, April 2.  
 WESTROFF, wife of M. R., son, at Malabar Hill, April 18.  
 WILLIAMS, wife of J. T., daughter, at Madras, April 17.  
 WOLFE, wife of J., son, at St. Thomas's Mount, April 10.  
 WOOD, wife of Capt. A. O., son, at Simla, April 4.  
 WRIGHT, wife of A., daughter, at Colabar Hill, April 20.

### MARRIAGES.

BIRT, J. to Miss Strang, at Kurrachee, April 10.  
 BURT, C. H., to Rohena, daughter of the late W. Strang, at Kurrachee, April 10.  
 CAMPBELL, G. M., to Mary A. E., daughter of the late D. Butterworth, at Mozuffurgurh, March 28.  
 CRESSWELL, M., to Emily, daughter of W. Walker, at Byculla, April 12.  
 DAVIS, W., to Miss Harriett Laurence, at Bombay, April 12.  
 DUNSMURE, W. N., to Ripsima, daughter of the late S. M. Vardon, at Bengal, April 7.  
 FITZGERALD, J., to Miss Emily Dawson, at Bombay, April 18.  
 GRAHAM, J. A., to Jane C., daughter of Maj. gen. R. Blackall, at Fort William, April 9.  
 MARCHANT, S., to Georgiana, daughter of J. McDermott, at Secunderabad, April 11.  
 MORTON, Capt. W. E., Bengal engr., to Julia C., widow of the late Lieut. col. W. Davidson, at Calcutta, April 5.  
 MOTTETT, Lieut. H. E., 28th Madras N.I., to Christina E., daughter of Col. P. Hammond, at Madras, April 17.  
 PAYN, Capt. D., H.M.'s 98th regt., to Mary A., daughter of the late Maj. T. A. Williamson, at Kappoorhulla, April 3.  
 SMITH, J. R. B., to Bessie, daughter of Capt. Whiteside, at Calcutta, April 9.  
 SPRING, W. J., to Miss Harriett A. Manuel, at Byculla, April 19.

### DEATHS.

BARNES, Margaret, wife of T. K., of cholera, at Calcutta, April 10.  
 CARLETON, Maj. F. A. (Bengal retired list), at Saharpore, aged 50, April 11.  
 CLARK, Mary A., widow of the late Capt. J., at Chowpatee, aged 40, April 15.  
 CRAIG, John, of cholera, at Bombay, aged 39, April 20.  
 CRAWFORD, Lieut. col. James H. G., Bombay Engineers, at Bombay, April 22.  
 CRAWSLAW, Solomon, at Bombay, aged 38, April 18.  
 CUMMING, Ella L., infant daughter of R. G., at Ahmednuggur, April 10.  
 DAILY, Peter, at Madras, aged 46, April 11.  
 DALZIEL, Flora A., infant daughter of N. A., at Kotree, March 31.  
 D'CROZ, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Calcutta, aged 52, April 6.  
 DUNSFORD, Mary E., infant daughter of Lieut. col. H. F., at Benares, April 13.  
 ERSKINE, William, at Calcutta, aged 36, April 10.  
 FERNANDEZ, Joseph B., of cholera, at Surat, aged 33, April 23.  
 FERNANDEZ, Victoria, infant daughter of J. L., at Mysore, April 15.  
 FITZ GIBBONS, Clermont H. B., infant son of H. W., at Allahabad, April 8.  
 HEMSON, Frederick W., infant son of J. S., of cholera, at Bombay, April 23.  
 HENDERSON, Anne C., wife of Rev. R., at Calcutta, aged 24, April 9.  
 HUGHES, William, at Bombay, aged 26, April 15.  
 HUNTER, Lieut. Thomas H., Bengal Invalid Estab., at Mussoorie, April 7.  
 IRVING, Archibald C., infant son of J., at Allahabad, April 6.  
 ISON, Charles, at Bombay, aged 53, April 16.  
 KENRICK, Georgianna L., wife of J. H., at Madras, aged 37, April 13.  
 LONO, Right Rev. M. F., at St. Hume, aged 67, April 11.  
 LUSHEY, Edward, at Bombay, aged 39, April 12.  
 MACPHERSON, — political agent at the Court of Gwalior, April 16.  
 MATHIAS, Harry G., inf. son of Lieut. H., at Rewah, April 7.  
 MCATHEE, Thomas, at Bombay, aged 6, April 14.  
 MORGAN, John J., at Umballah, aged 33, April 14.  
 O'CONNELL, Frances A., inf. daughter of Capt. P., at Perambore, April 9.  
 PASSINGHAM, Ellen L., inf. daughter of Lieut. A. R. T., at Kamptee, March 20.  
 PHILLIPS, Capt. J. S., H.M.'s 62nd regt., of cholera, at Dehra Ghat, April 6.  
 PHILPOT, Robert A., at Calcutta, aged 53, April 13.  
 PULLEY, Capt. Louis H., 9th Madras N.I., at Jaulnah, April 7.  
 ROBERTSON, Capt. Colin C., 11th Bengal N.I., at Seonjee, April 3.  
 RUTLEDGE, Lieut. John B., H.M.'s 34th regt., of cholera, at Fyzabad, April 10.  
 SCOTT, Henry, at Kurrachee, April 10.

SCOTT, W., at Kurrachee, April 10.  
 SOUTHEY, C. S., wife of Capt. C. G., at Kampton, April 13.  
 SPARROW, Major George, late 13th Bombay N.I., at Surat, April 9.  
 SWAN, Sarah, at Bombay, aged 33, April 23.  
 THOMSON, R. H., at Gogo, aged 33, April 13.  
 TODD, M. S., at Umballa, April 10.  
 VANDERHIDE, George, infant son of N., at Surat, April 13.  
 WRIGHT, William S., at Madras, aged 54, April 5.

### WAR OFFICE.

#### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA. May 11.

8th Lt. Drags.—Capt. E. Phillips to be maj., by purch., v. Brev. Lieut. col. G. Chetwode, ret.; Lieut. the Hon. E. Stourton to be capt., by purch., v. Phillips; Cornet M. Clarke to be lieut., by purch., v. the Hon. E. Stourton.  
 Military Train.—K. A. A. Brazier-Creagh, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. Munro, prom.; C. R. Crawford, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. Stone, prom.  
 3rd Foot.—Maj. gen. Hon. C. Grey to be col., v. Lieut. gen. B. Drummond, dec.  
 4th Foot.—Ensign F. R. Sandys to be adj., v. Law, prom.  
 6th Foot.—Qrmer. W. Maloney, fr. 80th foot, to be qrmer., v. P. Sheeran, who exch.  
 18th Foot.—Ensign W. Carroll has been perm. to resign his commission.  
 60th Foot.—J. C. H. Mansfield, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Beames, prom.  
 70th Foot.—Lieut. G. Duff, fr. 79th foot, to be lieut., v. C. Garsia, who exch.  
 79th Foot.—Lieut. C. Garsia, fr. 70th foot, to be lieut., v. G. Duff, who exch.  
 80th Foot.—Qrmer. P. Sheeran, fr. 6th foot, to be qrmer., v. W. Maloney, who exch.  
 91st Foot.—Lieut. T. E. A. Hall to be capt., by purch., v. Macqueen, ret.; Ensign H. R. Spearman to be lieut., by purch., v. Hall.

#### BREVET.

The local rank of lieut. gen. in China, granted to Maj. gen. Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., in the *Gazette* of Dec. 20, 1859, has been cancelled.  
 The commission as Brev. Lieut. col. granted to Maj. J. E. Hughes, 47th Madras N.I., in the *Gazette* of Oct. 7, 1859, has been ante-dated to July 20, 1858.  
 The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the decease of Gen. Sir W. Cotton, G.C.B., col. of 32nd foot, on May 4, 1860; and Lieut. gen. B. Drummond, col. of 3rd foot, on May 8, 1860:—  
 Lieut. gen. Sir J. H. Reynett, col. of 48th foot, to be gen.  
 Maj. gen. T. Reed, C.B., col. of 44th foot, to be lieut. gen.  
 Brev. Col. W. A. McCleverty, fr. h.p., as lieut. col. unatt., serving on the staff of the army in the East Indies with the temp. rank of maj. gen., to be maj. gen.

#### May 18.

2nd Drag. Gds.—Qrmer. B. Holloway, fr. 13th lt. drags., to be qrmer., v. Rae, who exch.; May 18.  
 6th Drag. Gds.—W. T. E. Rookey, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Pereira, prom.; May 18.  
 8th Light Drags.—Lieut. F. Swindley, from 12th lt. drags., to be lieut.; May 1.  
 Royal Art.—Surg. T. Rhys, fr. 77th foot, to be surg., v. Elliott; May 18.  
 Military Train.—J. A. Harris, gent., to be ens., by purch.; May 18.  
 5th Foot.—Lieut. N. J. Barron to be adjt., v. Lieut. C. Sutton; May 18.  
 31st Foot.—Ens. I. Parsons to be lieut., by purch., v. A. Hamilton; May 18.  
 34th Foot.—Ens. A. G. Walker to be lieut., by purch., v. Watson, ret.; May 18.  
 35th Foot.—Ens. J. J. Twining, from 3rd foot, to be ens., in succ. to Lieut. Revell, dec.; May 18.  
 46th Foot.—Lieut. J. F. W. Mullen, from 86th foot, to be lieut., v. J. S. Churchill, who exch.; May 18.  
 56th Foot.—Lieut. F. C. Hill to be capt., without purch., v. Ramsay, dec.; March 16.  
 60th Foot.—Maj. R. B. Hawley to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Pretymann, who ret.; Capt. R. J. Fielden to be maj., by purch., v. Hawley; Lieut. F. V. Northley, to be capt., by purch., v. Fielden; May 18.  
 77th Foot.—Staff surg. H. H. Jones, M.D., to be surg., v. Rhys; May 18.  
 97th Foot.—W. F. Wheble, Esq., late capt. Berks Militia, to be paymr., v. Smith, May 18.  
 Rifle Brigade.—C. J. Herbert, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Palmer, prom.; May 18.

#### BREVET.

Lieut. gen. Sir H. H. Rose, G.C.B., to have the local rank of gen. in the East Indies; May 18.  
 Maj. gen. Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., to have the local rank of lieut. gen. in the East Indies; May 18.

### The Order of the Bath.

#### THE INDIAN SERVICE.

War Office, May 18.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appts. to the Most Hon. Orders of the Bath:—

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—

F. J. Halliday, Esq., late Lieut. gov. of Bengal.  
 Sir R. N. C. Hamilton, Bart., late pol. agent in Central India.  
 Maj. gen. R. J. H. Birch, C.B., sec. to the Govt. in India in the mil. dept.  
 C. P. Melvill, sec. to the Govt. of Bombay in the mil. and naval depts.  
 Lieut. col. H. B. Edwardes, C.B., commissnr. of Peshawur.  
 To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Hon. Order, viz.:—  
 E. A. Reads, Esq., Bengal C.S., member of the Sudder board of revenue.  
 D. F. McLeod, Esq., Bengal C.S., finan. commissnr., Punjab.  
 J. C. Wilson, Esq., Bengal C.S., judge of Moradabad.  
 E. Thornton, Esq., Bengal C.S., commissnr. of the Jhelum div., Punjab.  
 H. C. Tucker, Esq., Bengal C.S., comr. of Benares.  
 G. U. Yule, Esq., Bengal C.S., comr. of Bhaugulpore.  
 E. A. Samuells, Esq., Bengal C.S., comr. of Patna.  
 R. Alexander, Esq., Bengal C.S., comr. of Rohilkund.  
 F. B. Gubbins, Esq., Bengal C.S., comr. of Benares.  
 A. A. Roberts, Esq., Bengal C.S., comr. of Lahore.  
 G. C. Barnes, Esq., Bengal C.S., comr. of the Cis-Sutlej States.  
 A. H. Cocks, Esq., Bengal C.S., judge of Mynpoorie.  
 C. J. Wingfield, Esq., Bengal C.S., comr. of Goruckpore.  
 S. Wauehope, Esq., Bengal C.S., comr. of police, Calcutta.  
 B. Sapte, Esq., Bengal C.S., mag. of Bolundshuhur.  
 A. Money, Esq., Bengal C.S., mag. of Shahabad and Goa.  
 F. O. Mayne, Esq., Bengal C.S., mag. of Banda.  
 G. E. W. Couper, Esq., Bengal C.S., secy. to the chief comr., Oude.  
 R. H. Dunlop, Esq., Bengal C.S., mag. of Meerut.  
 W. A. Forbes, Esq., Bengal C.S., dep. comr., Oude.  
 F. H. Cooper, Esq., Bengal C.S., dep. comr., Umritsur.  
 G. H. M. Ricketts, Esq., Bengal C.S., dep. comr., Loodianah.  
 J. H. Bax, Esq., Bengal C.S., jt. mag., Ghazeeperre.  
 T. D. Forsyth, Esq., Bengal C.S., dep. comr., Umballah.  
 A. O. Hume, Esq., Bengal C.S., mag. of Etawah.  
 H. C. Wake, Esq., Bengal C.S., mag. of Shahabad.  
 Brig. gen. G. St. P. Lawrence, Bengal cav. agent to H.M.'s Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India in Rajpootana.  
 Col. Sir R. C. Shakespear, Knt., Bengal art., resident at Baroda.  
 Lieut. col. C. Davidson, Bengal inf., resident at Hyderabad.  
 Lieut. col. F. C. Marsden, Bengal ret. list, dep. comr., Ferozepore.  
 Maj. W. C. Erskine, Bengal inf., comr. of Saugor.  
 Maj. J. R. Beecher, Bengal engr., dep. comr., Hazarah.  
 Maj. H. Ramsay, Bengal inf., comr. of Kumaon.  
 Maj. G. W. Williams, Bengal inf., comdg. Meerut volunteers.  
 Maj. R. C. Lawrence, Bengal inf., comdg. Lahore police and Cashmere contingent.  
 Maj. J. W. Carnegie, Bengal inf., dep. comr., Oude.  
 Maj. W. W. H. Greathed, Bengal engr.  
 Capt. H. R. James, Bengal inf., dep. comr., Peshawur.  
 Capt. B. Henderson, Bengal inf., dep. comr., Kohat.  
 R. S. Ellis, Esq., Madras C.S., dep. comr., Nagpore.  
 Maj. S. C. Macpherson, Madras inf., pol. agent, Gwalior.  
 Maj. F. W. Pinkney, Madras inf., comr. of Jhansi.  
 Capt. W. H. Crichton, Madras inf., dep. comr., Nagpore.  
 Capt. C. Elliot, Madras art., dep. comr., Nagpore.  
 Lieut. J. W. W. Osborn, Madras inf., pol. agent in Rewah.  
 J. N. Rose, Esq., Bombay C.S., chief civil officer, Sattara; and  
 Maj. W. L. Merewether, Bombay inf., pol. agent, Scinde frontier.

THE MOMUNDS.—From Peshawur we hear that the Momunds who had exhibited pugnacious propensities were alarmed by a casual visit made by Sir Sydney Cotton, accompanied by about twenty horsemen to Abuziaie, and had retired to their fastnesses.

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, May 22, 1860.

### TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

THE comparative failure of the Red Sea Telegraph renders it indispensable to construct some other line. It is evident that submarine cables are to be avoided as much as possible. Even if the coral reefs and sharp edges of sunken rocks fail to cut through the wire, the coating is liable to be injured to an extent that admits the sea-water and destroys the power of transmitting intelligence. Nothing could be more pointless and meagre than the messages received from India since the completion of the Red Sea line. They are either wholly unimportant, or barely intelligible, besides being seriously delayed by the defective state of the cable between Marseilles and Malta, and the absence of telegraphic communication between that island and Alexandria. The difficulty of relaying, or repairing a submarine cable is so great, that months and even years may elapse before a defect is remedied, to the exceeding prejudice of commerce and inconvenience of the Government. It is therefore most desirable that a land route should be adopted, where practicable, in preference to an oceanic line. In the present instance, such a course, though not entirely free from objections, is quite possible, and may prove highly advantageous to the countries which would be traversed. Between London and the Persian Gulf a line may be constructed that shall only twice pass under salt water, and each time for only a few miles. There are no physical difficulties in the way which cannot be overcome by a moderate degree of engineering skill, and those of a political nature are chiefly attributable to the jealousy of the French Government. So long as the British Ministry were content to receive an impulse—if not instructions—from the Tuileries, there was no hope of obtaining either material or moral aid from the Government in carrying out a project distasteful to their magnanimous ally. Now, however, that a salutary coolness and reserve are understood to have succeeded to the harmony produced by arrogance on the one side, and implicit submission on the other, there is a fair prospect of realising the scheme projected by the Euphrates Telegraph Company. We do not conceal from ourselves the dangers to be apprehended from the rude, fanatical inhabitants of the provinces through which the line must pass, but we are disposed to regard them as less formidable than the obstructions to direct submarine communication. If not all that might be desired, this overland route is the best that is obtainable, and for that reason we look forward with impatience to its early adoption.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

In "General Orders," dated Fort William, 30th March, 1860, we observe the reply of the

Secretary of State to a military letter from the Governor-general in Council, 11th June, 1859, forwarding memorials from certain members of the Bengal Medical Service, and an appeal from Dr. Forsyth, Principal Inspector-general of that Presidency, against the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 1st February of that same year. Though unsuccessful in a few minor points, the memorialists have reason to congratulate themselves on the general result of their respectful opposition. A new Warrant was in consequence issued by her Majesty on the 13th January last, by which the rank of medical officers of the Indian armies is in all respects equalised with that fixed for the British Medical Service in the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858. Henceforth there are to be four grades in the Indian Medical Department, viz.:—1. Inspector-general; 2. Deputy-inspector-general of Hospitals; 3. Staff or Regimental Surgeon, to be called Surgeon-major after twenty years' service in India; 4. Staff or Regimental Assistant-surgeon. Every candidate for admission into the service must give satisfactory proof of his qualifications, and no assistant-surgeon will be eligible for promotion until he have passed a second examination and have served in India five years, two of which in regimental duty. A full surgeon, again, must have served ten years in India, two of which must have been passed with a regiment in that rank, or as a Civil Surgeon, before he can hope for the post of deputy-inspector-general of hospitals. The next grade is that of inspector-general, which is only obtainable after three years' service in the inferior rank. The rule of seniority is to be strictly observed with regard to the promotion of assistant-surgeons, except when incapacitated by any cause for the proper discharge of their duties; distinguished merit, however, being recognised by brevet. Above the rank of surgeon all appointments are to be given by selection, the grounds of which shall be stated in writing and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State for India. In order to maintain the utmost possible efficiency, all medical officers from the rank of assistant-surgeon to that of surgeon-major, both inclusive, will be placed on the retired list at the age of fifty-five years; and the two higher grades at that of sixty-five. A staff or regimental assistant-surgeon will rank as a lieutenant according to the date of his commission, and after six years service as captain. A staff or regimental surgeon takes rank as major according to the date of his commission, and a surgeon-major as lieutenant-colonel, but junior of that rank. A deputy-inspector-general stands as a lieutenant-colonel according to the date of his appointment; and an inspector-general as a brigadier-general, also according to his appointment—but in the field, or after three years' service in India as inspector-general, he ranks as major-general. This relative rank is in every way substantive rank, except that the senior combatant officer is always President at a Court-martial, and has the choice of quarters. In point of allowances for wounds and injuries received in action, medical officers are entitled to all the advantages possessed by combatant officers holding the same relative rank. They cannot lay claim, however, to compliments paid by garrison or regimental guards, in conformity with

the "Queen's Regulations,"—see pages 29 and 30,—but, on the other hand, after twenty-five years' service in India, they may on retirement receive a step of honorary rank, without increase of pay, if recommended by the head of the department. Finally, to use the gracious words of our Sovereign, "Six of the most meritorious medical officers of the army shall be named My Honorary Physicians, and six My Honorary Surgeons."

### A GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY FOR INDIA.

THE most weighty objections to Mr. Wilson's scheme for a Government Paper Currency have been so forcibly, and at the same time so moderately, expressed by Mr. H. Nelson, of Madras, that we cannot do better than reproduce that gentleman's arguments. Assuming the advantages of a Paper Currency in all countries, and especially in India, Mr. Nelson begins by questioning the soundness of issuing Government notes by a Government establishment. In England it is now admitted by the best informed and most experienced economists that a "national paper currency should be completely severed from Government influence and control," and it cannot be doubted that this principle is at least equally applicable to India. Now, the circulation of notes is essentially the business of a banker, though he may not choose to issue them in his own name. All such business implies risk as well as profit. In the case of Government the risk may appear small, but it nevertheless exists, and under certain circumstances may prove to be very serious. For instance, if from any cause, commercial or political, a run takes place upon the Currency Commissioner's Chief Offices, or on any of his Branches, as his silver runs low he may be compelled to realise his Government Stock. But the greater his need, the greater will be his difficulty in disposing of his securities, and consequently the heavier will be his loss. And the more anxious he has been to do "a smart stroke" of business, the larger will have been his investment in Government Securities—if for no other object than to curry favour with the Government.

Suppose, says Mr. Nelson, that the present scheme had come into operation before the mutiny broke out, what would have been the consequences? what the conduct of Government? There would necessarily have been a run upon the Commissioners, who could have done nothing to meet it after their treasures were plundered and their supplies cut off. Besides, the great officers of the State in such an emergency would not have hesitated to apply to the payment and provisioning of their troops whatever money remained in the hands of the nearest Currency Commissioner. Such a desperate state of affairs may, perhaps, never recur, but panics oftentimes arise from less causes than a rebellion, and any depreciation in the confidence reposed by the natives in the integrity of the Government would be a matter for deep regret and fraught with perilous consequences.

Mr. Nelson next proceeds to inquire into the probability of banking operations being successfully carried out by a Government establishment. It is a business, of all others, that requires a natural talent and extensive



experience, but the latter qualification cannot possibly have been acquired by members of the existing Civil Service, and even if men are to be sent out for that purpose from England, it will not be easy to procure anyone of more than mediocre ability unless the salaries are fixed at a very high rate. Again, if the Commissioners are taken from the Civil Service, they will necessarily be dependent on the Governor-general, from whom their future promotion will proceed. In short, it is not a line of business suited to Government, nor one likely to prosper in official hands. A Paper Currency is, nevertheless, most desirable, and, according to Mr. Nelson, may be advantageously introduced through the agency of the Chartered Banks in the three presidencies. He recommends a National Bank in each presidency, with branches and Currency Circles; the notes to be identical in every respect except as to the name of the presidency; and that one Government Director be appointed to each bank—for the privilege of issuing notes the banks to pay the Government annually a certain fixed sum.

The business of the banks he defines as follows:—"The issue of Notes and Bank Post Bills. The reception of deposits with or without interest. The granting of loans on the security of Government Stocks. The investment of assets in Government Securities. The discount of Government Bills, Mint Certificates, and private Bills. Advancing money on goods, merchandise, and bullion, and the purchase of bullion under an arrangement with the Mint," but "they should be prohibited from dealing in foreign exchanges, and the question of internal exchanges should be reserved for future consideration." Then as to the solvency of the banks, he suggests that one-third of the total amount of liabilities, exclusive of the proprietary capital, should always be retained in coined money, and the remaining two-thirds held in coined money, silver bullion, or Government Securities, and that their capital should be paid up and fixed at an amount that would completely guarantee their stability. Some minor details are also given, but the foregoing may suffice to illustrate Mr. Nelson's objections to the scheme proposed by Mr. Wilson, and the general outlines of the plan he recommends in its stead.

#### THE "TIMES" ON THE INDIAN ARMY.

To dilate on the inconsistencies and tergiversation of the leading journal were as idle a waste of time as to chase the shadow of a cloud, or to set traps for moonbeams. On Saturday morning, however, it surpassed all former aberrations from the straight path, and fairly eclipsed its most glaring contradictions of past times. The object it had in view was to support the ministerial project for discontinuing a separate European army in India, a measure which it has hitherto reprobated with characteristic earnestness and ability. It is never a pleasant task to swallow one's own words, but if it must be done the wisest plan is to open the mouth as wide as possible and gulp down all that is thrown into the chasm. Apparently acting on this principle, the *Times* not only retracts its former statements and opinions, but adds some gross inaccuracies to enhance the feat. It begins by assuring its readers that, with the

exception of the contingent of the royal troops, there is now, strictly speaking, no army in India. "The quarter of a million of disciplined native soldiers has been destroyed. \* \* They are slaughtered, or they are driven into hiding, or they are forced back into the civil population." Such cool, audacious mendacity is probably unparalleled in the annals of the English press. Are the armies of Madras and Bombay annihilated, or driven into nooks and corners? Are the old Sikh and Punjab regiments cut to pieces, or have they slunk homewards to agricultural pursuits? There is, however, says the *Times*, "an immense quantity of miscellaneous levies," "an irregular and extraordinary force—a mere substitute for what is gone." "Of the old orthodox Indian army there is nothing but the officers, and some wrecks and relics of the corps which they commanded." In another place "this mere substitute" is described as "near half a million of military rabble," who are to be sent back to their rice-fields, as soon as we have "picked out an efficient police and draughted off an auxiliary force sufficient to garrison stations unfavourable to European life, and to do duties which in a hot climate Europeans do not advantageously perform." Then, the Company's European army has, we are told, "with a strange fatality followed the fate of the Sepoys. They have also disbanded themselves." "Of all the Company's force, therefore, there is next to nothing left." Twelve thousand European troops, the entire armies of Madras and Bombay, and not a few regiments of Sikhs, Punjabees, and up-country sepoy, are what the leading journal is pleased to regard as "next to nothing"—just as Mr. Disraeli spoke of the national debt with lofty scorn as "a mere flea-bite." The great military achievements of the Company's Europeans are not denied, but we are assured that "the hopelessness of unbroken Indian service—no vision ever so far off of a return to home except to die—gave a character of desperation to these corps, which induced a laxity of discipline." Why, there was as good a chance of returning home for a soldier in the Company's service as for one in the Queen's. The latter, if he went out to India with his regiment, looked forward to a longer period of servitude in that climate than one who entered the Company's army; and as to the discipline of the latter, it was at least equal to that of royal regiments in the East. However, if Ministers are permitted to have their way, there is henceforth to be only one Imperial army, "taking its tour of duty throughout the British Empire, in all its home provinces and foreign dependencies." There only remains to consider what is to be done with the officers of the "destroyed, dispersed, or disbanded" armies. Though many are already provided for by civil or police appointments, there are some still unemployed. An officer in the Company's army, says the *Times*, had often ten times the pay of an officer of the same rank in the Queen's. A few such prizes there may have been, precisely as a captain in the royal army, especially if he belong to the Guards, may find himself one fine morning gazetted to the governorship of a colony. Only that in the former case merit was the chief recommendation, while in the latter it is parliamentary interest or aristocratic connection. But as something must be done for the unemployed, as all cannot hold appointments worth two or

three thousand a-year, the *Times* graciously suggests that, in the first instance, they should be selected for the special Indian Staff Department, but omits to take any notice of the numerous ensigns and young lieutenants who can scarcely be posted to the *Etat-Major* for some years to come. And thus ere long every vestige of the Company's Raj—except the mighty empire itself—will be effaced, and our children will be taught by solemn pedagogues that the East India Company fell by reason of its rapacity, and because it indulged its soldiers and oppressed its people—and nothing will be said of its justice, forbearance, and moral grandeur.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 11.

##### RECALL OF SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.

MR. DANNY SEYMOUR, prefacing his question by observations upon the views developed by Sir C. Trevelyan in his minute, and upon the motives which had prompted its publication, inquired whether it was true that he had been recalled from the governorship of Madras? He eulogised the character of Sir Charles, and the reforms he had carried out, and characterised his recall, if it had been sent out, as a hasty step. The views of Sir C. Trevelyan were shared, he said, by others, and he read the opinions of Mr. Malby, one of the ablest civilians of Madras, endorsing those views, and condemning the financial policy of Mr. Wilson.

Sir C. Wood said he should abstain from following Mr. Seymour into the details into which he had entered, and from discussing any plan of taxation for India. The ground for the recall of Sir C. Trevelyan was quite independent of the merits of his scheme; it was simply his most improper act in publishing his minute. That minute was a most able and excellent document; but it was quite another question whether it should be published to the world. This was done, too, without the concurrence or knowledge, and even against the opinion, of the other members of the Madras Government, by Sir C. Trevelyan, who had avowed and justified the act. Much as he regretted the loss of so able a man, the Home Government would, in his opinion, be wanting in their duty, however painful to them, if they passed over such an act of insubordination, —an act subversive of all authority, the mutiny of one governor against another.

Mr. BRIGHT said the question was one of a somewhat painful character, and he quite understood the difficulty in which Sir C. Wood was placed. He had considered the budget of Mr. Wilson, and did not deny its ability; but the fault he found with it was that it proposed to balance income and expenditure by imposing new taxes. Sir C. Trevelyan was strongly of opinion that Mr. Wilson's scheme was not a wise one for his Government, and that it was not necessary to raise new taxes, but that the balance might be effected by reducing expenditure, and he wrote a most able minute, which showed him to be more of a statesman than the author of the Calcutta scheme. But the question was as to the course taken by him in publishing his minute. This course was most unusual and contrary to official etiquette, and he could not join Mr. Seymour in condemning Sir C. Wood. The withdrawal of Sir C. Trevelyan from Madras would, however, be deeply regretted; though not a judicious subordinate, he had proved himself a wise governor, and he (Mr. Bright) hoped Sir C. Wood would study his minute with care, as it would enable him to modify and greatly improve the project of legislation proposed at Calcutta.

In the discussion which succeeded,

LORD PALMERSTON said he concurred in the general tribute to the ability and honesty of Sir C. Trevelyan, and his determination to do his duty without regard to consequences. But this was an occasion on which all personal considera-

tions must yield to a sense of duty in those who were responsible for the conduct of public affairs. In the case of such an act of insubordination, such a violation of official duty, attended with so much hazard, the Government had no option, and he could not understand how a man so versed in official duty, and so well aware of the consequences of such an act, could have been blind to its character.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MAY 15. INDIA.

Lord CLANRICARDE, in moving for a despatch from Mr. E. H. Lushington to the Commissioner of the Nuddea District relating to the treatment of natives by European planters in India, and for the report of Mr. Reid to the Lieutenant-governor, referred to in the above despatch, presented two petitions from certain natives in India, praying for legal reforms and for admission into higher offices of Government than are now open to them. He prefaced his motion by detailing the heads of the petitions and wishes of the petitioners, which were certainly of a most comprehensive and radical character, and stated that the matters to which he particularly wished to call attention were the administration of justice and the formation of the Legislative Council. The total absence of anything that deserved the name of an administration of justice in India was so notorious that the local courts had been described as terrors to honest and well-disposed persons. It was owing to the unsatisfactory state of these courts that the recent indigo riots had occurred in India, for, while on the one hand the ryots had in many instances been treated like slaves, the indigo planters, on the other, who had invested capital, deserved every protection. The trade in indigo was profitable enough to the planters, but the natives were averse from its cultivation, as it was not very profitable to them, and yet they were "compelled" in some sort to enter into contracts for the production of a certain amount of indigo at a certain price. Both parties tried to overreach the other, and the result was that hardly a single contract was fairly carried out. Force was therefore often resorted to by both sides, for, if the planters maltreated the natives in a way to which slaves were strangers, the natives attacked the factories and destroyed much property. He recounted the proceedings of the Government in reference to these disturbances, and condemned in the strongest terms the hastily-enacted law of the Government, whereby any man guilty of a breach of contract was declared guilty of a criminal offence. This bad administration of justice, however, did not alone affect the poor ryot, but equally oppressed the highest zemindars and rajahs, and in some cases the grossest injustice had been committed by the Indian Government to obtain judgments in its favour. He proceeded to consider the constitution of the legislative body, and contended that the present state of our finances in India imperatively called for some improvements in it. Briefly adverted to Mr. Wilson's financial schemes, the attacks of Sir C. Trevelyan upon them, and the recall of that gentleman, he remarked, in conclusion, that he concurred in the opinions of the petitioners that local Legislatures and local representative Governments were absolutely necessary for the welfare of the people of India.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH described the alterations which had taken place in the Legislative Council since the year 1853, and protested against its exclusive arrangements. He considered that the Governor-general and Council, in cases of emergency, should have the power of passing *instantly* any Act of Parliament, and that a consultative body would be a beneficial addition to the Governor and his Council. To this consultative body a certain number of native gentlemen should be admitted, as it was important that the feelings and prejudices of the inhabitants should be adequately represented, and not almost totally ignored, as at present. He could not concur with the strong denunciations of Lord Clanricarde against the planters. They were as a class a beneficent body of men, and to them much of

the improvement and prosperity of India was due. There were, of course, exceptions, but he believed that most of the cases of violence which had been brought against them were not chargeable against those who resided on their estates, but against men who speculated without any interest in the land, but merely to obtain large interest on their own or on borrowed money. If, however, there were violence on one side, there was great fraud on the other. But the complaint of both parties was that in case of violence, or in case of fraud, neither of them could obtain justice for sixteen months—a practical denial of all justice. If the proposed Indian income-tax were carried, he trusted some part of it would be expended in a better administration of justice. He thought that all disputes between planters and ryots should be settled by circuit judges, and suggested the appointment of "protectors," to bring about a compromise between planters and ryots in cases of differences. In regard to Sir C. Trevelyan, whom he eulogised in the very highest terms, he said that it is not in what Sir C. Trevelyan says against the proposed system of taxation that there is danger, but in the neglect of his advice.

The Duke of ARGYLL said there would be no objection to produce the papers moved for as soon as they arrived in this country. He could not agree in the strong condemnation passed on the Legislative Council by Lord Ellenborough; still, he thought its constitution was not so good as it might be, and that some changes might be requisite. He regretted, also, that he could not concur in the sentiment that Sir C. Trevelyan was justly entitled to the praise either of the House or of the Executive Government. The action of the Government in this case was based, not upon the ground of the merit or the demerit of Sir C. Trevelyan's particular views, but on the conviction of the absolute necessity for upholding the authority of the Government of India and enforcing due submission on the part of its subordinates.

After some remarks from Lord LYVEDEN and Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

#### EAST INDIA COMPANY.

A special general meeting of this Company was held on Wednesday, May 16, at the India-house, Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the correspondence between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Court of Directors, relative to the future management of the affairs of the Company; Colonel Sykes, Chairman of the Board of Directors, in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said the meeting had been specially called for the purpose of taking into consideration a subject of vital importance to the Company. A correspondence had taken place between the Board of Directors and the Secretary of State in Council for India, on the subject of a Bill which the Secretary of State had signified it to be his intention to bring into Parliament, in order to take out of the hands of the East India Company the power of managing its own affairs and to transfer that power to the Government. It was expected that the Bill would have been already introduced, or at least that a copy of it would have been sent to the Board of Directors; but as neither of these things had taken place, it was not in the power of the present meeting to argue upon facts; they were left, therefore, to speak simply according to what might be their own impressions. After a brief review of the provisions of the Act of 1833, by which the monopoly of the China trade possessed by the Company was abolished, and of the provisions of the Act of 1855, which altered the constitution of the Board of Directors, the hon. and gallant gentleman referred to the Act of 1857, by which the Government of India was taken out of the hands of the East India Company altogether. The whole property of the Company was taken from them, the very house in which they were then assembled itself included. His impression had always been

that the India-house was part of the assets of the Company, and he was confirmed in that belief by Sir Charles Grey, who was of opinion that so long as the Company continued a corporate body it could not be left without a domicile. Nevertheless, the Company was at present in this condition:—they were a corporate body with a capital of twelve millions of money; which twelve millions they might within one twelvemonth of the passing of the Act have demanded from the Government, and have carried on trade with it if they had thought proper to do so; but they had agreed to accept £630,000 per annum, together with the guardianship of the security fund. In case of a failure in the revenue of India the Court of Directors had a right to go to the security fund wherewith to pay the dividends. That was a vast power, for between this and the year 1874 nobody could tell what would be the state of India, or whether there would be any revenue from India out of which to pay their dividends. But by way of economy—a species of economy which a mere huckster would repudiate—and in order to save the paltry sum of £1,800 per annum, the Secretary of State for India was going to bring in a Bill to remove the last vestige of power out of the hands of the Company, and to wipe out its very name, leaving it nothing but a nominal existence under the charter. Such was the arrangement that was now contemplated.

Mr. CRAWFORD, the secretary, then read the correspondence between the Directors and the Secretary of State for India. On the 4th of April, 1860, the Secretary of State for India informed Colonel Sykes of the intention of Government to bring in a Bill to transfer the capital stock of the Company to the Bank of England. On the 7th of April Colonel Sykes asked for information as to the details of the Bill. On the 13th of April the Secretary of State for India promised to forward a copy of the Bill as soon as it was drawn.

The CHAIRMAN said that no copy of any Bill had yet been furnished; it therefore rested with the Court to determine what measures should be taken.

Mr. ARBUTHNOT asked whether it was the intention of the Directors to submit any motion to the Court?

The CHAIRMAN: No.

Mr. ARBUTHNOT: Then I beg to move that the Court do now adjourn. At present we are not in a position to discuss the question.

Mr. TOOKE seconded the motion.

Mr. CRAWSHAY thought the Court of Directors were deserving of thanks for having so promptly called the proprietors together. By the agreement existing between the Company and the Secretary of State either party had the right of terminating the agreement on giving six months' notice. The Secretary of State in Council had given the Company six months' notice, and the Directors would have been deserving of censure if they had failed to call the proprietors together. He therefore moved, as an amendment, "that the thanks of the Court be given to the Directors, for having so promptly summoned the proprietors."

Mr. JONES thought that nothing could have happened more advantageously for the Company than that it should have had the opportunity of expressing its desires to the Secretary of State for India before that gentleman had committed himself by any legislative measure.

The motion for adjournment was withdrawn, and the vote of thanks to the Directors, being seconded by Mr. THORNTON, was carried almost unanimously, only the mover and the seconder of the motion of adjournment voting against it.

Mr. CRAWSHAY was of opinion that the court were in a position to come to a determination as to the course they ought to take without waiting for any further information. The Secretary of State for India had given them notice that he should apply to Parliament for power to transfer certain affairs connected with the East India Company to the Bank of England. Now the proposition he should submit to the court was that that proposal constituted an unnecessary and indefensible inter-

ference with their private affairs. Parliament had deprived them of any share they once had in the government of India. That might be justified by some pretext of its being necessary on public grounds; but what pretext could be put forward to justify Government interference with such a matter as that of the Company making a division of their money among themselves? The only relation of the Company with the Government consisted in this,—that the Government should pay to them half yearly a certain amount of money, and that it should provide the Company with the necessary means of dividing that money amongst themselves, as well as for conducting their elections and performing the other functions that belonged to them, without any tax being laid on their dividends. These were the rights which the Company had left to them by the last Act of Parliament. Nothing had ever come to his knowledge of a more incredible nature than that, after the Government of England had left to the East India Company nothing but the administration of its own dividends, they should propose to pass another Act of Parliament to interfere with that last remnant of power left to it. An arrangement with the Bank of England was not objectionable in itself; but there was all the difference between the proprietors making such an arrangement through their own directors and an arrangement being made for them by the Secretary of State and by Parliament. So long as Government chose to leave the proprietors of East India stock dependent for their dividends and principal upon the revenue of India, it was their interest to keep together. He had been informed that the Government did not like to see them meet any more than they would the holders of the Three per Cents. Let the Government give them the same security as the holders of the Three per Cents. and they would not trouble them with their meetings. But so long as it remained the law of the land that they should be dependent solely upon the revenue of India, common sense taught them that they must keep themselves an organised body. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving—

"That the proposal of the Secretary of State in Council for India to apply to Parliament for powers to interfere with the arrangement of the private affairs of this Company is wholly unnecessary and indefensible."

Dr. BEATTIE seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. CRAWSHAY then moved,—

"That it is requisite for the safe management of the Company's affairs that the functions of the Court of Directors be vigilantly preserved and exercised."

The motion was seconded by Captain SHEA, and also unanimously agreed to.

Mr. CRAWSHAY further moved,—

"That notice having been given by the Secretary of State in Council for India of the termination of the existing arrangement between the Council and the Company, it is necessary that the Directors should prepare proposals for the future management of the Company's affairs, such proposals to be submitted to a general Court of the East India Company."

Captain SHEA seconded the motion.

General EVEREST said one important point ought not to be overlooked—namely, that not only did their dividends depend upon the surplus revenue of India, but that the proprietors had a prior right to all payments not required for India. That was a matter which none could manage so well as a body of their own directors. If they once admitted the Secretary of State to administer the dividends, the officials and clerks of his own department would, either directly or indirectly, obtain priority over the proprietors, and their claim would be violated.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. CRAWSHAY said he had had a communication with the chairman previously to the meeting, and he understood that it was the wish of the Directors that the proprietors should interest themselves in these matters. He might, by way of explanation, observe that the proposal to go to the Bank of England actually originated with the Company a year and a-half ago. He therefore proposed the following resolution:—

"That it is desirable the Court of Directors should make such arrangements with the Bank of England as may be expedient."

The motion was seconded and agreed to, as were also the two following:—

"That it is desirable, in case any arrangement be made with the Bank of England, that duplicates of all transfers be kept with the secretary of the Company."

"That it is essential that the warrants for dividends be signed by the Directors."

"That every exertion be made to continue the Company's offices at the India-house, and to provide further accommodation for the Directors and proprietors."

"That the Directors be requested to petition, under the seal of the Company, against any Act of Parliament, or any clauses of any Act of Parliament, which will interfere in any degree with the rights of the corporation as by law established, and to oppose the same by every means in their power."

Mr. DENT (a director) said they were much indebted to Mr. Crawshaw for bringing these matters before them; and if it should be the means of preserving the existence of the Company as a body called together periodically to discuss matters connected with India, he conceived it would be a great national good.

Mr. HELPS (a director) thought his hon. friend (Mr. Crawshaw) had done considerable service in proposing the last resolution, because he feared they had to deal with persons who had taken an antagonistic position against the Company.

The CHAIRMAN considered the contemplated proceedings on the part of the Government to be most unjust, most uncalled for, and most ungenerous. The East India Company had established a claim on the gratitude of this country beyond what had ever been established by any public company on any other nation on earth. By the ability of their generals and the courage of their troops the East India Company had attached an empire to this country. To treat that body, therefore, as they had been treated for the last thirty-two years by a so-called Liberal Government, appeared incredible in the history of any country whatever.

The Court then adjourned.

#### EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

The half-yearly report of the directors of this company states that they have great pleasure in informing the shareholders that the agent of the company has reported, in his latest despatches, that there is every reason to be satisfied with the present progress and prospects with regard to the construction of this railway. In their last report the directors stated that the Government Land Commissioner had pledged his word to give 70 miles of land to the company by the 31st October last. This pledge was redeemed, as 75 miles were delivered over on that date. The remaining portion of the land followed shortly after. As usual in such works, at the commencement there was some delay about the rate to be paid by the contractors for labour. This has now been adjusted, and on this subject the chief engineer writes:—"Looking forward to the two or three months still before us to the rains, I am of opinion that we shall not be far behind our expectations when writing my last half-yearly report." In that report, it will be remembered, he wrote as follows:—"I have confidence in our contractors being able to complete their work at the time specified, save the few months' delay occasioned by not being able to put them in possession of the land." The directors have satisfaction also in stating that the agent's despatches of a later date than the report of the chief engineer, speak most encouragingly of the activity and vigour which the contractors were putting forth in all departments of the works, from which the directors anticipate the most favourable results. Under date of the 22nd of March last, the agent of the company, who had just returned from a personal inspection of the whole line, writes as follows:—"In going along the line I was much struck with the fertility and large population of the country it traverses; and the more I see and examine into the resources of our districts, the more satisfied I am of the

soundness and excellent prospects of the undertaking." The agent then concludes his letter thus:—"It therefore only remains for me to congratulate the board and the shareholders of the company on the daily brightening prospects of their line, which, as an investment, I hope to see second to none of its class in India." The directors have now completed all their contracts for the rails and chairs required, and these are being despatched as soon as ready, and will all be on the spot before the time when they will be required for the construction of the permanent way. The directors were able to postpone the call contemplated in the last report, in consequence of payments made by shareholders in full, which are still going on satisfactorily. They, however, gave notice in their circular dated the 10th of April last, of their intention to make a call of £5 per share, payable on the 20th of July next; intimating at the same time that the amount of the call might be paid in anticipation, interest at £5 per cent. being allowed from the date of payment, and considerable sums have already been received on this account. The accounts show that the total receipts to 31st December were £128,326. 2s. 11d., and the expenditure, £175,187. 10s. 6d., leaving a balance of £253,108. 12s. 5d., of which £251,117. 13s. 1d. is deposited with the Secretary of State for India in Council.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR INDIA.—The annual meeting was held on Thursday, at Freemasons' Hall. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. The secretary read the report, which stated that ignorance of the principles of Christianity existed to a great extent among the rising youth of our Indian empire. India contained a school-going population of about thirty million children, not more than 100,000 of whom were under any direct Christian instruction. The operations of the society were divided into two departments, viz., the training of Christian teachers, and the publication of Christian books. Branches had been formed at Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta. Considerable progress had been made in the publication of books and maps. The South Indian Christian Book Society had printed 381,700 publications, of which 276,586 were effectively circulated. The committee were thankful for the support which had been generally rendered them during the past year, their total income for the year ending December 31, 1859, being £2,638. 11s. 5d.; of this sum £1,124. 0s. 1d. was received from collections at various churches and chapels on the day of thanksgiving for our deliverance from the Indian mutiny. As no such item could be expected to recur in their ordinary annual income, it became the more necessary for their friends to exert themselves, especially in procuring annual subscriptions, without which it would be impossible to carry on with confidence the operations of the society. Colonel Edwards, in moving the adoption of the report, commented at considerable length upon the improvement which had already taken place in connection with the efforts of the society, and pointed out the great necessity existing for the extension of their operations. The Rev. Mr. Hamilton seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. J. C. Marshman moved, and the Rev. T. Birks seconded, a resolution lamenting the continued authoritative exclusion of Holy Scripture from the regular course of instruction throughout the Government schools of India. The motion was carried. A resolution recognising the distinctive specific features of the society as compared with other Christian missions having been passed, the proceedings terminated in the usual manner.

EAST INDIAN EMIGRATION.—Some papers lately laid before Parliament give an account of the emigration of labourers from India into the West Indies and British Guiana. During the fifteen years commencing with 1845, 14,185 men, women, and children have embarked at Calcutta for Trinidad (two-thirds of them men), and the mortality during the three months' passage was no more

than 4·6 per cent. during the first twelve years, but after that period the death-rate at sea increased beyond all previous experience, and amounted on 5,379 since embarked to 13·4 per cent., the proportion being larger among the women, and still heavier among the children. This is attributed to depressing circumstances. The most alarming reports were circulated respecting the destination of these coolies, calculated to impress them with the most melancholy forebodings; it was said that the English Government, to avenge the slaughter of Europeans in India, had selected the emigrant ships as the most convenient and least suspicious mode of carrying off the natives to sea, and there destroying them by hundreds without the possibility of a single soul returning to tell the tale. A similar mortality took place among the Calcutta emigrants to British Guiana. Among the emigrants from Madras the mortality has been very much smaller. The difference, however, between various Calcutta ships in regard to the mortality on board has been very great, indeed almost startling, and sometimes the deaths have been most numerous where the passage has been the shortest. It may be supposed a fearful mortality on the voyage removes all the weak, and the annual death-rate among Indian immigrants after landing in Trinidad has been during the last three years only 1·6 per annum—a rate we should be very glad to see in England. Supposing this to continue during the remainder of the five years of industrial residence, these immigrants will have lost 21·3 per cent. of their number in a three months' passage and five years' residence, and the average annual rate of mortality among a similar class in Calcutta is described as 4·4 per cent., which would indicate a loss of 23·1 per cent. in the same period if they had stayed at home. The loss on the passage during the great Irish exodus to the States is stated to have been 17·5 per cent.

**HIMALAYA TEA COMPANY.**—A prospectus has been issued of the Himalayan Tea Company, with a capital of £250,000 in £20 shares. The object is to cultivate tea in the hill districts of India, and to purchase the Government experimental plantations. The recent report of the Committee on Colonisation and Settlement in India demonstrated that this branch of production may be attended with success; while, so far as local consumption is concerned, the growers will now have the additional advantage of a 10 per cent. bounty, tea being included among the articles on which Mr. Wilson has established protective duties.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

May 11. Athens, David-on, Ceylon; C.own Point, Griffin Calcutta; Margaret Elizabeth, Sanderson, Ceylon; Kooria Moorla, Walker, Bombay; Lord Hungerford, Owen, Calcutta; Mary, St. Helena; Columbine, Griffiths, Manila; Alpine, Crawford, Bombay; Mount Stuart, Elphinstone, Flindersland, Maulmain (got aground near Boulogne and afterwards towed to Chatham).—12. Thomas Royden, White, Calcutta; Colonel, Ellis, Maulmain; Surinam, Andrews, Mauritius; Norah Greame, Leisk, Bombay; Navarino, Morgan, Maulmain; Warrior, Francis, Calcutta.—14. Lady M'Donald, Brunton, Hong Kong; Queen of Avon, Gilbert, Ceylon; Lady Melville, Davis, Calcutta; Jane Pardew, McKenzie, Cape of Good Hope; Swinhamley, Weir, Bombay; Chatham, Gray, Whampoa; Ezerra, Graham, Bombay; Marcianus, Crosby, Bombay; William Wilson, Wilson, Bombay; Bahia, Le Pain, Manila; May Queen, Weighill, Ceylon; British Tar, Labey, Penang; Gibson Craig, Smith, Bombay; Young England, Ward, Tuacoreen.—15. Selastopol, Fraser, Calcutta; Triumph, Punni, and Martha Elliott, Adie, Mauritius.—16. Sir Robert Sale, Lansdowne, Madras; Anna Gothen, Smith, Bombay; Star of the South, Renner, Bombay; Lucy, Calloway, Mauritius; Summer Cloud, Sabiston, Bombay; Zenobia, Morton, Tuacoreen.—17. Star of Eve, Stephen, Mossell Bay; City of Tanjore, Topping, Calcutta; Addison Gilbert, Congdon, Bombay; Pathfinder, Mitcheson, Maulmain; Lady Eyre, Patching, Bombay; Chieftain, M'Millon, Singapore; Star of Peace, Hall, Calcutta; Travancore, Johnston, Batavia; Abbey Craig, Rogers, Bombay; Faith, Taylor, Algoa Bay.—18. Hija, Henderson, St. Helena; Early Bird, Box, Cape of Good Hope; Ariel, Sim, Algoa Bay; Helmut and Marie, Schultz, Maulmain; Dorcas, Gillsenspetz, Kurrachee; Avondhu, Cunningham, Calcutta.—19. Leading Star, Nelson, Hondeklip Bay.—21. Lancashire Witch, Park, Ceylon.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Pera.—From SOUTHAMPTON, May 20, to proceed per str. Nemesis, from SEZ.—For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Kerkman. For ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Bell, Mr. J. B. Leary. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. R. W. Clifford, Maj. Carnegie, Mrs. G. F. Behrendt, Ens. Larcorn, Mrs. Fooks, Mrs. J. Malin, Capt. Fook, Lieut. Wallace, Lieut. MacNaughten, Mr. J. R.

Greenwood, Capt. J. Ward, Lieut. J. W. Daniell, Rev. A. B. Spry. For MADRAS.—Mrs. W. Cadell, Capt. and Mrs. White, Mrs. J. Flint and 3 children, Miss Pooley, Miss M. L. Pooley, Mr. J. Irvine, Miss Gosling. For CEYLON.—Mr. J. Souttar, Mr. J. W. N. Beckett, Mr. A. Lindsay, Mr. H. Clarke. For HONG KONG.—Mr. C. Dickens, jun., Surg. J. L. Palmer, R.N., Mr. T. W. Coffin, Mr. J. Wallis. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. W. Pitcairn, Mrs. E. S. Hervey and daughter. Per str. Panther.—From MARSEILLES, May 25, to proceed per str. Nemesis, from SEZ. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Arbuthnot, Lieut. J. D. L. Campbell. For HONG KONG.—Mr. H. Lafon. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Ward, Lieut. Brown, Lieut. C. C. Rayneford. For ALEXANDRIA.—Maj. Brown. For CEYLON.—Capt. Bell.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

Dow, the wife of Edward A., of Calcutta, of a son, at the Paragon, Bognor, May 12.  
JONES, the wife of Capt. Jenkin, Bombay Engineers, of a daughter, at 20, Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, May 10.  
ROBINSON, the wife of William, Madras Civil Service, of a son, at Brighton, May 12.

## MARRIAGES.

HILDYARD, Henry C., to Jane, daughter of the late Capt. Robert Moresby, Indian Navy, at All Saints', Southampton, May 10.  
JONES, Rev. William, curate of Brecon, to Caroline, daughter of the late Major Watkins, of the Bengal Artillery, at St. Stephen's, Paddington, May 8.  
LEPROY, Colonel John H., Royal Artillery, to Charlotte A., widow of Colonel Armine Mountain, Adj. gen. H.M.'s forces in India, at St. George's, Hanover-square, May 12.  
SMITH, Clement M., M.D., 1st Punjab cav., to Laura, widow of the late W. S. Boyd, Esq., at St. James' Church, Westminster, May 16.

## DEATHS.

BAGSHAW, Lieut. col. S. R., late of the Bengal Army, at 14, Regent's-park-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 54, May 11.  
BROUGHTON, Capt. Bryan, H.E.I.C.S., at 5, Playfair-terrace, St. Andrews, May 9.  
KERR, Jane, wife of Maj. A. B., 24th Madras N.I., at Cheltenham, May 13.  
LAWDER, Capt. James, 28th Madras N.I., at Mough House, county of Leitrim, Ireland, May 9.  
POND.—On the 17th inst., at Brighton, Maria Edith Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. col. J. R. Pond, 1st Bengal fus.  
YOUNG, Colonel George, of Waye House, Ashburton, Devon, late of the Bengal Army, at Leamington, aged 70, May 14.

## East-India House,

May 15, 1860.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major F. R. Maunsell, Engrs.; Capt. J. A. Tytler, 66th N.I.; Rev. H. S. Fisher, Ret.; Capt. R. H. D. Tulloch, 39th N.I.; Lieut. C. Hunter, Art.; Lieut. R. Stewart, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. H. B. Chalmers, 27th N.I.; Lieut. R. Chalmers, 45th N.I.; Lieut. C. J. N. Longmore, 33rd N.I.; Asst. surg. F. Carter.

Madras Estab.—Col. F. A. Reid, c.n.; Lieut. col. J. E. Mawdsley, Art.; Maj. A. R. Thornhill, 5th Cav.; Capt. J. Michael, 39th N.I.; Lieut. A. G. Murray, 9th N.I.; Asst. surg. C. Smith.

Bombay Estab.—Major F. A. E. Loch, 1st Cav.; Lieut. C. M. Lewis, 1st N.I.; Col. T. Tapp, c.n.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. J. H. Smyth, Art.; Capt. J. Crofton, Eng.; Capt. F. P. Bailey, 6th Eur. inf.; Capt. W. M. Cade, 5th N.I.; Lieut. G. B. C. Simpson, 23rd N.I.; Lieut. C. P. Chambers, 43rd N.I.; Surg. H. M. Cannon.

Madras Estab.—Capt. C. W. S. Young, 52nd N.I., 1 mo.; Lieut. P. W. Henderson, 2nd Cav., 3 mo.; Lieut. H. Parker, 4th Cav., 4 mo.; Surg. W. Lloyd, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. T. M. Harris, Art., 3 mo.; Lieut. T. S. Clay, 1st Eur., 4 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. T. N. Walker, 8th N.I.; Lieut. R. G. Birch, 1st Cav.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. A. M. Duncan, 28th N.I.; Lieut. G. F. Hogg, 1st Eur.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Bengal Estab.—E. A. Money, Cav.; G. S. Smith, Inf.; G. P. Lucas, Inf.; D. C. Hennessy, Inf.

Madras Estab.—H. Cracroft, Cav.; R. G. Newbolt, Inf.; S. L. Hunt, Inf.; H. T. H. Baber, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—F. A. Beville.

Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe.—A. F. Brereton, J. R. B. Atkins, J. R. E. J. Royle.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859 60 .....	—	—	2,021
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	—
4 per Cent. East-India (Sicca Rs. Transfer Loan Stock) .....	—	—	1 8½
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 11½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1835-36 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1842-43 .....	—	—	—

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
			£. s. d.
Bengal...	2s. ½ 2s.	2s. 2d.	—
Madras...	2s. 1s. 11d. ½	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay	2s. ½ 2s.	2s. 2½d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest Bills on Calcutta, 2s. 0d.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
	India Stock .....	321	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859 .....	106 ½	
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper .....	98 ½	
	India Bonds, Enfd. Paper, 5, .....	104 ½	
	India Loan Debentures, 1859 .....	97	
	India Debentures, 1859 .....	96 ½	
	India Enforced Paper, 4 per ct. .....	83 ½	
	India 5 per cent. for account... ..	104 ½	
	India Scrip .....	5s. dis.	
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....	10s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	95 ½ to 96 ½
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	all	17 ½ to 18
18	Ditto B .....	13 ½	12 ½ dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	1.3	½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7 ½	12 to 1
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5	14 to 1 dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	101 to 102 ½
100	Ditto 4 ½ p. ct. debentrs. .....	all	98 to 99
20	Ditto F. Ext. .....	10	½ dis. to ½ pm.
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. debentures .....	100	100 to 101
20	Jubbulpore .....	10	½ dis. to ½ pm.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	99 to 99 ½
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	6	½ dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip .....	10	1 ½ to 1 ½ dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4 ½ per ct.) .....	100	85 to 90
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. .....	100	97 ½ to 98 ½
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4 ½ per cent.) .....	100	90 to 92
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	1 ½ to 1 ½ dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	7	
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent. .....	all	99 to 100
20	Ditto (New) .....	15	
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla .....	all	94 ½ 95 ½
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	1 ½ to 1 ½ dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim. .....	50	77
40	Australasia .....	all	60 to 68
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	21 ½ to 22 ½
20	Chart. of Ind. Aus. & China .....	all	19 ½ to 20 dis.
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., .....	all	30 to 32
25	and China .....	all	
20	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	17 to 18
	Ottoman Bank .....	all	
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	2 ½ to 3 ½ pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	3 to 4
1	N. B. Australasian Company .....	all	2 to 1
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	2 to 1
	Ditto New .....	15s.	½ dis. to par
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. .....	6	
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. .....	all	78 to 80
50	Ditto New .....	15	13 to 15 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	17 ½	½ dis. to par.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	2 to 2 ½
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	2 to 2 ½

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. Pera, May 19, 1860.

	Gold.	Silver.
Madras .....	£3,511	£10,710
Calcutta .....	—	28,620
Penang .....	—	1,000
Singapore .....	—	23,200
Hong Kong .....	—	44,310
Foo Chow .....	—	2,205
Shanghai .....	—	131,278
	£4,211	£239,823

**ABOLITION OF TOWN MAJORITYSHIP.**—Instructions have been received from the Secretary of State for India, by the last mail, for the abolition of the town majorityship of Bombay, which will be carried out as soon as Government can otherwise provide for the distinguished officer (Colonel Robertson, c.n.) now filling the appointment.



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—Bard of Avon.

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And both in posies shall be bound for thee."  
—Horace.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XVIII.—No. 442.]

LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1860.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

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Agra .....	" 31	Ceylon .....	" 30
China (Hong-Kong) .....		April 15.	

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 13th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 23rd April brings no intelligence of a later date than that received via Bombay. Sir James Outram, who had been suffering severely from bronchitis, having been compelled to proceed to Singapore in the hope of benefiting by the voyage, the Viceroy telegraphed to the President in Council his intention of leaving Simla on the 7th May, notwithstanding the great heat that prevails at that season, and His Excellency was accordingly expected to reach the Presidency about the 20th of the present month.

Lord Canning's presence in Calcutta at this moment is, for many reasons, very desirable. An uneasy feeling appears to pervade all classes of the community, with the sole exception of the special correspondent of the *Times*. Though money is abundant trade languishes, and imported goods can only be disposed of at greatly reduced rates. This depression does not arise from the ordinary vicissitudes of commerce, such as a glut in the market, but from the general disquietude and anxious looking forward to evil days which effectually check the spirit of speculation. Following the example set by the Governor of Madras, the native press counsels an active opposition to Mr. Wilson's scheme of taxation. The peasantry, indeed, may regard with a certain degree of indifference the levying of an income-tax which does not fall directly upon themselves, but from their ignorance they are liable to be imposed upon by all sorts of absurd rumours originating with disaffected Mahomedans, or with Zemindars averse to being taxed. Besides, they have some reason to apprehend that they will indirectly have to bear a portion of the burden laid upon the shoulders of their employers.

Even in the Madras Presidency an ill-feeling, which a very slight provocation would fan into a flame, has been excited by Sir Charles Trevelyan's scheme of resuming a "vast number of small landed estates hitherto free from land-tax," and imposing a quit-rent which the present holders are invited to redeem at twenty years' purchase.

From the indigo districts the latest accounts are, on the whole, rather more favourable. In Kishnagur and Jessore order has been restored, though the ryots sullenly complain of having been deceived by the Government. In Pubna, however, a serious disturbance took place on the 10th April. On that day Mr.

Lingham, Deputy Magistrate of Comercolly, though accompanied by thirty men of the police battalion, armed with carbines, was attacked by a party of twelve to fifteen hundred rioters, knocked off his horse, and severely beaten. His life, indeed, was only saved through the gallantry of his havildar; for, moved by a mistaken sense of humanity, he had forbidden his men to fire. If big guns are the conclusive arguments of kings, pistols and carbines are not less convincing when judiciously applied by magistrates. Some misunderstanding is also said to prevail in the Malda and Moorshedabad districts, but this will probably be removed without recurring to violent remedies.

The ex-King of Oude is reported to have lost the greater part of the jewels which were lately restored to him, through a destructive, but very beneficial, fire, that in a short space of time reduced to ashes his ex-Majesty's residence at Garden Reach, together with the filthy mass of hovels which had sprung up around. The property destroyed is estimated at £50,000.

The report that the expedition to China had been countermanded turns out to be incorrect. The ultimatum tendered by the Allied Powers is believed to have been rejected, and no alternative, therefore, remains but to adopt coercive measures with energy and decision. Major-general Sir Charles Straubenzee was to leave China on the 15th of last month.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Capt. Dormer A. Chase, 64th Bengal N.I., on board the str. *Burmah*, off Akyab, April 5; Maj. gen. Wm. Miles, H.E.I.C.S., of Cheshunt, Herts, at his residence, North Villa, Regent's-park, May 21.

MADRAS.—Lieut. G. W. H. Whitehead, 34th Madras L.C., at Trichinopoly, April 17.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

From CALCUTTA.—Messrs. H. Unwin, Smeaton, McGavin, W. G. Young, Delbrunner, Rogers, Eddis, Robert, Gould, Mayor, and Brown, Maj. Borsagon, Capt. Stewart, Capt. Watson, Lieut. Cay. From MADRAS.—Mr. Johnstone, Rev. E. J. Evans, Capt. Whish, Mons. and Mad. Re-telhueter, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Lieut. W. Browne, From HONG KONG.—Messrs. Forth, Jenny, Quintana, Brasconat, Gabarron, Alba, Caldeon, Barossa, Heueto, and Piona, Mr. Grove, Mrs. Hogg, Master Gorandiere, From BARAVIA.—Lieut. Col. Nan-a and son, Mr. Voermans and son, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Staring and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Blekenpazen, Miss Blekenpazen, and three children. From SINGAPORE.—Capt. Dallas, Mr. Nud er. From PENANG.—Mr. Abraham and son. From ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. C. Doldie, Averoff, Garcia, De C. Delgais, Favre, and Church, Col. Selim. From MALTA.—His Excellency the Governor of Malta, Capt. Graham, A.D.C., Mrs. Brett, Capt. Sir W. Fairfax, Mrs. Tabbs, Mrs. Tribbeck.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Bipon* June 3.—Lieut.-col. Smith, Mr. L. A. Spangtre, Capt. and Mrs. Ogilvie and family, Mr. F. Browning, Hon. Capt. and Mrs. Chichester, Mrs. Donovan, Lieut. Col. Mundy, Mr. Wm. Young, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and family, Mr. Dampier, Capt. and Mrs. Cripps and family, Lieut. Foster, Mrs. J. F. Harrison and family, Capt. Jennings, Cpt. Chada, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Smith, Mr. Randolph Marriott, Miss Christiansa, Mr. and Mrs. Knyvet, Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill and family, Mrs. B. and infant, Capt. Henning, Lieut. Watson, Col. Drake, M. Gould, and Mrs. Byres.



## BENGAL.

## OUR POLICY IN THE EAST.

However much opposed the policy of England may be to annexation, yet the larger States in India must, in time, lapse into our dominions. The Mahomedan dynasties, especially, seemed doomed to destruction. They have been tried and found wanting; and the total extinction of Moslem sovereignties is, consequently, simply a question of time. We are no advocates of annexation, but States that are powerful enough to support large armies must either end in absorption, or, ultimately, assist in the dismemberment of the empire. With peaceable princes we shall ever be willing to cultivate peace; but, at the same time, we must be prepared to make war upon all who disturb the repose of those who have sheltered themselves under our sovereignty. Irresistible as the waves of the ocean rolls on the tide of European conquest in the East. It seems to be the high mission of England to subjugate to her sway every heathen land. There is no middle course left for her to pursue; the finger of destiny points to conquests and kingdoms, and dynasties crumble away before the march of her victorious armies. Recent events have shown us how vain was the cry that there should be no more war; nations as well as men have missions to perform, and England's mission is to conquer and to civilize. Blood shed in the cause of freedom, or in the propagation of truth, is as sacred as the tears which angels drop over the graves of heroes. England is the home and sanctuary of liberty, the waves as they break in foam on her rock-bound shores, the wintry winds as they howl through her leafless oaks, and the eternal hum of her vast cities, all proclaim, in a language of their own, this grand truth. Her wars may emancipate, but can never enslave; and although in our oriental conquests a veil of mystery and suspicion has been sometimes thrown around the great principle which dictates to our rulers, with a will strong and inflexible as Fate, the line of policy they must adopt, yet almost invariably the end has justified the means, and the slaughter of thousands has been atoned for by the happiness of millions. Nature is bounteous in her generosity, but she is also unsparing in her vengeance; cities insult her by negligence and filth, and the inhabitants are decimated by pestilence and death; emperors and kings outrage her by tyranny and oppression, and they are swept away by the arms of an invading people.

Little more than one hundred years ago the English in India were alarmed by the extent of their conquests; but even then they had gone too far to recede, and were compelled either to advance or retreat. Since that time, empires, kingdoms, principalities, and petty states almost innumerable, have been totally annihilated; and the tide of conquest is not yet on the ebb. The policy of the Crown is averse to further conquest, being well aware of the great fact, which has been established by the mighty empires of the past, that boundless dominion is only the antecedent of weakness and decline. But neither men nor empires can control their fate: the fiat has gone forth from the Eternal, and Omnipotence impels us onward. The thunders of our cannon have been heard on the borders of Central Asia, and the reverberations of our guns, some years ago, struck terror to the heart of the King of Ava. The last of the Moguls is a banished felon. Who can, therefore, tell what the end may be? Our boundaries may yet extend eastward to the Chinese Sea, and westward to the Caspian and the Levant. Our readers are well aware of the fact that England must conquer all those powers who are formidable enough to invade her dominions, and that peace can only be purchased by security. The welfare of millions, and the intellectual advancement of their posterity, depend upon our success; and were those invested with the governing powers to yield for a moment to the dictates of a mawkish humanity, or regard such epithets as "grasping" and

"avaricious," then would the waves of conquest roll back upon ourselves, and more than two hundred millions of people be buried in the depths of despotic barbarism. There cannot be a doubt but the English in India have committed many grave and glaring crimes, as considering all things what nation in the world would not have done so? But turning to the history of the conquering peoples of the past, we find that the subjugated countries were partially civilised, rather from the force of example, than from any efforts made on the part of the invaders: so that, taking everything into consideration, India ought to be thankful that she has fallen into such good hands. Old abuses are being daily reformed, prejudice after prejudice is rapidly disappearing, the dawn of a better age is bursting over the horizon, and it is to be hoped that the errors and injuries committed by our fathers in the past, will be nobly atoned for by their children in the present and the future. Former conquerors of India founded magnificent empires, it is true; but they devastated the country which they ought to have improved and civilised; and neglecting the means which its almost infinite resources afforded for rendering their rule permanent, they fell an easy prey to the first power, with skill and enterprise sufficient to take advantage of their negligence. It was by this means that the East India Company attained such unbounded power, and vast dominions; and we can only hope that the ministers of the Crown will, in the future Government of India, avoid the vices or errors of their predecessors, and adopt only their virtues. —*Telegraph and Courier.*

## THE FRONTIER RAIDS.

On the north west and the north east two small armies have taken the field to repress discontent and punish invasion. Just two months after Brigadier Chamberlain had swept through the fastnesses of the Kabool Khail Wuzerees with 5,000 men, and reduced them to submission, the Muhsoods, another branch of the same tribe, poured down upon the plains 3,000 strong, and attacked our cavalry out-post stationed at Tak, 150 miles south west of Peshawur, and 50 miles north west of Dera Ismael Khan. Sahadut Khan, a Ressaldar, was in charge. With 160 sabres he met the mountaineers, and chased them back into their hills with a loss of 200 wounded and leaving 100 dead behind them. His skill and bravery have been recognised in the *Gazette*, and now to punish the outrage an army of 8,000 men has left Tak for another hunt through the Cabul Hills. The force consists of the Guides, the 1st Punjab Infantry, a wing of the 1st Sikhs and of the 3rd and 4th Punjab Infantry, the 4th Sikhs, the 25th Goorkhas, the Peshawur Mountain Train, part of the Kohat and Dera Ismael Khan Artillery, 100 sabres of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and 100 sabres of the Mooltanee Cavalry. Brigadier Chamberlain, foregoing the sick leave to which he was entitled, takes the field at their head, to enter on a kind of warfare for which he is specially fitted by past experience and past success. The defiles of the Sulman must be again entered, a horde of savages who know no right but might, and whom even terror can influence only for a time, will have their numbers thinned by slaughter. There will be peace for a few months till the instincts of plunder again prove too strong for the remembrance of past punishment. And to accomplish this 6,000 of the Punjab irregular force with their British officers must expose themselves to the uncertainties of border warfare in the heat of May.

Simultaneously the whole of the disposable force in Eastern Bengal, a district regarded hitherto as the very abode of peace and contentment, has been moved to the north-east to quell the discontent of the Khasias, which we announced in our last. H.M.'s 19th has been detained at Dacca, the Sylhet light infantry has gone into the hills, troops from Assam are said to be on the march, and the East Indian regiment is on its way to the spot. The Khasias, unlike the Wuzerees, have grievances to complain of. It is said that a house tax has been imposed on them,

on the Kookees, and on the other frontier tribes subject to our control. With this they associate other complaints, especially of injustice in the mode of settling their lands. They have driven away the few native officials who were among them, have destroyed the records in the Thannahs, and are now skirmishing with our tooops in their jungles.

These frequent outbreaks on both east and west can be no longer disregarded, or looked upon as isolated acts of savagery against which it is needless to provide by any regular system of civil or military administration. We cannot afford to be always fighting. It is expensive to the treasury, and still more destructive of our prestige, to be ever sending small armies into the jungles and defiles of the hills, to slaughter robber tribes, who rise again as soon as our force is withdrawn. We are returning to the same state of incessant border warfare which occupied army after army during the first Burmese campaigns. That warfare was checked by a system to which it would be well for us now to resort in the case of all the frontier tribes of both east and west. After the treaty of Yandaboo we appointed a political agent to reside in Munnipore. We raised a sepoy force from the people of Munnipore. From that day there has been peace on that part of the border. The encroachments of the Burmese have ceased, the slave trade to Burmah has been suppressed, the country has increased in population and wealth. The commerce from the west has been attracted by a road which we have made through the mountains from Cachar to the valley, and the Shans have begun an active trade. If hill savages are ruled or advised by a political agent in whom they have confidence, if they are taught that in commerce and agriculture they will find wealth, they will with pleasure pay a house tax or any other. The tea planters of Assam and Cachar are clamorous for labour. Their capital will enrich the hill men as much as that of the indigo planters has elevated the position of the Bengal ryot. It may be difficult permanently to pacify the tribes of the Cabul frontier without the active co-operation of Dost Mahomed. But all that the people of Tipperah, Cachar, Munnipore, and Jynteah want, is an agency suited to their simplicity and ignorance. Nicolson is still worshipped as a deity in the Punjab, Col. Edwards kept the Peshawur valley quiet, and made himself loved in the crisis of 1857, Col. Dixon civilised the wild Mhairs of Rajpootana. It is such men that the peoples of the north-eastern frontier need to rule them, with the firmness and the gentleness of a paternal despotism.—*Friend of India.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A CHEAP SPECIFIC.—We observe in the *Indian Lancet* of the 1st of April a communication from Dr. Donaldson recommending the web of the common house spider as an unfailing remedy for certain fevers. It is stated to be invaluable at times when quinine and other anti periodics fail, in effect or quantity, not only from its efficacy, but because it can be obtained everywhere without trouble and without price. This remedy, it is observed, was used a century back by the poor in the fens of Lincolnshire, and by Sir James MacGregor in the West Indies. The doctor now uses cobweb pills in all his worst cases, and is happy to say he has never since he tried it lost a patient from fever. If the cobweb be so efficacious a remedy why not try the spider himself? We know that a fat one is excellent medicine for birds; its effects upon the unfeathered biped might perhaps be equally remarkable.

OPIMUM CULTIVATION.—The inquiries about to be conducted under the proposed special commission, in regard to the relations between planter and ryot, will probably lead to similar inquiries with respect to opium cultivation, on which subject there is a marvellous absence of accurate information. It suits the purposes of Government and Government officials to represent this cultivation as a boon and a blessing to the ryot, who rushes eagerly for his licence, and kisses the hand

which gives it; but those who are behind the scenes know how much of this is true, and how much to be ascribed to the representations of the interested go between, who stand betwixt the advancer and the advancee and help themselves from both. We (*Englishman*) strongly recommend the Lieutenant-governor, who would not, we believe, willingly countenance shams, to ascertain and accept the real facts of the case, and thus save himself from the discredit of ignorance, and the disgrace of exposure. We have some reason to believe that the elements of dissatisfaction may, ere long, be developed in Behar, and, as prevention is better than cure, a stitch in time may save the military police some trouble. Whether the breath of the Bengal excitement has been wafted on the winds to Behar, or the spirit of resistance, which some wise men say is now leavening the mass of serfdom throughout the world, has reached Bœotia, it is certain that there is an uneasy feeling among the opium cultivators, which it will not be wise to disregard.

**MAJOR MACPHERSON.**—The race of old "politicals" is extinct. The only two in India who could be pointed to as perfect specimens of the class of which Mountstuart Elphinstone, Malcolm, and Metcalfe were the pride, were Sir Mark Cubbon and Major Macpherson, of Gwalior. Stripped of his independence, the former has resigned. On Monday, April 16, the latter died in Calcutta. To Major Macpherson must be ascribed the safety of Central India in 1857. By the power of a strong will and the attraction of an irresistible charm of character, Major Macpherson had made his name revered among the Coles before he was called to the important position of Political Agent at the Court of Gwalior. There he exercised the same influence over Scindiah and his Court. The boy-rajah would have been the plaything of his Ministers and the slave of his passions—the Court of Gwalior would have rivalled the debasement of Lucknow—but for Major Macpherson. With a wisdom which Asiatic wile could not baffle, and a high-toned gentleness which Asiatic spathy could not resist, he made Scindiah the true friend of his own subjects, the warm ally of the paramount power. He selected and confirmed in his post of chief minister, Dinkur Rao, one of the two native statesmen whose conduct in the crisis of revolt might almost redeem the acts of their countrymen. When the storm of rebellion swept through the whole of Northern India, its waves beat ineffectually on Gwalior. By a power which has well been described as mesmeric, Major Macpherson kept the youthful Scindiah true to his allegiance, and delayed the march of his treacherous contingent till their treason was harmless. Had Scindiah wavered, had he proved unfaithful, Holkar would have followed, Rajpootana would have gone, Hyderabad would have been lost. Under God, it was to Major Macpherson that we owed the security of Agra, the loyalty of the only great native feudatories who remained faithful, the safety of all India from Delhi to Madras.—*Friend of India.*

**CALCUTTA CITY MISSION.**—During the past year the agents of the City Mission made 8,501 visits to so-called Christian families in the destitute districts of Calcutta, 171 visits to the hospitals, and 269 visits to soldiers and sailors. Of the twenty-one women who sought the shelter of the Refuge since it was opened in 1856, two have been married, two restored to their friends, two have entered service, seven have left by their own desire, and six still remain. The influx of soldiers' wives into Calcutta, and the discharge of so many European soldiers from the Indian army during the year, have added largely to European crime in Calcutta. The operations of the Mission must be vastly extended to allow of their having an appreciable influence. The subscriptions during the year did not reach 5,000 rupees.

**THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND** of Bengal seems to be in a healthy state, and to have conducted its operations during 1858-9 with success. Mr. Finlaison, the actuary of the National Debt Office, has valued the fund, and pronounced it in a safe and prosperous state.

Its capital, after the payment of all liabilities, stands at Rs. 14,67,509. There are 592 subscribers, of whom 262 subscribe for wives only, 247 for wives and children, and 83 for children only. Since the establishment of the Fund in 1837 the receipts have amounted to Rs. 26,32,863, and the disbursements to Rs. 9,04,593. The total expense of management for the twenty-two years has been Rs. 1,40,503. The results of this and the similar Fund in Madras are a high testimony to the character of the Uncovenanted Service.

**A NEW COAL FIELD.**—In a minute by Mr. Reade, we find an account of the coal deposit in the Mirzapore district. Mr. Burke, a surveyor, discovered it at Kota in 1840, and worked what was known as the Singrowlee mine on behalf of a company organised by the speculative Col. Pew. He met with fair success, but was much opposed by the officers of the Rewah State, through which the coal had to pass to the Ganges. In 1850 experiments were made in the Government steamers, which showed that the residuum of the Singrowlee coal was less than that of the Burdwan coal, but that it was of a very friable nature. Messrs. Hamilton, Higginson, and Co. now work the mineral. In 1856 they sent to the Ganges 185,576 maunds, and in 1859 42,103 maunds. The rebels greatly damaged the works in 1857-58. The tract called Singrowlee lies partly in Mirzapore and partly in Rewah. The area of the deposit is about twelve square miles. Any amount of coal could be raised, but there are no means of transport except pack bullocks, and these can be obtained only in small quantities. When the Jubbulpore railway opens up the field, Singrowlee will be able to supply the north-west with coal.

**A SANITARY OPERATION.**—The residence of the ex-King of Oude at Garden Reach, Calcutta, has been burnt, and property destroyed to the value, it is said, of five lakhs of rupees. The fire originated in the city of huts with which he has covered his grounds, and which have made the neighbourhood a scene of filth, worse than the Mahomedan quarter of Madras. This is not the first occasion on which those huts have been burned, but now that the fire has spread to Wajid Ally's own apartments, steps will be taken, we trust, to cleanse the nest of scoundrels who infest the locality. The State jewels, recently restored to the ex-King, are said to have been destroyed.

**THE CALCUTTA PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY** has awarded its gold medal for the best series of ten landscapes to Major and Mrs. Tytler, its gold medal for the best series of ten portraits to Mr. J. Rowe, its silver medal for the second best series of ten photographs, whether portrait or landscape, to Mr. A. Williamson, and its silver medal for amateurs, whether members of the society or not, to Dr. B. Simpson. The society's exhibition in the Hall of the Calcutta Institute gives a favourable impression of Indian photography. The number of visitors has been large.

**GOVERNMENT PRINTING.**—The *Phoenix* states that Mr. Wilson has instituted an inquiry into the results of the printing scheme in the public offices of Calcutta, as compared with the plan adopted in Madras. In one office the work formerly done by copyists for Rs. 3,700 a month, now costs upwards of Rs. 5,000 for printing, exclusive of heavy contingent charges. In the Home Office the number of words printed in one month was 17,84,990. At the old rate for copying, of 1,440 words per rupee, the cost would be Rs. 1,230. The amount paid for printing was Rs. 2,441, nearly double the former. Printing in the public offices, where each has its own establishment and well paid superintendents, has hitherto been a costly experiment. Were the English rule as to the documents that ought to be printed observed, and one central office created, the cost of printing would be as cheap as that of copying. At present the most trifling public letters are printed. Even were printing more expensive than copying, a little should be paid for the benefit.

**COURTS MARTIAL.**—Sergeant W. Pearson, of the Bengal Artillery, has been sentenced by a Meerut court-martial to penal servitude for life,

for the wilful murder of Davee, a native watchman. A court martial at Dum-Dum has also sentenced Thomas Scott, a private of H.M.'s 37th, to fourteen years' penal servitude, for having struck an ensign and the surgeon of the regiment with a hatchet on the head, while at sea on board the ship *Alfred*.

**ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.**—The reduction of the rate of subscription to the Asiatic Society of Bengal has proved successful in increasing the income. The number of resident and non-resident members at Rs. 48 and Rs. 24 a year respectively, has risen from ninety-six to 168, and the subscriptions from Rs. 6,208 to Rs. 7,312 annually. This should induce the society to reduce the rates still further, and to abolish the entrance fee. The payment of a fee of Rs. 32, and of the subscription, Rs. 48, at once deters men with incomes under Rs. 600 a month.

**ATTACK ON A MAGISTRATE.**—We (*Hurkaru*) have received intelligence of the result of the fight on the 10th of April, between some 1,200 or 1,500 men of Baboo Ramruttun Roy's villages of Koochoogurrah, Berwatollah, &c., and Mr. Lingham, with his thirty men of the police battalion. We are told that Mr. Lingham, leaving the sepoy behind, alighted from his horse unarmed and went towards the rioters accompanied by some four or five peons, who, on the advance of the people shouting and yelling ran away, headed by the Nizar of the Commencely Court, who, says our informant, "displayed velociped legs." The *lattials* then attacked Mr. Lingham, who was three times knocked down, the last time senseless. The sepoys, who had been forbidden by Mr. Lingham to fire, became furious, and in advancing to the rescue fired a volley. The havildar, a brave Sikh, came just in time to parry with his musket a sword-cut aimed at Mr. Lingham's throat by one of the *lattials*. Having rescued Mr. Lingham, the sepoys began to retreat, but on their doing so the whole body of the enemy charged upon them, when two of them were knocked down by long bamboos, and one of them speared to death. Both were carried off the field, and on the third day one of them was found tied up in a cow-shed by the arms, with several spear-wounds, and one arm broken. The dead body has not been found. It is supposed that it was thrown into the river at night. Mr. Bainbridge, the magistrate of Pubna, arrived on the spot on the third day after the fight, and when our informant's letter was despatched, was proceeding with the investigation. One dead villager and ten wounded have been produced. Of the latter, two or three are not expected to survive. All have been forwarded to Pubna. Mr. Lingham has on his body twenty-one contusions, none of them, however, we are happy to say, of a dangerous nature. His horse had fourteen spear wounds. Several of the principal villagers have been arrested. On the arrival of the magistrate he received several applications for assistance, and Mr. Lingham proceeded towards Belnabarry with a small army of fifty of the military police. He found the pathways through the villages barricaded, but met with no resistance. The ryots were generally persuaded to return to their work. As a proof that the rising is not against the indigo system, but against Europeans, it may be mentioned that the ryots of native factories, who seldom receive a "cash advance," or as our correspondent expresses it, "see the face of a pice," were all cultivating quietly, as usual.

**JESSORE, April 8.**—We had a slight shower of rain here on the evening of the 6th, but not sufficient to sow indigo with. The Indigo (or rather what is called here the Eden) rebellion seems to be settling down, owing, no doubt, to several small detachments of troops being scattered over the most disturbed parts of the district. Our magistrates, Messrs. Molony and Skinner, are out in the Mofussil, trying their best to settle matters between planters and ryots; but I understand that some of the ryots to the north of this district are determined not to sow; but until we get rain to enable us to sow, it is difficult to say who will or will not sow.

**KISHNAGHUR, April 19.**—A good deal of rain has fallen since the 6th, and sowing is going on in a straggling, unhappy style, a little here and there. The heaviest rain was on the 17th, when nearly two inches fell. The steady convictions obtained under the new Act seem to be doing good; the ryot is daily being impressed with the idea that he has got to sow his indigo, but it goes sorely against his grain, as he implicitly believes that he has been "sold" by the Government, who first told him he need not sow indigo if he didn't like, and now tell him, "If you don't sow you will go to gaol for three months." A great many have gone to gaol, but the last few days they seem to prefer staying at home. Neither the cavalry nor the Goorkhas have been able to flesh their weapons as yet, nor do I think it likely they ever will in an indigo row. The Goorkhas are very sociable fellows; a few of them go into a ryot's house, and make him play cards whether he likes it or not.

**DEBROOGHUR, April 7.**—Tea manufacturing has commenced, and, so far as can be judged from last month's operations, the crop in this district will be nearly double that of last season. The weather is very favourable. The Abors have been at work again, and have cut up an unoffending Bunneah who was trading on their bank of the river; they will not be quiet until they have been well and severely punished. A rush into their hills and back again has no effect—they have been offered peace and rejected it. Three months ago they invited our Principal Assistant Commissioner and Superintending Engineer up to one of their villages, ostensibly to discuss the terms of their submission, out, as has since transpired, with the intention of murdering them. Providentially their courage failed them at the last moment, and the officers returned in safety.

**RAJPOOTANA IRREGULARS.**—The formation of a body of irregular horse, for employment in Central India, to be called Mayne's horse, and of a corps of irregular horse and infantry for service in Rajpootana, to be designated the Meena corps, has been ordered. Mayne's horse will consist of three regiments, each of 578 sabres, and the Meena corps of two regiments of infantry, each of 800 sepoy and two of cavalry, each of 320 sowars. We have thus an irregular force of 4,000 men. These bodies seem to be old levies reorganised.

**FISHERIES.**—The Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, in a letter to the Board of Revenue, asserts the right of Government to fisheries in all navigable rivers which are public property, unless that right has been granted or leased to some private party. The Board is ordered to divide the fisheries into convenient sections or blocks, and to invite farming tenders for them. Where private parties can prove their right to any fishery, it will be supported, otherwise they must go into court. The receipts are to be applied for the improvement of the roads of Bengal. The valuable fisheries in the Sunderbuns, as well as the forests, were expressly declared by law to be the property of the State when grants of land were made.

**SALT DEPARTMENT.**—It is said that there will be some promotion in the Salt Chowkey Department, consequent on the retirement on pension of Messrs. Peacock and Muston. Mr. Owen, from Hidgelee Contai, has been nominated for the Calcutta appointment, and is to be succeeded there by Mr. Shuttleworth, from Backergunge.

**A CLUMSY EXCUSE.**—Some time ago the Government of India called the attention of the Secretary of State to the conduct of the King of Acheen in treating with disrespect Capt. Haughton, who was the bearer of a letter from the Governor-general. The *Pinang Times* gives the King's own explanation of the matter. The King, it seems, was asleep, and no one dared to disturb him; so Captain Haughton went away without delivering the letter of which he was the bearer. The wily Asiatic will not thus deceive this Government; the trick is too palpable, as well as too common.

**THE 42ND REGIMENT N.L.I.** marched from Rutgerh, on the 5th April, towards Etawah, where it is to be stationed.

**TROOPS FOR CHINA.**—The transport ships *Clarendon* and *Daniel Rankin* left Calcutta on the 13th April, for China, the former with 2 officers, 132 men and 72 horses, and the latter with 2 officers, 160 men and 82 horses of Fane's volunteer cavalry, and also the Bengal steam-ship *Bentinck*, with 8 officers, 730 men and 2 chargers of the 15th regiment, Punjab infantry.

**CAPTAIN OLAF FARRINGTON**, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Jullundhur, lately returned from furlough, and appointed to Dehra, has been nominated to succeed Mr. F. W. Cooper at Umritsur, that gentleman succeeding Mr. P. H. Egerton as Deputy Commissioner at Delhi.

**DR. MACNAMARA** has been appointed to act as secretary and medical officer to La Martinerie, in the room of Dr. Webb, who has gone on leave to England.

**CHITTAGONG.**—The mutineers of the 34th N.I. plundered the Chittagong treasure of cash and stamp paper to the extent of Rs. 2,25,521, of which the Sylhet authorities have recovered Rs. 35,430, principally in stamp paper, found in natives' houses. The balance has been written off to profit and loss.

**DACCA, April 10.**—The hill-tribes, bordering on Sylhet and Cachar, who were represented in my last letter as fighting amongst themselves, have, as I anticipated, agreed to transfer their attentions to the people of the plains. What amount of injury they have already done, I cannot say; but it has been necessary to send a military force to check and chastise them. Two hundred and fifty men of the Sylhet light infantry fell in with a party of four hundred savages, and gave them battle. Fourteen of the latter were killed; the remainder fled back to their hills. The Jynteas are a more athletic and bolder race than the Kookees, and unless effectually restrained at the outset, are likely to extend both their depredations and murderous schemes until all the neighbouring tribes, tempted by the immunity they enjoy, come down to share their success. To prevent such a result and set at rest the anxieties of the Bengalis, Government has wisely arranged to send the Eurasian regt. on its way to Dacca, to garrison Sylhet and Cherra Poonjee, whilst the Sylhet light infantry follow up the savages to their mountain haunts. This arrangement makes it necessary that the detachment of H.M.'s 10th, that was under orders for Benares, should be detained longer in Dacca. Our soldiers, accordingly, are not going for the present, and all of us are pleased to know this. We had a plentiful down-pour of rain last night. I suppose there has been lots of indigo sowing this morning.—*Hurkaru*.

**WANTON WASTE OF LIFE.**—The *Mofussilite* comments severely upon an order lately issued that a troop of the Bengal horse artillery at Agra is to move to Jhansi, and the royal horse artillery at the latter station to Agra. The distance between Agra and Jhansi is 145 miles, the heat from the blazing sun shining on an arid surface of whity-brown sand is intense, and the water along the whole line of march is extremely bad. The order will cost the State many valuable lives, and there is nothing to justify it.

**A PRINCELY DEVOTEE.**—The visit of the Raja of Puteala to Umritsur is creating quite a sensation in the Punjab. His Sikh Highness, the day after his arrival at that town, having proceeded from his camp to the gate of the Rambagh with his numerous followers, there took off his shoes, and walked at the head of his cortege, who all followed his example bare-footed, some armed, some unarmed, along the streets leading to the great tank and temple, a distance of upwards of a mile. On arrival there, he went through the customary bathing ceremonies, remaining for hours in the water swimming once all round the tank, and made offerings commensurate to the occasion of a first Maharajah of Puteala, now the crowned leader of the Sikh religion, having visited the pool of immortality from which the fear of Runjeet Singh had so long kept his family. His son and heir was to be finally initiated into the mysteries of Sikhism at the Bysakes fair, which is usually held about the 11th of April.

**STAMP DUTIES BILL.**—The *Hurkaru* publishes a report of a very interesting debate which took place in the Legislative Council on the 14th of April, on the Stamp Duties Bill. The Bill has undergone several important changes, and it is likely to be still further amended. One of the most important of these amendments moved by Mr. Harrington, and carried notwithstanding the opposition of Sir Barnes Peacock, Sir Charles Jackson, and Mr. Wilson, is a provision that if an appeal or plaint which shall have been rejected by the lower court on any of the grounds mentioned in Act 8, 1859, shall be ordered to be received, or if a suit shall be remanded in appeal for a second decision the appellant is entitled to receive back the amount of the stamp duty paid on the petition of appeal.

**PROGRESS OF PROTESTANTISM.**—The *Bengal Catholic Herald* complains that the Protestant City Mission has been successful to a great extent in converting the poorer classes of Roman Catholics in this city, or, in his own words, has been "committing some havoc in the fold." He recommends the newly established fraternity of St. Vincent De Paul to endeavour to counteract their influence.

**MR. MACLEAN**, assistant magistrate in Kishnagur, has written a letter to Mr. Tweedie of Locknathpore, expressing his regret that there was still any idea in existence that the Dhooa Putalee fire was in any way attributable to that gentleman's servants. Mr. Sconce, it is to be hoped, will now retract as publicly as he made them his scandalous insinuations that there had been wilful fire raising on the part of European planters.

**RATHER SIGNIFICANT.**—A correspondent of the *Englishman* in Kishnagur writing on the subject of the *emeute* amongst the ryots and their refusal to sow indigo, makes the following remarkable statement:—"A great many ryots have gone to Calcutta to consult with those under whose advice they have been acting; many of them have gone to the editor of a native paper, and some to the agent of a well known zemindar."

**THE BANK OF BENGAL**, on the 19th April, reduced the margin on Government securities. The bank advances now as follows:—On 4 per cent., Rs. 75; on 5 ditto, Rs. 88; on 5½ ditto, Rs. 95.

**MR. VENABLES**, brother of the late Mr. E. F. Venables, has been presented with a *jashire*, worth Rs. 10,000 a year for the services rendered by his brother during the outbreak, and on account of losses sustained by them.

**LE PREMIER AVERTISSEMENT.**—The Governor-General has ordered a survey of the several small independent States in Bengal and the Eastern provinces; this is said to be preliminary to placing them under a special Government, though they are not to be annexed; the outbreak in Tipperah may have decided this question.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 16. A'addin, Wood, Sdney; Lucretia, Harding, London; Polivra, Hman, London; Tirrell, Morgan, London.—17. Ile Marie, Laour, Mauritius; Octavius, Pike, London; Comorin, Tu ly, Liverpool; Jeremiah Garnett, Stokes, Mauritius; Lady Rawlinson, R. W. Rangoon; Antioch, Taylor, Port Adelaide; Victoria Reed, Frible, London; Bushire Merchant, Wadhouse, London; Canova, Hayes, Liverpool; Imperial, Sampson, Mauritius.—18. Canadian Guthrie, put back dismasted and leaky; Niobe, Strong, Moulineau.—19. Marquard Family, Batta, Tutcorin and Madras.—20. Harold, Wise, Liverpool.—21. Geologist, Clarke, Liverpool; Clumber, Brulin, London; str. Baltic, Melville, Moulineau, Rangoon and Akyab; Merry Ann, Remmonds, Boston; Milar, Barr, Mauritius; Maria Somes, Irvine, London and Cape of Good Hope.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Baltic.—Captain B. Wyld and lady, Major Browne, Capt. Matherson, Mr. Dukes.  
Per Geologist. J. F. Templer Stuart, Esq.  
Per Clumber. Miss Brulin.  
Per Maria Somes.—Capt. and Mrs. Wintle and five children, Mrs. Fenwick and child, Miss Maugin.

### DEPARTURES.

April 6. Str. Baltic, Melville, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulineau; Cambridge, Hewitt, Liverpool.—7. Cid, Carnet, Havre; Monica, Jackson, London; Hutrea, Owen, London.—9. Merry Pleasant, Gilchrist, Melbourne.—10. Str. Fire Queen, Baker, Port Blair; Sesostris, Smult, —. 11. Str. Armenian, Towler, China; H.M.'s str. Comorandell, Hurlock, —. Oriental, Knx, China; Deva, Butler, Port Blair.—13. John Temperley, Beharell, London; Belona, Miller, London; Gertrude, Adley, Hong Kong; Queen of the East, Bilton, London.

—15. Colonel Burney, Parfor, Rang on; Stog Mr Kenzie, Deane, Brahmer, Cape of Good Hope.—16. Poirar Star, Pearson, Bos on.—17. Str. Bentinck, H-dge, China, Amelia Trebers, London.—18. Str. Rankin, Rankin, China; Mary Ann Wilson, Farr, China; Lady Clarendon, Wilkie, London. 18. Clarendon, Martin China; Ann Kidden, Moss, Penang and Singapore.—23. Str. Colombo, —, Suz.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Colombo, for Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Lodwich, Sir C. Jackson, Mrs. and Miss Wilson, Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Mayne, and Major and Mrs. Freese and children. For GALLE.—Mr. Beon tt, Capt. Timmouth, Mrs. Crutchley and child, Lieut. Stansfield, Dr. Smith, Maj. Osborne, Mr. W. J. Brantley, and Mr. Cu gvenen. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Chisholm Anstey, For MURZ.—Mr. Norris, Mr. H. Unwin, Mr. Jas. Chue ch. For MARSHELLS.—Mr. Spears, Mr. McGavin, C. t. Wilson, Mr. W. Gordon Young, Mr. Deb unner, Mr. Hyde Morray, Major Boier-gon, Capt. C. B. Stuart, Capt. G. Fraser, Mr. George Rogers, Mr. E. dis and Mr. Roberts. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. of Smith Mr. A. A. Sevestre, Capt. and Mrs. O lvie and family, Mr. F. Browning, Hon. Cap. and Mrs. Chechester, Mrs. Lou van, Lieut.-Col. Duncan, Mr. Wm. Young, Col. and Mrs. Gordon. Mr. J. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and family, Mr. Damier, Capt. and Mrs. Cripps and family, Lieut. Foster, Mrs. J. F. Harrison and infant, Capt. Jennings, Capt. Chads, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Snell, Mr. R. Randolph Marriott, Miss Christiana Mr. Span, Lieut. Knyvett, Mrs. Knyvett. Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill and family, Mrs. R. bic and infant. Capt. Henning, Lieut. Watson, Col. Oakes, Mr. Gould, and Mrs. Ryce.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 23, 1860.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.....	5 0 to 5 8	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.....	15 0 to 16 8	
Dit o, 5 do.....	2 8 to 3 0	
3rd Nicks Rupee 4 do.....	16 0 to 17 8	
Transfer 4 do.....	Notional.	
New 5½ do.....	4 0 to 5 0	

## BANK OF BENGA.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months).....	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bill- and Notes (do.).....	9 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper.....	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts.....	8 per ct.
On deposit of Good. &c.....	9 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight.....	2 1 to 2 0
Do. with documents, do.....	2 1½
American Bills under credit, do.....	2 0½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight.....	Notional.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight.....	Ditto.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight.....	Ditto.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts.....	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper.....	Sa. Rs. 100 " 75
4 ditto ditto.....	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 75
5 ditto ditto.....	" 100 " 88
5½ ditto ditto.....	" 100 " 95
New Treasury Bills.....	" 100 " 95

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present va'ue.
Bank of Bengal.....	4000 each 5750 to 5900	
Agra Bank.....	500 " 650 to 660	
North-Western Bank.....	400 " Winding up	
Delhi Bank.....	500 " 400 to 450	
India General Steam.....	1000 " 1225 to 1330	
Ganges Company.....	500 " 625 to 625	
Bengal Coal Company (Limited).....	1000 " 1750 to 1800	
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited).....	1000 " 500 to 505	
East-India Coal Company (Limited).....	70 " 400 to 405	
Bonified Warehouse Association.....	445 " 400 to 405	
Calcutta Docking Company.....	700 " 875 to 900	
Oriental Gas Company (Limited).....	10 " par.	
Assam Company.....	200 " 340 to 350	
East-India Railway Company.....	£20 " Rs. 3 dis.	
East-India Copper Co. (Limited).....	1000 " no advs.	
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited).....	60 " Rs. 10 dis.	

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns.....each, Rs. 10	0 to 10 4
Doubloons.....	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs.....	15 9 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs.....	21 14 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs.....	15 2 to 15 3
China Gold Bars..... per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16 2
Gold Dust (Australia).....	14 8 to 15 0
Sycee Silver none, Co.'s Rs. 100	106 0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars.....per 100 Rs.	222 0 to 222 8
Mexican do.....	222 8 to 223 0

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £4 t. 2s.  
To Liverpool, £3. 12s. 6d. to 2s.

**IMPORTS (Calcutta, April 23).**—All imports have remained in a very depressed state, till prices at last gave way rather. Piece Goods have been much neglected, owing to the rather limited consumption in nearly all the up country markets. In fact neither the usually favourable season nor the enforcement of the new customs tariff have had any effect on our market. A general stagnation prevails, and buyers do not show any inclination to purchase. The imports from home during the last month have been very limited indeed, but even this has had no effect on the present state of the market. *Furns* have been in fair demand for a few days, but lately they became very quiet, with a downward tendency. *Articles* of all descriptions are also dull of sale; prices of sheeting copper lower, say 45-0 per sy. md.

**EXPORTS (Calcutta, April 23).**—Produce has continued in the same unfavourable state. There is a pretty low speculative feeling in the market, and the little that is done is chiefly to fulfil engagements. *Indigo*—During the past fortnight there has been considerable anxiety felt in all districts from the continued drought. In Bth groups, Purneah, and Thibet the want of rain is beginning to cause some damage, the young February plant beginning to die away. The Khontee

of the Benares districts has suffered from the frost considerably. The sales during the fortnight have been very trading. *Salt-petre*—Only a limited business in progress, and that chiefly on account of orders from gunpowder manufacturers from home; sales of 5 per cent. at Co.'s Rs. 10-4 to 10-8. The higher refractions in no demand, although holders will not give in. *Rose S/ik*—There has been a fair demand since our last report and prices have been well supported. The March Bonds Hurrupuls and Madagascars have come into market and sold at extravagant rates from Co.'s Rs. 16 to 18-8 per sy. acc., or about three shillings above home quotations. In European markets we have heard no thing. *Shell lac*—In less demand, at rather higher prices. As high as Rs. 80-0 per md. was paid for a parcel of best F test J E sold at Co.'s Rs. 37-8 per md. *Oil Seeds*—Landed in moderate demand at former prices; supplies have come in more freely. We quote best Patna at Co.'s Rs. 3, small ground picked Co.'s Rs. 2-10 to 2-12. Inferior a 2-7 to 2-9. Raped in inquiry at Co.'s Rs. 2-10 to 3-2, according to quality. Teel and Poppy Co. Rs. 2-13 to 3-0 per md.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

COLONEL C. A. BROWNE, so long the Military Secretary in Madras, has been appointed to the command of the Nagpore Force on his return to India. "The Governor in Council cannot allow the long, honourable, and highly valuable service of Colonel Browne, as Military Secretary to the Government, to terminate without recording their sense of his eminent public merits, and acknowledging the important assistance they have always received from him."

**THE BENIGHTED.**—The Madras authorities have twice failed to maintain a regular line of steamers between Madras, the northern ports, and Rangoon. They now advertise for offers to establish a line from private parties, and guarantee a subsidy of freight and passage money to the amount of Rs. 7,500 for each monthly trip. For such a sum no private company would submit to the restrictions they propose and the endless interference which would follow. All that is wanted is a subsidy for carrying the mails, stores, and treasure. The company can settle their own rates with the public, as is done by the very successful Calcutta and Burmah line. One steamer, the *Governor Higginson*, at present runs between Madras and the northern ports only. If the present agents of that vessel and the Burmah Company are wise, they will monopolise the whole carrying trade between Pegu and the east coast of India.

**ENAMS.**—The *Madras Times* gives the result of the local Enam Commission up to the end of February last. The total number of titles confirmed was 28,707. Of these 1,925 were in respect of religious and charitable grants of a permanent character, and 314 were personal grants confirmed on the present tenures. Of the remainder 16,926 personal grants were enfranchised at the option of the enamdars, and 9,452 compulsorily. The quit-rent annually payable to the State on personal enams is Rs. 80,853, or rather more than a third of the full assessment of the land.

**HYDERABAD, March 30.**—The English government is now negotiating with the Nizam to obtain land on the Godavery, considerable in length, but of small breadth, to facilitate navigation on that river, and to promote irrigation. The Nizam's government will necessarily look to an equivalent either in money or territory, for any cession it may make. It is but just that this should be attended to, and the land ceded to us should be valued, not by a dry assessment of its present worth, but of its capabilities and its future value to us. It also appears from a representation made to the Nizam's government, by the inhabitants of Budrachellum, that they apprehend a canal which is to be cut above their district, will reduce the supply of water in their locality, and throw their lands out of cultivation. An officer is appointed by the Nizam's Government to examine and report upon this case. The English Government would, under any circumstances, as it should do in justice, compensate these ryots for the loss they would sustain by the improvements they are carrying out on the river which waters their lands; but considering the great prospective advantages to their finance and which the English Government calculates upon

deriving from its constructions on this river, within the boundaries of the Nizam, it is quite impossible that that Government should not of itself make the most liberal compensation. According to international law, a nation constructing works upon its own river is called upon to make compensation to any nation having any rights upon that river which may be damaged by the construction of those works. The claim in the case of the Nizam's subjects adverted to is the stronger, because the works which damage their rights are constructed upon a river their own property. You may recollect that about a year ago, four persons who possessed influence with the Nizam, and used it hostilely towards the English Government, were, at the instance of the Resident, exiled from the capital, and ordered to reside on their estates (jaghiers). His highness has been uneasy upon this subject ever since, and it was a concession, though perhaps not due to his highness, proper to be made, to permit their return to the capital. The sanction from the English Government was given under the condition of certain restraints being imposed upon them, the terms were accepted, and messengers were sent the day before yesterday to recall them to the capital, but the Nizam mistakingly directed that their return should be the occasion of an ovation. This, of course, could not be permitted, and the Resident has properly put in a demurrer to their immediate return, stating that criminals could not be allowed to return in triumph. The question will be referred to the Viceroy, if the Nizam does not, in the meantime, make such concession as is required, which I rather think he will do. This was plainly a proper measure. The English Government could not permit its pardoned enemies and criminals to return in triumph to the capital of its ally, over whom, if not by right, by prescriptive usage, it holds paramount authority. The Mahomedan inhabitants of this country are but too arrogant already. Although I believe the minister, to gratify his master, has advocated the return of these exiles with all possible earnestness and the whole weight of his influence, I shall not be surprised to find other parties assuming with the Nizam the credit of their restoration, and that they have effected it in spite of the endeavours of the minister to keep them out. I wish the Nizam could be made to understand that the minister alone is publicly accredited by us, and that no man's influence, be he who he may, can counteract his. Such is the fact, but neither the Nizam nor the common herd understand it, and yet it is curious why they should not, for every indication made on the part of the English Government showed that its confidence is reposed in the minister, and in him alone. The intrigues of this place, however, easily prevent everything, and as intrigue is more active and energetic than plain matter-of-fact, it prevails here.—*Englishman.*

**BANGALORE, April 20.**—The 6th Regiment N.I. arrived at Bangalore on the 17th, en route to the French rocks. The half E. Troop Horse Brigade Artillery arrived this morning in garrison, from Banda, under the command of Lieut. Pritchard, Horse Brigade artillery. The ceremony of "treading the fire" was performed in the vicinity of the Fort on the evening of Sunday last. There was an enclosure of about forty feet square formed with bamboos and ropes. In the middle of the enclosure was a trough some 18 feet by 12, and at the upper end a smaller trough, perhaps 12 feet by 3. The larger trough was dry; the smaller one had water in it: neither of them was more than nine inches deep. Thinking that the water was impregnated with some substance calculated to render the feet innocuous to fire, we had a little of it brought to us and tasted it, but it was perfectly fresh and sweet. In the centre of the larger trough was a bonfire. The faggots blazed briskly, fanned by a strong breeze which prevailed at the time, and required no "poking." At about half past five, the approach of the performers was announced with a tinkling of bells, and cries of "Govindoo." They were about twenty-five in number, and consisted of men,



MR. READE.—We (*Athenæum*) suppose our readers have not forgotten Mr. Reade, collector and magistrate, agent to the Governor of Madras, in the district of Vizagapatam, who was found guilty by a special commission of having had pecuniary dealings with the Rajah of Vizianagram, and of having falsely denied the same. He was removed from his office by the local government, and suspended from further employment till the Secretary of State should pronounce an opinion on the case. This he has now done. Sir Charles Wood approves the course taken by Government, but finds Mr. Reade guilty only of those things

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2	1½ to 2
Credit, to 6 months' .....	2	1
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months.....	2	0½
"    "    3 do. ....	2	½
"    "    1 do. ....	1	11½
"    "    Sight .....	1	11¼

**THE JUDICIAL BENCH.**—The *Bombay Telegraph* complains of the obstruction to justice caused by the insufficiency of judges in the Supreme Court of the presidency. Formerly there were three judges, as in Calcutta, now there are only two. Often the whole duties of the Court are left to one judge, and even when there is a full Court, the law is practically in the hands of the Chief Justice, who has a casting vote. Although the trade and population of Bombay are somewhat larger than those of Calcutta, which has three judges, the sphere of the jurisdiction of the Bombay and Madras Supreme Courts is much smaller, and the judges have no legislative duties to discharge. An increase in the number of

Queen's judges, however, an extension of their powers to all the large civil stations where Europeans abound, and the practice of going on circuit, are necessary to the increase of European capital, and to the security of European property in India.

**MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.**—The *Bombay journals* describe at some length the marriage of the two daughters of Meer Jaffar Ali Khan, son-in-law of the late Nawab of Surat, to a Syud who traces his descent from Mahomet, and to the son of the Jagheerdar of Beila, one of the oldest Mahomedan families in Western India. Prince Goham Mohammed and one of the Ameer's of Seinde were unsuccessful as suitors on behalf of their sons. Meer Jaffar was a well-known "lion" in London society some years ago. He presided at dinner in the dress worn when he was presented to the Queen, and made an after-dinner speech eulogising "England's Queen, her nobility, and gentry."

**THE BHEELS.**—The *Bombay Gazette* records a rising of the Bheel Chief of Sagbarra, a small State in the midst of teak forests, between Khandesh and Surat. In 1822, the Chief entered into a treaty with the British to keep the Bheels quiet, and quiet they have remained till his death last year. In that treaty the customs part of the revenue of Sagbarra was made over to the Rajah of Rajpeela as suzerain. Till now the Rajah has not put in his claim, and its assertion has roused the Bheels. With the aid of 500 Arab and Rohilla mercenaries they have set the Rajah at defiance. Capt. Buikle, the political agent, had been striving to effect a reconciliation for months, when it was determined to march a force against the Bheels. On the 18th March they surrendered, and a settlement of the Sagbarra complications is now being peaceably made.

**ORIENTAL SPINNING COMPANY.**—The operations of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Bombay, during the past year, have resulted in a profit equal to 6 per cent. The company was only recently established by a number of Parsees. They declare a dividend of 5 per cent., and vote a sum of Rs. 10,000 for a bronze statue to their late chairman. Folly such as this is somewhat rare in the case of Parsees.

**INDIGO IN SCINDE.**—The experiment of growing indigo in Scinde has now been tried for eight years, and with success. In 1859-60 the area under the crop was 3,342 beegahs in excess of the previous year, and the quantity manufactured 299 maunds more. The cultivation is popular with the natives. Taking 8 annas as the actual profit on a beegah of indigo, wheat yields 6 annas, rice 5 annas, cotton 3 annas, and sugar-cane 6 annas. How is it that indigo is so much less profitable in Bengal?

**THE BOMBAY "PINJRAPOLE"** is notorious as a so-called charitable depot for the reception of aged, maimed, and diseased animals, whom the tender regard of certain of the Hindoo castes for life will not allow to die in the ordinary way. The place has hitherto been a pest-house, dangerous to the health of the neighbouring inhabitants, and a scene of debasing cruelty. The animals must not be allowed to die, but they may be tortured by starvation, neglect and filth. The animals, like all others in the island, were recently taxed by the Municipal Commissioners, which eventually forced them to go beyond the bounds of the Municipality. Mr. LeGeyt proposes to ask the Legislative Council to exempt the Pinjrapole from taxation. The Government of Bombay very properly prevents him.

**FRENCH AMBITION.**—A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* gives further information as to the movements of the French on the east coast of Africa. There are at present two French steamers in the Red Sea, and two more are expected. A French consul has been established at Zanzibar, and is said to be meddling with the affairs of the Imam of Muscat there. One of the Comoro Islands has been converted into an arsenal and a military depot. The mission in Abyssinia has meanwhile received a check, and is striving to form relations with the Somali chiefs. The rebel, Dejai, whose cause the French

espoused against Theodore, has been defeated, and his brothers taken prisoners. So certain were the French of occupying Adoulis, that two merchants had arrived at the port of Massowah with large supplies of "Europe" goods. There can be little doubt that the French contemplate the occupation of part of the eastern coast of Africa, and will attempt to obtain a footing in Madagascar as soon as their Chinese force shall be at leisure.

**NOMINIS UMBRA.**—The *Bombay Times* describes the present condition of Demau, the Portuguese settlement on the west coast, 128 miles north of Bombay. Like Goa its former glory has departed, and the Surat railway will probably deprive it of the little trade it now has. Diu, the small settlement on the Kattiawar coast opposite, is subject to it, and those two with Goa are now the whole of Portuguese India. The chief power is vested in a governor appointed from Lisbon for four years. The present incumbent is a major, who is making great efforts to extend the trade. The railway is allowed to land materials free of duty. The military force consists of 300 sepoys commanded by 8 Goanese. The whole revenue is Rs. 65,000 annually, a sum only sufficient to meet the expenditure.

## CHINA.

**HONG KONG, April 14.**—The London Mail of the 28th February arrived here on the 12th, but by telegraph we have received intelligence from England to the 3rd March.

We mentioned in our last summary that the ultimatum requiring the Imperial Government to make a full apology, to admit a vessel of war to Tientsin and to admit Mr. Bruce to Peking, had been handed over to the Chinese authorities at Shanghai on the 8th March. The answer which has been received is still kept secret, notwithstanding the large commercial interests which will be affected by it; and the most contradictory rumours are in circulation in regard to it, from a positive acceptance to a positive denial. The Chinese say that it has been accepted on the condition that the expeditionary force be sent away, and we think this is not the least probable of the rumours. All that the envoys have allowed to transpire is that they consider the answer which has been returned as "unsatisfactory."

There has been no confirmation of the rumour of a collision between the Russians and the Court of Peking. It was probably one of the many canards got up at present with the hope of precipitating action on our part.

We are sorry to learn that the value of rice is rising every day, and is at this moment so high, that rice here at present is sold at nearly three times more than it brought at Saigon a very few weeks ago. In the retail shops of Canton, its price is over five dollars per picul, and the magistrates have issued proclamations informing the rice shops that such high prices cannot be permitted. The rebels will probably prevent tea coming down to Canton, and it is not likely that there will be much production of silk this year.

The Imperialists on the Yang-tze have been gaining successes over the rebels; and the road between Shanghai and Peking is again open, as proved by the receipt of *Peking Gazettes* to the 1st March. Hang-chow has been retaken by the Imperialist troops, and the rebels in it were killed in great numbers.

From Canton we learn that the prefectural city of Shaou-hing, on the West River, was taken by rebels on the 10th. A few weeks ago they had advanced as far as Sze-heong, a district city on the west bank of the North River, but suddenly retreated, notwithstanding their repeated success, from fear that imperialist troops might attack them in the rear. In the neighbourhood of Shaou-hing there is a very precipitous hill, named Ting-hoo-shan, on which there is a temple that was quite a fortress, and occupied by 300 monks, who defended it successfully against no less than 6,000 rebels. When it was first attacked, a few months ago, the brave monks lost 13 killed, and the rebels

retreated, leaving hundreds of men dead upon the hill. This time, however, it is reported that they have taken the hill, and that position, added to the possession of the city of Shaou-hing, will make them very strong indeed. Sze-heong, Samshui, and Seinam will all fall into their hands, and it is probable that the silk villages Kam-chook, Luk-low, Kow-kong, &c., will be overrun by them during the ensuing summer. On the 5th and 6th, they had two engagements with imperialist troops on the bank of the North river, and on both occasions were victorious. Their leaders are Chin-kin-kang and Tow-pe-a-chun, the former having been an energetic Sham-shui carpenter, and the latter being upwards of seventy, and strongly pock-marked.

The recent murders in Japan are ascribed by the British Consul at Kanagawa to foreign sailors and servants going about intoxicated, and offering unprovoked violence to Japanese. Such provocations were not wanting on the day when the two Dutch captains were murdered, and were probably connected with that deplorable event, though the captains had done nothing to offend. Foreigners have been warned not to venture out at night without lanterns and attendants. The Japanese never do so themselves, and there is no reason why Englishmen should not take that precaution in Japan which they are obliged to adopt in Cairo and Alexandria.

From the returns from Shanghai for the past year, we learn that the import trade of that port amounted to the value of £15,124,928, and the export trade to £13,330,055. Of the import trade opium amounted to the value of £5,004,138. One of the reasons why the new Customs service is disliked so much is the valuable information in regard to the trade of China which it is laying open.

There has been a riot at Swatow between the Chinese merchants and the native Customs, which resulted in the Customs' house being broken into; but matters were afterwards arranged between the disputing parties.

General Sir Charles Van Straubenzee goes home by this mail.

A number of troops are now quartered in tents on the peninsula opposite Hong Kong, and a wooden store-house is being erected; but there is no appearance as yet of the land being occupied for more permanent purposes. The Hon. Mr. Adams, Acting Chief Justice, has been made a member of the Executive Council of Hong Kong.

Messrs. Lyall, Still, and Co. have started a new powerful steamer, built by Mr. Cooper of Whampoa, to be run on the Canton river, where the traffic had almost entirely fallen to the American steamers. The steamer *Shamrock* has been lost near Amoy, but the crew were all saved.—*Overland China Mail*.

## CEYLON.

**COLOMBO, April 13.**—During the fortnight the weather has been of the true April type—dry and hot almost beyond endurance. Nothing could have been more favourable for the preparation and shipment of coffee, and we believe a good deal of coffee has been prepared and shipped. But only one vessel has sailed, the *Traveller*, for London, with 8,624 cwt. of coffee, of which 7,566 was plantation, and 1,058 native. The result is, that the figures representing our total exports are considerably below those for the last two years. The falling off, as compared with last year, is in native, but even the exports of plantation are below those of the corresponding period in 1857-58. We suppose our next return will show a different result, as the *Anna Henderson*, the *Akbar*, the *Georges de Courson*, and the *Isle O'May* are about full and ready to sail. We believe the Colombo stores are crammed with coffee.

The Governor has announced that although nothing was received by last mail respecting the railway, yet, as Mr. Hawkshaw's report must be about ready, H.E. has determined to come to Colombo at once in order to hold a meeting of the Legislative Council at an early date. The

great question of the railway, which has so long agitated Ceylon, will, therefore, soon be finally decided. The receipt of the report and connected papers will enable us to see what amount of truth there may be in the charges of reckless jobbery now so freely preferred against the directors. But whether these are substantiated or refuted, the universal hope is that the company agreement may be cancelled, and the railway, if it is to go on, proceeded with as a Government work. Although coffee keeps well up in the European markets, yet, with high freights, enhanced cost of labour and the export and immigration taxes, the margin left to proprietors is not large. The public have had ample means of judging of the incidence of the immigration tax, by the publication in the *Gazette* of twenty-six pages of names of parties liable who did not pay on the "first time of asking." It would seem that 3s. on 120 days' labour is as nearly as possible  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the cost of such labour. We find also that the number of days' labour performed last year on an estate of 1,400 acres was 277,000. This gives, at 120 days, about 2,300 coolies. At the usual rate of two coolies to an acre the number would have been up to 2,800. But labour was scarce and dear in 1859, and probably Singhalese villagers aided in picking. The commissioners have determined to employ screw instead of paddle steamers, but when the steamers may be expected we cannot say. Meantime Captain Graham is to confer with the planters at Kandy on the 2nd May, preparatory to his departure for the new labour field in the Northern Circars.

We noticed in our last the large revenue which had been realised in 1859. The present year is not likely to fall behind, if we may judge by the results of the pearl fishery, and the sale of the Arrack Rents of the principal provinces of the island. An idea of the increased commerce of the island, too, may be obtained from the bank returns of notes in circulation. The circulation of Government notes generally ranged about £80,000; the banks have a circulation of just twice this amount.

On the question of the Batticaloa Irrigation Works a fierce controversy continues to rage. Although assured that at Batticaloa the idea of Europeans engaging in the culture of rice is merely laughed at, we think the question is by no means settled. Hilarity helps digestion, but ridicule is not the test of truth. The fact that the natives have miscalculated their resources in labour and capital would be no argument against the possible success of a European, with abundance of capital and able to import labour.

As a pleasing sign of the times, and one pregnant of good, we may refer to the religious services held this week in the hall of Queen's College, by ministers of all the Evangelical denominations in Colombo—Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Baptist.

The hot dry weather has been general, leading to a fire up in the hill plain of Newera Ellia. A good deal of sickness, too, has prevailed on the lower ranges of the hill country. There are now signs that the south-west monsoon is close at hand.

Steamers and vessels with troops for China continue to pass Galle, the latest being the *Imperatrix*, from Suez, which arrived at Galle on the 27th and sailed on the 28th.

The telegraph cable from Aden to Kurrachee being again in working order, we have, by this medium, London news to the 10th March. It reached Colombo on the 26th, or in sixteen days from London, an earnest of what is to come when the electric line extends the whole distance.—*Ceylon Overland Observer*.

## BURMAH.

RANGOON, March 31.—The heat now is intolerable. Mr. O'Riley, our chief magistrate, has gone to Elephant Point for a brief season; Capt. Ford, cantonment joint magistrate, acting in his absence.

Major-general Bell is now holding his annual inspection of H.M.'s 68th regiment. The amateurs

of this corps are to have their first theatrical performance this evening, in the Assembly Rooms, which they have brushed up at considerable expense, with new scenery, &c. The drop scene, painted by Lieut. Blair of the Artillery, is intended to represent the public gardens.

The regatta came off on the 29th and 30th. The first day's sport could only be enjoyed by those on the steamer and flat which accompanied the yachts. They started with but little breeze about 12.30 A.M., at half ebb, but came back, after rounding the pilot boat at Elephant Point, with a spanking breeze and a strong flood, Mr. Leed's boat coming in a long way ahead, followed by Captain Harris's cutter. The others were nowhere, comparatively speaking. The race lasted about four hours and twenty minutes. The second day's racing was much better, there being a fresh breeze and a considerable ruffle on the river. The beat up was tack and tack, the wind being dead ahead. Captain Harris's cutter, although one of the last in starting, owing to some cause unexplained, managed with short tacks, and sailing on a taut bowline, to get up to her competitors off Monkey Point, and in coming back to the main wharf with the early flood and stiff breeze, left all the others astern. The pulling matches then commenced, the boats of Her Majesty's ship *Clive* winning one or two, and the artillery one, viz., the 68th. It was all over by six P.M. The sports this day did not commence till a quarter past four P.M. The Monkey Point Battery is well nigh finished, and the 68-pounders brought by the *Diana* are already fitted. A guard now occupies the point, and I am told by those who have seen it from the river view that it looks quite menacing. The target-practice will commence shortly. I am sorry to inform you of the loss of the *Diana*, on her return voyage. She was one of the last of the late Mr. George Hoffland's vessels, and is one more instance of the want of the lighthouse on Alguada Reef, which, I hear, is fast progressing.

Captain Jones, from Thayetmyo, is in the Main Guard, and I believe the court martial on him is either sitting or has concluded. He is charged with an attempt to shoot his wife, which was prevented from taking place by either the cap snapping or falling off. The King of Delhi still lingers. I think they should allow the old sinner to have an occasional airing, for he is sadly cooped up in his prison, and the *Times* tells us he has become so indifferent to life, that he is surrounded with filth, &c.

The late editor of the *Rangoon Times*, Mr. George Curran, has returned from Ireland, and has re-established himself as a notary public and pleader.

I am also told that an action for libel is about being instituted against Captain C. D. Grant, in the local courts. The plaintiff is Mr. Doyle, assistant commissioner, whom Captain Grant has libelled, it appears, in his defence.

Our worthy commissioner is expected back shortly, and a bazaar rumour has it that he goes to Calcutta from hence, but I cannot place any reliance on this report; and his busy times are at hand, it being near the close of the official year. Crime appears to have abated somewhat, and the harbour is being rapidly denuded of ships, all departed laden with rice and cutch. The *Louisiana* goes home at last, and is now loading with rice. The *Clive*, a sloop of twelve guns, is the pride of the harbour.

I hear that Dr. Gillies, the lately appointed medical store-keeper, goes away shortly on sick certificate. The 39th N.I. are broiling under tents still, and they, it appears, cannot be relieved till the other corps (the 44th, I believe, I am not sure) now at Thayetmyo, are sent back to India. Some blunder seems to have been made. Why were they sent down first? The 11th have gone up by the last steamer and flat.

The Roman Catholic Bishop is energetically at work. The cathedral has been opened now some time, and will soon have 12 large oil paintings added to its interior decoration, which the Bishop has had sent him direct from Italy. No one hears a word yet of the long-promised Town Episcopal Church.—*Madras Athenaeum*.

## CENTRAL ASIA.

March 4.—An *urzee* was received from Mahomed Hussun Khan, Hakim of Cabul, informing the Dost that some merchants who had arrived from some place towards Teheran, stated in his presence that a large force was marching from Teheran to Mashudda Mookuddas, and having taken the forces that were at that station, marched to a place called Oorgun, establishing grain depots and halting places on the way; that the King of Persia had ordered the Sirdars to appoint new governors at the principal stations at which they arrived, and that the King of Persia should be proclaimed sovereign in those countries. The King of Persia also ordered *thanahs* to be established at every encamping ground, and, in case of resistance, to arrest the principal of the clan, and forward him on to Teheran. It is also rumoured that Sooltan Ahmed Jan has been transferred to Herat from Teheran; and the King of Persia has called Ahmed Jan to imprison him. The Ameer told Sirdar Oosman Khan that if the intelligence regarding Sooltan Ahmed Jan's transfer be true, then Ahmed Jan will never be permitted to govern Herat long, as the King of Persia had once before deceived him, and that since he has been withdrawn from Teheran, some insurrection is sure to take place in Kandahar.—March 5.—A letter was received from Golam Hussun Khan, British agent of Cabul, from Peshawur, informing the Dost that the Governor-general of India left Peshawur on the 2nd of March, towards Hindoostan, and that the Vakeel would be detained in Peshawur for some days on his own private business, after which he would return to Cabul. The Ameer, after reading the letter, remarked to Sirdar Oosman Khan that the Viceroy and Governor-general of India had left Peshawur for Hindoostan, on which the Sirdar asked what he (the Governor-general) had done for the Ameer. The reply was that his excellency had merely sent a letter of condolence and friendship, and that on the arrival of the British Vakeel he would further ascertain the intentions of the Queen's representative. The Sirdar observed that the Viceroy did not even ask the Ameer to a personal interview, and that consequently there was ground for suspicion that the British were somewhat displeased with the Ameer; and that it was useless for the Ameer to entertain a British Vakeel at Cabul any longer. The Dost interrupted, that there was no objection to the British Vakeel being stationed at Cabul, as he had no desire to become inimical to the British; but that if the English Government are anxious to break off that friendship which had existed for a long time, he would await the consequence.—March 6.—An *urzee* was read from Kandahar, from Sirdar Ameen Khan, stating that agreeably to the orders of the Dost he was about to make over the gold which had been accumulated from the mine to Sirdar Rufeek Khan. He also begged that the Dost would send *perwanahs* for the payment of the salaries of the troops and Jageerdars, who were very much pressed for expenses. That all was doing well towards Furrah, and that he had often warned Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan not to send troops to Furrah, but he would not listen to his advice. The Dost replied that he would send Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan instructions under his own seal, and that he had issued orders for the payment of the salary of the troops.—March 7.—An *urzee* was received from the Hakim of Cabul, stating that Mirza Atta had attempted to poison Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, and that the Hakim had ordered the beard and moustachios of the former to be shaved, and having mounted him on a horse, had him paraded through all the streets of Cabul. The Ameer after perusing the letter sent immediate orders to the Hakim of Cabul to blow away the perpetrator from the mouth of a gun, which would serve as a warning to others, and drive terror into the hearts of the spectators. The Dost however requested the Hakim of Cabul to keep Mirza Atta under arrest, until Sooltan Mahomed Khan should state whether he objected to the murderer being exe-



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Military Dept., Camp Hoshiarpur, March 26.—*

## Appointments:—

Mooltanee Irreg. Cav. Regt.—Lieut. J. W. Campbell, 51st N.I., do. du. and offic. adjt., to be 2nd in command.

Lieut. R. C. W. Mifford, 3rd Eur. regt., to do du., v. Lieut. Campbell.

Major J. Sleeman, 73rd N.I., fr. Dec. 26, 1859.

Inspector gen. of hospitals J. Row, fr. Aug. 1, 1859.

Superint. surg. J. Greig, fr. Dec. 1, 1859.

The undermentioned officers have been perm. to resign the serv. fr. dates specified:—

Lieut. W. F. Hay, 17th N.I., fr. Dec. 11, 1859.

Lieut. C. J. Anderson, 6th Eur. regt., fr. June 16, 1858.

Lieut. W. B. Knight, 72nd N.I., fr. Dec. 31, 1859.

Lieut. W. A. Battine, 53rd N.I., fr. Feb. 1, 1860.

Lieut. J. Cunliffe, 78rd N.I., fr. Dec. 14, 1859.

No. 371.—Promotion:—

74th N.I.—Ens. J. E. Kennedy to be lieut., from March 23, 1860, v. Lieut. A. H. Carter, dec.

No. 372.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave of abs., on m.c.:—

Lieut. H. B. Chalmers, 27th N.I., asst. coms. gen., for 15 mos., under new rega.

Lieut. R. Chalmers, 45th N.I., 2nd in com. of Jat horse, for 15 mos., under new rega.

No. 373.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Europe on furl.:—

Surg. H. Cape, med. dept., for 2 years, under new rega.

Lieut. E. G. Clark, 21st N.I., for 2 years, under new rega.

No. 374.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave of abs., on m.c.:—

Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. D. McPherson, 6th Eur. regt., for 18 mos., under new rega.

No. 376.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave of abs., on m.c.:—

Surg. A. Webb, med. dept., presy. surg., and surg. of the Lower Orphan School, for 15 mos., under new rega.

*Fort William, April 13.*—Lieut. F. K. Hawkins, asst. commr., to offic. as dep. commr. of Portaburgh district, in Oude, fr. 14th ult., the date on which he received ch. of district fr. Mr. S. S. Hogg.

Mr. C. A. Elliott was appd. to offic. as dep. commr. of the district of Oonao, in Oude, fr. 5th Jan. last to 16th ult.

Mr. R. Vicaajee, asst. commr., Raichore Doab, returned to his duty on March 17. The ext. of leave granted to him in G.O. dated 13th idem, No. 772, is cano.

Mr. W. Twemlow, coll. of customs, Moulmein, received ch. of the treasury at Amherst fr. Maj. S. R. Tickell on 20th March last.

Capt. J. P. Briggs, dep. commr. 2nd class, ass. ch. of province of Martaban on 29th Feb. last.

*Financial Dept., April 12.*—Mr. R. W. Lodwick made over ch. of civil auditor's office, N.W. Provs., to Mr. J. Eede, on 2nd inst.*Public Works Dept., Hd. Qrs., Camp Roopur, April 5.*—The appt. by the lieut. gov. Punjab, of Mr. C. J. Campbell, exec. engr. 3rd class, to be exec. engr., Delhi div. public works, is confirmed.

The following transfers and postings of officers by the lieut. gov. Punjab are confirmed:—

Capt. J. Fulton, exec. engr., 1st div. Baree Doab canal, to be exec. engr., 2nd div. Baree Doab canal.

Major H. W. Gulliver, exec. engr., 2nd div. Baree Doab canal, to be transf. as exec. engr., 1st div. Baree Doab canal, and to continue to offic. as superint., Baree Doab canal.

Mr. H. Garbett, offic. exec. engr., 2nd div. Baree Doab canal, to be offic. exec. engr., 3rd div. Baree Doab canal.

*Fort William, April 13.*—Appointment:—Lieut. H. R. Faber, Madras engrs., is appd. a 2nd class asst. engr. in Hyderabad public works dept., and posted to Secunderabad div., with effect fr. Dec. 28, 1859.

Transfers.—Special asst. engr. Mr. F. R. Chisholm is transf. fr. Burdwan to the circular and eastern canal div., for carrying out the survey of that canal to Khoolina.

Leave of absence:—The leave for 1 mo., prep. to leave to England, granted to Mr. J. Watson, special asst. engr., att. to Roorkee workshops, N.W. Provs., is ext. to 8 weeks.

*FORMATION OF A BODY OF IRREGULAR HORSE.**Camp Roopur, April 5.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. has been pleased to sanction the formation of a body of

irregular horse for service ordinarily in Central India, but available on emergency for general service.

The force will be designated "Mayne's Horse." Its head quarters will be stationed at Goonah.

The force will comprise three regiments; each regiment consisting of 578 sabres, including native officers and men of all ranks, with a second in command, an adjutant, a subaltern officer doing duty, and a medical officer.

The whole will be under the orders of a commandant, assisted by a brigade major.

The commandant, who is also assistant political agent at Goonah, will be under the control of the Governor general's agent for Central India, through whom all correspondence with Government regarding the force will pass.

The force is included in the Gwalior circle of payment.

The Gov. gen. has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mayne's Horse.—Capt. H. O. Mayne, 6th Madras L.C., to be comdnt. and asst. to Gov. gen.'s agent for Central India.

Lieut. A. G. Mayne, 1st Bombay lancers, to be brigade major.

First Corps.—Lieut. E. R. C. Bradford, 6th Madras L.C., to be 2nd in com.

Lieut. J. J. Blair, 31st N.I., to be adj.

Lieut. D. T. H. Sampson, 20th N.I., to do duty.

Asst. surg. H. C. Brodick to be in med. charge.

Meer Mujud Ali Sirdar Bahadoor to be resalidar major.

Second Corps.—Lieut. C. E. Wood, H.M.'s 17th lancers, to be 2nd in command.

Lieut. C. Beadon, 1st Madras L.C., to be adj.

Lieut. E. S. R. Carnac, 1st Eur. L.C., to do duty.

Asst. surg. R. Bateson to be in med. charge.

Third Corps.—Lieut. W. G. Morris, 1st Madras L.C., to be adj.

The Gov. gen. has been pleased to sanction the formation of a body of irregular horse and infantry for service in Rajpootana.

The force will be designated the "Meena Corps," and will be officered as follows:—

1 commandant; 1 second in command; 1 adjutant

1 asst. surgeon.

It will comprise two regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry; each regiment of infantry consisting of 800 sepoy, and each regiment of cavalry 320 sowars, including native officers and men of ranks.

The following officers have been attached to the Meena corps at various times from the dates specified opposite their names:—

Capt. J. D. Macdonald, 39th Bengal N.I., comdnt. from Aug. 20, 1857, held also chg. of adjt.'s office fr. Aug. 20, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1858, and again from Nov. 1, 1858, to March 1, 1859.

Lieut. W. P. Bannerman, 10th Bombay N.I., 2nd in com. from Feb. 18, 1858, to April 18, 1858.

Lieut. P. Barras, 29th Bombay N.I., 2nd in com. from April 22, 1858, to Nov. 1, 1859.

Capt. M. R. Bruce, 23rd Bombay L.I., 2nd in com. from April 17, 1859, to May 26, 1859.

Ens. W. P. Davenport, 30th Bombay N.I., adjt. fr. Jan. 1, 1858, to Nov. 1, 1858.

Lieut. C. H. Clay, 30th Bombay N.I., adjt. from March 1, 1859, to offic. as 2nd in com. in add. to his duties, from May 26, 1859.

Asst. surg. C. Mathias, in med. chg. from Sept. 17, 1857, to April 1, 1858, and again from April 27, 1858, to Sept. 4, 1858.

J. Murray, Esq., Bengal med. estab., in med. chg. fr. April 1, 1858, to April 27, 1858.

Asst. surg. W. Sharp, H.M.'s 83rd foot, in med. chg. from June 1, 1859, to June 30, 1859.

Asst. surg. D. L. Playfair, Bengal med. estab., in med. chg. from Aug. 9, 1859.

*Camp Bhurtollah, April 4.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the undermen. appt. to the Punjab irregular force, viz.:—3rd Sikh inf.—Capt. J. T. Watson, 12th N.I., to be 2nd in com.*Camp Khurrur, April 7.*—With advertence to G.O. by the Gov. gen., dated Jan. 13, announcing the appt. of officers to the general staff of the force proceeding to China, and among them that of Major H. Wilmot, 2nd batt. rifle brigade, to be judge advocate gen., it is hereby notified that Maj. Wilmot is appt. dep. judge advocate gen. to the force, with the pay and allowances of that grade.

The servs. of Lieut. F. H. M. Sitwell, 81st N.I., are placed at disposal of the Hon. the Lieut. gen. of the N.W. Prov., for appt. to the military police.

Appointments.—Pegu light. inf. batt.—Lieut. J. Duval, 50th Madras N.I., adjt., to offic. as comt., v. Maj. Nuthall.

Lieut. S. C. Montgomery, 3rd Madras L.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Capt. Acton.

Lieut. T. Lowndes, 44th Madras N.I., do. du., to offic. as adjt., v. Lieut. Duval.

Mr. H. Farrell, do. du. with 2nd Eur. light cav., to offic. as vet. surg. at the central stud.

*Camp Pinjore, April 9.*—Appointment.—Pay depar.—Capt. C. H. Nicholletta, 1st Eur. Bengal light cav., to offic. as dep. paymr. in Cawnpore circle: relieving Capt. Grimes, now offic., who proc. on m.c.

cuted.—March 8.—A letter was received from Mahomed Ameen Khan from Kandahar, mentioning that Mahomed Rufeek Khan had leased the gold mine to a Hindoo Sahooear, for the space of six months; on Rs. 105,000 per month; and that the contractor had consented to defray all the expenses of the mine. The Ameer remarked to Sirdar Goolam Mahomed Khan, that the mine must yield at least two lacs of rupees monthly since the contractor would not have taken it on contract if he were not sure of deriving some handsome profit on it. The Dost wrote in reply that the gold mine had better remain under the direct management of Mahomed Rufeek Khan, as it was profitable to the State.—March 9th.—The Dost held an interview with Sirdars Mahomed Osman Khan, Peer Mahomed Khan, and Goolam Mahomed Khan, and stated that he had sent many letters to the British authorities, but had never received a satisfactory reply; and that he had therefore determined to cease corresponding with them. Peer Mahomed remarked that since the British had sent no satisfactory reply—and that since even the British Vakeel had not returned to Cabul, it was evident that the British were inclined to break off friendship with the Dost. The Dost said that he would wait for a few days more and see whether the British Vakeel would return to Cabul or not; after which he would make his own arrangements. A man named Saadut Khan, represented to the Dost that a Jagheer situated in Michnee in the Doaba, had descended to him from his forefathers; and that the British had confiscated it, and in consequence of the Dost being a friend of the British, he was restrained from adopting any coercive measures for its recovery. The Dost requested him to wait for a few days, when he would let him know how to recover his estate.—March 10.—A despatch was read from Mahomed Afzul Khan from Turkistan, stating that he had entertained three Vakeels from the King of Bokhara; and treated them with much hospitality and kindness; but that the Vakeel he had despatched to the King of Bokhara had not yet returned. He also stated that he had detained the three Vakeels till the arrival of his own, when he would communicate the conditions of the treaty to the Bokhara Vakeels; and send a reply to the engagements which the King of Bokhara might propose through him. That he had received a letter from his Vakeel, stating that the King of Bokhara had appointed three Russian Generals over his Artillery, and sent them in the direction of Ruegunge.—March 11.—Abdool Razack Khan informed the Dost that he had prepared the pay abstract of all the troops serving in Cabul, Kandahar, and Turkistan, and that if the Ameer would examine the accounts he would disburse the pay at once. The Ameer rejoined that the pay of deceased men should be made over to their children and families, and a separate statement prepared of the same. He also ordered him to remit the pay of the troops serving in Kandahar and Turkistan to those stations; and to take an account of expenditure for three years from Nazir Naem Khan. March 12.—The Dost held a durbar as usual, and at its conclusion some Khyberes presented themselves. The Ameer asked them of their welfare. The Khyberes replied that some dissension had arisen between themselves and the Afreedies—on account of some women belonging to the Sepai clan; and that there would be much fighting on this account. The Dost told them that they were at liberty to fight and quarrel in their own mountains and among themselves, but that they should not create disturbances near Peshawur, which station belongs to the British; and that it would lead the English to suspect that he (the Dost) was encouraging them to disturb the peace of Peshawur. Moreover, that if they did so, they would be severely punished, and he would get a bad name.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

ORIENTAL MUNIFICENCE.—Amongst the presents made by Maharaja Runbeer Sing, of Cashmere, to the Governor-general, was a pair of shawls, valued at Rs. 20,000.



Lieut. P. Roddy permanently to Peshawur mountain train battery.  
*Sindia, April 13.*—The Gov. gen. is pleased to app. Maj. T. F. Hobday, dep. commy. gen., to offic. as auditor of commissary accounts, v. Maj. Newbolt, proceeded on sick leave to England.

#### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Military Dept., Fort William, April 4.*—No. 368.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur., on furl., on private affairs:—

Lieut. R. Stewart, 22nd N.I., superint. of Cachar, for 6 mo., under new regs.

*April 5.*—No. 369.—The following order, issued by the govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 179, dated March 28.—Granting leave to Eur., on m.c., to Asst. surg. W. W. Ireland, of the medical dept., for 18 mo., under new regs.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Hooshiarpur, March 29.*—Appointments:—

Lieut. col. L. Barrow, dep. comr. of Oude, to act as chief comr. dur. Mr. Wingfield's abs. on leave.

Mr. E. C. Bayley to act as judicial comr. of Oude dur. Mr. Campbell's abs. on leave.

*Fort William, April 5.*—Appointments confirmed:—

Asst. surg. E. O. Tandy to med. ch. of Seetapore, Oude, fr. Oct. 16 to Nov. 22 last.

Asst. surg. E. Selons to the same charge, fr. Nov. 23 to Dec. 31 last.

Asst. surg. G. H. Ray to the same charge, fr. Jan. 1 last.

Maj. C. Mackenzie, offic. agent Gov. gen., Moorshedabad, availed himself on March 12 of leave granted to him in G.O. dated 6th idem, No. 726.

The leave to Asst. surg. T. M. Lownds, Rajpootana agency, in G.O. dated Jan. 31, No. 386, is cancelled.

*Home Dept., April 5.*—Hon. the Pres. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. E. A. Reade to res. the C.S. fr. May 1.

Mr. G. Onseley, C.S., is permitted to proc. to Eur. on furl. for 18 mo. fr. date of embarkation.

#### STAFF PAY.

*Financial Dept., March 28.*—The following extract from a despatch from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State to the Govt. of India, in the Financial Dept., No. 19 of 1860, dated Feb. 8, is published:—

Letter dated Oct. 21, 1859, No. 191.—Para. 4.—“The rule laid down in the despatch in this dept., No. 78, dated Nov. 4, 1857, which provides that ‘no officer appointed to act for another is entitled to full staff pay until he shall have been performing those duties for more than six months,’ may be applied to all cases of military officers in civil employ, as recommended by your Government.”

#### PENSIONS TO TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES.

The following extract from a despatch from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, addressed to the Govt. of India, in the Financial Dept., No. 19 of 1860, dated Feb. 8, is published:—

Letter dated Nov. 3, 1859, No. 198.—Para. 8.—“Servants in the telegraph dept. may be admitted to the benefits of the pension rules of Jan. 4, 1831, which are applicable to the public works dept., and to the uncovenanted service generally.”

*Public Works Dept., Hd. Qrs., Camp Hooshiarpur, March 28.*—Ens. W. H. Beckett, on the gen. list of inf., is app. probationary asst. eng. dept. public works, and posted to the Punjab.

*April 5.*—Lieut. H. W. Wood, Madras engs., offic. exec. eng., Saugor div., is permitted to res. his app. in the public works dept., and his serv. are accordingly replaced at disposal of Govt. of Fort St. George.

Lieut. F. M. Raydsford, 18th Madras N.I., 2nd cl. asst. eng., is transf. from Jubbulpoor to Saugor div., to offic. as exec. eng., v. Lieut. H. W. Wood, res.

Lieut. F. A. Howes, Madras engs., is reappointed temp. offic. exec. eng., Jubbulpoor div., together with the charge of the 2nd div., Great Deccan Road. This cancels notification No. 38 of Feb. 22, 1860, permitting Lieut. Howes to res. his app. in public works dept. of N.W. Prov.

*Home Dept., April 11.*—Lord H. U. Browne joined his appt. this day as offic. under sec. to govt. of India in home and financial dept., and also in foreign dept.

*April 12.*—The hon. the pres. in council has been pleased to promote Asst. chaplain Rev. F. O. Mayne to be chaplain from 24th ult., v. Rev. H. S. Fisher, retired.

*Camp Mahilpoor, March 31.*—Lieut. T. Wakefield, 33rd Madras N.I., to offic. as asst. comr. of 3rd class at Nagpore.

*Camp Burtollah, April 4.*—Lieut. E. Y. Walcott, 57th N.I., to offic. as asst. to the general superint. of operations for the suppression of thuggee at Agra.

*Military Dept., Fort William, April 13.*—No. 394.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made:—

Promotions:—  
 Infantry.—Maj. and Brev. col. D. Seaton, to be lieut. col. from March 17, v. lieut. col. and brev. col. C. S. Maling, dec.

1st Eur. Bengal Fus.—Capt. and Brev. maj. S. Greville, to be maj.; Lieut. R. C. Birch, to be capt;

Ens. P. L. N. Cavagnari, to be lieut. from Mar. 17, v. Lieut. col. C. S. Maling, dec.

6th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. J. C. Hamilton, to be capt. from Dec. 4, 1859, v. Capt. and Brev. maj. J. G. Stephen, ret.

17th N.I.—Ens. A. M. Ommanney, to be lieut. from Dec. 27, 1859, v. Lieut. F. E. Laing, prom.

72nd N.I.—Ens. J. May, to be lieut., from Jan. 1, v. Lieut. W. B. Knight, res.

53rd N.I.—Ens. F. M. Leslie, to be lieut. from Feb. 2, v. Lieut. W. A. Battine, res.

Med. Dept.—Asst. surg. J. D. Crawford, to be surg. from Feb. 17, v. Surg. H. J. Thornton, ret.

Med. Dep.—Asst. surg. A. B. Atkinson, to be surg. from Feb. 24, v. Surg. C. Harland, ret.

#### ALTERATION OF RANK.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. F. W. Burroughs, fr. Dec. 27, 1859, v. Lieut. col. J. Sleeman, ret.

17th N.I.—Maj. G. M. Hill, Capt. F. E. Laing, fr. Dec. 27, 1859, v. Lieut. col. J. Sleeman, ret.; and Lieut. A. G. Ross, fr. Dec. 12, 1859, v. Lieut. W. W. F. Hay, res.

6th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. J. C. Stewart, fr. June 17, 1858 (in the army), v. Lieut. C. J. Anderson, res.; Lieut. H. M. Evans, fr. Jan. 22, 1859 (in the army), v. Lieut. J. M. Evans, prom.; Lieut. E. Newbery, fr. March 29, 1859 (in the army), v. Lieut. A. Turabull, dec.; Lieut. W. Battye, fr. Aug. 2, 1859 (in the army), v. Lieut. J. D. Lance, res.

Medical Dept.—Surg. H. Baillie, fr. Aug. 2, 1859, v. Surg. J. Bow, ret.; Surg. maj. Ainger, fr. Aug. 8, 1859, v. Surg. W. Martin, ret.; Surg. D. McDonald, fr. Sept. 2, 1859, v. Surg. G. C. Wallich, ret.; Surg. H. M. Cannon, fr. Sept. 16, 1859, v. Surg. J. Barber, dec.; Surg. W. G. W. Clennenger, fr. Sept. 23, 1859, v. Surg. W. Pitt, ret.; Surg. C. K. Webb, fr. Nov. 2, 1859, v. Surg. W. Brydon, ret.; Surg. A. L. S. Campbell, fr. Dec. 2, 1859, v. Surg. J. Greig, ret.; Surg. G. E. Givins, fr. Dec. 11, 1859, v. Surg. H. W. Rumley, dec.; Surg. H. A. Oldfield, fr. Jan. 1, 1860, v. Surg. T. Ransford, ret.

No. 395.—The undermen. officers are permitted to proc. to Eur., on leave of absence, m.c.:—

Capt. J. M. Cripps, 26th N.I., dep. comr. of Ferozepore, for 15 mos., under new regs.

Capt. Hon. F. A. J. Chichester, 5th Eur. L.C., for 2 years, under old regs.

No. 396.—The prep. leave to Bombay, on m.c., granted to Capt. A. O. Wood, of 14th N.I., in G. O. No. 11, of Jan. 6, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 398.—Mr. J. Ellison, 2nd class sub asst., has priv. leave for 3 mos. from date of his quitting Vizagapatam, after the close of the present season's field operations of the great trigonometrical survey.

*Home Dept., Fort William, April 17.*—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to permit Mr. H. C. Metcalfe to resign the C.S. fr. 1st prox.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Khurrur, April 7.*—The Gov. gen. is pleased to app. Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, extra asst. commissioner and dep. col. in Saugor and Nerbudda territories, to offic. as an asst. commissioner of 3rd class in the province of Nagpore.

Lieut. P. Roddy, com. 2nd Frontier inf. Oudh police, has 1 month's privilege leave from the date he may avail himself of it.

Lieut. C. A. DeKantow, 48th N.I., to be second in command of the 3rd corps of Mayne's horse.

*Fort William, April 17.*—Asst. surg. H. R. Oswald, assumed med. ch. of Nuggur div., in Mysore, March 25 last.

*Financial Dept., Camp Khurrur, April 7.*—His Excellency the Gov. gen. directs that the designation of the appointment held by Mr. R. Temple shall be “Chief Commissioner of Currency and Chief Assistant to the Financial Member of Council for Special Service.”

H.E. is pleased to appoint Mr. W. S. Halsey to the asst. commissioner of currency and private secretary to the financial member of council.

*Public Works Department, Railway.—Head Qrs., Camp Roopur, April 5.*—Maj. A. G. Goodwyn, engs., to be under sec. to the Govt. of India in the public works dept., from the expiry of his present leave, or from such date as he may join the office.

2nd Capt. R. de Bourbel, offic. under sec. in the pub. works dept., to be a dep. consulting engr. in the railway dept. from the date of Major Goodwyn's relieving him.

*Head Qrs., Camp Pinjore, April 9.*—Lieut. col. A. Cunningham, chief engr., N.W.P., to be also sec. to the Govt. of the N.W.P., from May 1.

Capt. C. J. Hodgson, consulting engr. to the Govt. N.W.P., in the railway dept., to be ex officio under sec. to the Govt. of N.W.P. in public works dept. (railway branch) from May 1 next.

Mr. H. Marten to be controller and auditor of accounts in the pub. works dept., N.W.P., with effect from 1st inst.

*Military Dept., Fort William, April 17.*—No. 400.—The undermen. officer is per. to proc. to Eur., on leave of abs., m.c.:—Capt. G. F. J. Lewin, 2nd Madras Eur. regt., asst. comr., Punjab, for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 410.—The undermen. officer has rep. his return from England:—Capt. A. G. Forsyth, 3rd Eur. regt.; date of arr. at Fort William, April 9.

No. 411.—The following promotions are made:—11th N.I.—Lieut. A. W. Owen to be capt., and Ens. W. P. Onslow to be lieut., from April 4, v. Capt. C. C. Robertson, dec.

No. 412.—The undermen. officer is per. to proc. to Eur. on furl.:—Capt. H. T. Bartlett, 21st N.I., cantonment joint mag. of Peshawur, for 6 mos., under new regs., embarking at Bombay.

No. 413.—Admitted into the service and prom. to rank of lieut. and ens. respectively from date assigned to them in G.G. Order No. 324, of March 23:—

Artillery.—Mr. S. H. Cowan, Mr. M. H. Saward, Mr. S. E. Pemberton, Mr. R. W. Smith, Mr. C. H. Thompson, Mr. A. Swinton, Mr. H. S. Hutchinson, Mr. B. G. S. Marshall, and Mr. A. J. C. Rawlins.

Infantry.—Mr. J. G. Macleod; date of arr. at Fort William, April 9.

No. 414.—The undermen. officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt. R. L. Thompson, 10th N.I., and Capt. W. S. Row, 33rd N.I., asst. rev. surveyor; date of arr. at Fort William, April 9.

No. 415.—Admitted into the serv., and prom. to rank of ens., leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

Infantry.—Messrs. C. L. Prendergast, R. E. Wilmot, H. L. Young, A. Y. Leslie; date of arr. at Fort William, April 9.

No. 416.—The undermen. officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs., m.c.:—

Maj. and brev. col. P. Gordon, 11th N.I., brig. comd. at Dinapore, for 15 mo., under new regs.

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, April 20.* The privilege leave for 1 mo. granted by the chief comr. of Oude to Dr. E. Bonavia, from date on which he may avail himself of it, is confirmed.

Capt. F. A. V. Thurburn, dep. comr. in Oudh, has priv. leave for 2 mo., from 1st June next, or from date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. E. C. Bayley ass. ch. of the office of judicial comr. of Oudh on 12th inst.

Rev. Mr. Symonds, chap. of Gondah in Oudh, has priv. leave for 3 mo., from date on which he may avail himself of it. G.O. dated 3rd inst., No. 945, is accordingly cancelled.

Mr. A. Foy, asst. rev. surv., att. to Oudh rev. surv., reported his return to India by the str. *Columbo* on the 2nd inst.

*Public Works Dept., General Establishments.—Hd. Qrs., Camp Gursunkur, April 2.*—Lieut. E. Swetenham, Jhansi div., is transf. to exec. ch. of Futehghur div., to offic. for Lieut. A. H. B. Bruce, m.c. to the hills.

*Fort William, April 19.*—Appointments.—Mr. J. P. Doyle is appd. a special asst. engr. in the public works dept., and posted to Bengal.

Mr. A. T. Berg is appd. a prob. asst. engr. in the public works dept., and posted to Bengal.

*Military Dept., Fort William, April 19.*—No. 423.—Mr. A. Scott, whose app. as a cadet of inf. on this estab. was announced in G.G. Order No. 1,316, of Sept. 20, 1859, having satisfied Govt. on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, is admitted into the service as a cadet of inf. from 10th inst., and prom. to rank of ens., leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

No. 424.—The undermen. officers are per. to proc. to Eur., on leave of abs., m.c.:—

Lieut. F. A. C. Knyvett, 24th N.I., commdt. district military police, for 15 mos., under new regs.

Asst. surg. W. White, of the med. depart., civil, Rajshahye, for 15 mos., under new regs.

Capt. H. F. M. Boisragon, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., comut. Hazara Goorka batt., for 15 mos., under new regs.

Capt. C. D. Stuart, 4th Eur. regt., exoc. engr., 6th div. Grand Trunk Road, for 15 mos., under new regs.

Lieut. H. H. Stansfeld, 6th Eur. regt., for 18 mos., under new regs.

No. 426.—The following promotions are made:—64th N.I.—Lieut. J. S. Dunbar to be capt. from April 6, v. Capt. D. A. Chase, dec.

63rd N.I.—Lieut. C. H. Palliser to be capt. from April 7, v. Capt. J. G. Phillips, dec.

No. 427.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Europe on leave of absence, m.c.

Lieut. J. S. Ogilvie, 48th N.I., dep. asst. com. gen., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 431.—Admitted to the service, and prom. to rank of ensign.

Infantry.—Mr. W. F. S. Perry; date of arr. at Fort William, April 16.

No. 433.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Europe, on furl.

Capt. J. I. Robinson, 5th Eur. L.C., for 3 years, under old regs.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

*March 28.*—Appointments:—Rev. T. Morgan to be marriage registrar at Howrah.

*April 4.*—Mr. J. D. Gordon to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah, but to continue to offic. until further orders as mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. T. B. Lane to be register of deeds at Howrah.

Mr. H. Muspratt to be register of deeds and marriage registrar at Backergunge.

Mr. F. J. E. Walker to be register of deeds at Serajpunge.

Leave of absence:—Mr. E. A. Samuells, judge of the Sudder Court, for 15 mo., on m.c., under Section VI. of the new revised absentee rules.

March 29.—Appointments:—Mr. H. Balfour to be secy. of the local committee of public instruction at Bograh.

April 5.—Mr. J. S. Spankie to be mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. E. W. Molony to be mag. and coll. of Maldah, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Jessore.

Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Moorsheadabad, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Pubna.

Mr. C. B. Skinner, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Jessore, to be it. mag. and dep. coll. of that district.

Mr. H. Muspratt, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Backergunge, to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of that district.

Mr. W. J. Herschel to be mag. and coll. of Furreedpore, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Nuddea.

Mr. T. B. Lane, offic. mag. of Howrah, to be mag. of that district.

Mr. S. H. C. Tayler, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahye, to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of that district, but to offic. as mag. and coll. of Maldah till relieved by Mr. Lewis.

Mr. J. M. Lewis to offic. as mag. and coll. of Maldah.

Mr. H. H. Robinson to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Purneah, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Chumparun.

Mr. L. R. Tottenham to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.

Mr. H. B. Simson to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.

Mr. H. W. Alexander to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, and to have ch. of sub div. of Nattore.

Mr. F. G. Millett to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Moorsheadabad.

April 9.—Mr. E. M. Reilly, dep. mag. and dep. coll. to ch. of sub div. of Tumlook, and to exercise full powers of a mag. in Midnapore.

April 4.—Leave of absence.—Capt. E. P. Lloyd, offic. prin. asst. to commr. of Assam, at Nowgong, for a fortnight, on m.c., under financial resolution of Feb. 22, 1856.

April 10.—Lieut. H. Sconce, prin. asst. to commr. of Assam, is reported to have passed a successful exam. in the Bengalee language.

The servs. of Lord H. U. Browne are placed at disposal of govt. of India in home dept.

April 10.—Appointments.—Mr. H. C. Halket to be civil and sess. jdg. of Sylhet.

Mr. M. A. G. Shawe to be civil and sess. jdg. of Rungpore.

Mr. G. L. T. Harris to ch. of sub div. of Commercial, and to exercise powers described in Sec. 1 Act X of 1854, also the powers of a mag. in Pubna, for the purpose of trying by summary process complaints of breach of indigo contracts.

Mr. M. T. Metcalfe, asst., to be mag. and coll. of Rajshahye is vested with the full powers of a mag. in that dist., for the purpose of trying by summary process complaints of breach of indigo contracts.

April 11.—Mr. H. Bell to offic. as under sec. to Govt. of Bengal.

April 12.—Leave of absence.—Capt. G. N. Oakes, principal asst. to commr. of Chota Nagpore at Maunbhoon, for 15 days, under the financial notification of April 26th, 1858, making over ch. of current duties of his office to sub asst. commr. Mr. R. C. Perry.

April 13.—Mr. H. Bell ass. ch. of office of under sec. to Govt. of Bengal on the 11th inst.

Appointments.—April 18.—Mr. W. V. G. Tayler to charge of sub-division of Maggoorah in Jessore.

April 20.—Mr. J. B. Worgan to offic. as mag. of Shahabad.

Mr. S. C. Bayley to charge of sub-div. of Sasserin, and to exercise the powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. in Shahabad.

Leave of absence:—

April 7.—Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw, for 15 mo., on m.c.

April 18.—Mr. L. R. Tottenham, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Nowadah, for 3 mo.

Mr. G. A. C. Plowden, salt agent of Hidgellee, for 15 days, making over charge of agency to Mr. R. H. Perkins.

April 20.—Mr. J. Cockburn, dep. mag., attached to Dacoity commissioner's office, res. ch. of his office on 10th inst., from which date the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on Feb. 28 last is cancelled.

April 14.—Maj. D. L. Richardson to be professor of the English language and literature in the presidency college.

Asst. surg. M. H. Lackersteen, in temp. med. ch. of depot and station of Ranegunge, assumed temp. ch. of civil jail of that station on 21st ult.

April 17.—Mr. G. W. Batye, offic. salt agent of Tumlook, to be salt agent and superint. of salt chowkies in that district.

Mr. G. A. C. Plowden, offic. salt agent of Hidgellee, to be salt agent of that district.

The above appointments will take effect from the 10th inst.

April 4.—Leave of abs.:—Mr. W. F. McDonell, settlement officer and offic. mag. of Shahabad, for 6 weeks, under Financial Notification of Oct. 14 prep. to furl.

April 9.—Lieut. R. C. Birch, sen. asst. to commr. of Chota Nagpore at Singbhoon, for 1 mo., making over charge of his office to Dr. W. H. Hayes.

Mr. T. B. Mactier, mag., coll. and salt agent of Cuttack, for 4 weeks, under m.c., making over charge of his offices to Mr. W. Heeley.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

Judicial Dept., Camp Umuria, March 21.—Leave of abs. for 6 mo., on m.c., under mily. rules, is granted to Dr. W. H. Spry, civil surg., of Ajmere, from 7th inst., to proc. to hills, making over ch. of his dus. to Dr. J. Murray, in med. ch. of Mhair regt., who will conduct the du. during his abs.

Leave of abs. for 1 mo., from the 1st prox., is granted to Capt. R. R. Harris, canton. jt. mag. at Cawnpore, to enable him to proc. to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Leave of abs. for 18 days, is granted to Mr. H. Unwin, jdg. of the Sudder Pewanry and Nizamut Adawlut, N.W. Provs., to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, prep. to reg. the serv.

Camp Roadpoor, March 23.—Leave of abs. for 6 mo. is granted to Mr. C. B. Thornhill, together with the usual prep. leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with effect from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. A. Cocks will offic. as commr. of Allahabad div. during the abs. of Mr. C. B. Thornhill.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

General Department, dated March 30.—No. 888.—Appointments.—Mr. W. B. Jones, asst. commr., to offic. as personal asst. to the finan. commr. from date of Mr. H. E. Perkins' dep. on leave.

No. 889.—The Rev. F. C. Viret to be chap. of Nowshera, and the Rev. E. Tandy to be chap. of Campbellpore and Attock.

No. 893-5.—Transfers.—Mr. T. C. Vaughan, extra asst. commr., from the Lahore to the Umritsur dist.

Mr. C. J. A. Donald, extra asst. commr., from the Shabhor to the Lahore dist.

Lieut. J. Havelock, asst. commr., from the Mooltan to the Lahore dist.

No. 896.—Lieut. C. A. McMahon, asst. commr., from the Sealkote to the Goojranwalla dist.

No. 899-900.—The Rev. H. F. Corby, chap. of Peshawar, to be chap. of Dehra Ismael Khan.

The Rev. A. Horstburgh, chap. of Dehra Ismael Khan, to be capt. of Peshawar.

No. 887-8.—Leave of absence.—Capt. Elliot, dep. commr. of Goojranwalla, for one month, from date he may avail himself of the same, under sec. 12 of the civil serv. absentee rules. Lieut. McMahon, asst. commr., will offic. as dep. commr. dur. Capt. Elliot's abs.

No. 867, dated March 29.—Promotion.—Maj. R. Taylor, dep. commr. Kangra, and offic. commr. of the Leia div., is app. commr. of the Lahore div., from March 24th, 1860, in suc. to Mr. R. Temple, whose servs. have been placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India for employment in the finan. dept.

Maj. Taylor will continue to offic. as commr. of Leia.

Lahore, March 29.—No. 131.—Leave of absence.—Asst. surg. W. Delprat, 3rd Punjab cav., has leave from March 20 to May 20, to Bombay, on m.c. prep. to furl. to Europe.

No. 139.—Lieut. col. C. Cureton, commandant Cureton's Mooltan irreg. cav., is allowed 2 mo. privilege leave from April 1, to visit Murree.

#### LEAVE TO OFFICERS OF THE PUNJAB FORCE.

Lahore, March 30.—No. 141.—Officers of the Punj. irreg. force who may be desirous of proceeding, via Calcutta, on furlough on m.c., are informed that applications for prep. leave only are to be submitted to the Punjab Government. The application for furlough, accompanied by the prescribed "No Demand and Medical Certificate," should be forwarded after their arrival at Calcutta to the Dep. adj. gen. at the presy. for the orders of Government.

All such applications to proceed via Bombay, whether on private affairs or on m.c., should be transmitted complete in every respect to this office; and when furlough on private affairs is requested the papers are to be submitted in time to admit of the furlough appearing in orders by the Supreme Government prior to the date from which the applicant desires to quit regimental hd. qrs.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Camp Sealkote, March 9.—The serv. of Asst. surg. R. Parker, at present att. to the 17th irreg. cav., are placed at dis. of the Punjab govt., in view to his being app. to the civil surg. of Dhurm-salla.

Leave of absence:—

Late 34th N.I., Lieut. G. W. Manson (do. du. with 66th or Ghorka regt.) from March 15 to May 15, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, under old regs.

#### RETROSPECTIVE CLAIMS.—RETIRING PENSIONS.

Head Qrs., Camp Kakkawalla, March 11.—Under instructions from Government, the C. in C. is pleased to notify that the privilege accorded in G. O. No. 1,113, of Sept. 1, 1857, p. 553, to count as service for retiring pension the periods spent on leave of abs., on account of wounds received or sickness contracted on field service, was not intended to have retrospective effect.

H.E. accordingly directs that retrospective claims for this privilege may not be again submitted for consideration.

#### SUPPLY OF HINDOSTANEE STATIONERY.

Under instructions from Government, the C. in C. is pleased to sanction the supply of Hindostanee stationery for the use of the Hindostanee classes of regimental schools of H.M.'s British and Indian forces serving in this Presidency.

The articles required may be purchased in bazaars and charged for in a contingent bill.

Appointment:—4th Eur. regt.—Capt. E. W. Hicks, of the late 67th N.I., station interp. at Barrackpore, to offic. as instructor of musketry.

Lieut. H. G. Waterfield, of the late 34th N.I., do du. with Sylhet L.I., is app. to do du. with regt. o. Kelat-i-Ghilzie, to join.

The C. in C. is pleased to appoint the following officers to act as interps. to the regts. specified opposite their respective names:—

Lieut. P. Ward, of the late 25th N.I., 7th dragoon guards.

Ens. R. M. B. Thomas, of the late 46th Inf., H.M.'s 38th foot.

Ens. H. F. Leighton, general list, H.M.'s 82nd foot.

#### ABOLITION OF THE OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL GWALIOR FORCE.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Dussooha, March 23.—With reference to paras. 4 and 5 of G. O. of 20th Jan. last, constituting the Gwalior force a 1st class brigade command, on the same footing as the Rohilcund and Saugor districts, the C. in C. is pleased to notify that, from the date of departure of Brig. gen. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., from his late command, the app. of Asst. adj. gen. of the Gwalior division is to be considered, to have been abolished, and the following staff fixed for the new district:—a maj. of brig., a dep. judge advocate gen., a dep. asst. qnrmr. gen.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Hoshyarpore, March 26.—Lieut. col. T. B. Butt, H.M.'s 79th highlanders, to be chief inspector of musketry for the Eur. troops in the Bengal presy.

Col. H. Forster, C.B., is permitted to reside at the presy., and draw his pay and allowances from that circle of payment.

Lieuts. R. Aislabie and R. J. Abbott, of the regt. of Bengal art., are placed at disposal of the mil. dept. for duty, the former with the Hazara mountain train battery, and the latter with the Peshawar mountain train.

Appointments:—2nd Regt. Gwalior Inf.—Capt. S. C. D. Ryder, 2nd in command, to be commandant, v. Maj. T. Wheeler, removed to another app.

Regt. of Ferozepore.—Lieut. W. G. Trevor, H.M.'s 80th foot, to be adj.

Leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff.—Capt. C. E. Mills (Brig. maj., Lahore), for 6 mo., from April 15, to Simla.

3rd trp. 3rd Brig. Horse Art.—Capt. C. McW. Mercer, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere and Simla.

1st Eur. L.C.—Lieut. R. Morris, from April 1 to Oct. 1, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Late 16th N.I.—Capt. J. J. O'Brien, from April 15 to Aug. 15, to Mussoorie.

Late 24th N.I.—Lieut. G. H. E. Howard, fr. March 6 to Nov. 1, to remain at Umballah, and visit Simla, on m.c.

Late 56th N.I.—Capt. F. V. R. Jervis, fr. Feb. 18 to Oct. 1, to remain at Simla, on m.c.

9th Irr. Cav.—Capt. H. L. Campbell, 2nd in com., fr. April 1 to Oct. 31, to Murree, Simla, and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Head Qrs., Camp Hoshyarpore, March 27.—15th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. W. G. Chalmers, late 51st N.I., to be qnrmr.

Capt. G. F. F. Vincent, late 30th N.I., who in G.O. of 9th Feb. last was appointed qnrmr. of the regt. of Lucknow, is appd. to that situation in regt. of Loodianah.

Capt. C. B. G. Bacon, 3rd Eur. regt. at presy., is directed to join the depot at Barrackpore, in view to procg. up country with recruits.

The C. in C. is pleased to app. the following officers to do du. with the undermentd. convalescent depots during the ensuing hot season:—

Landour Depot.—Capt. H. Skinner, unatt. list; Lieuts. R. Trimen, 35th foot; J. W. Doerling, 6th drag. gds.; A. R. Keene, 3rd batt. rifle brig.; R. Kane,

71st Highland L.I.; and Ens. L. M. Buchanan, 88th foot.

Murree Depot.—Capt. J. Bourchier, 81st foot; H. Runny, royal art.; and C. W. St. John, 94th foot. Lieuts. R. W. Sparks, 7th foot; R. G. Burgoyne, 93rd Highlanders; and T. T. Simpson, 98th foot.

Syneer Tal Depot.—Capt. the Hon. S. Mostyn, 23rd foot. Lieuts. E. Cliffe, 54th foot; Conroy Fahie, 20th foot; F. O'Beirne, 2nd drag. gds.; and E. F. Chapman, Bengal art. Ensigns E. C. Brown, 48th foot; and F. B. Morris, 75th foot.

Kussowlie Depot.—Capt. H. M. Burns, 24th foot. Lieuts. W. J. Surman, 27th foot; W. B. G. Cleather, 79th Highlanders; and G. T. D. Radcliffe, 46th foot.

Presy. div. order, dated 1st inst., directing the following medical arrangements:—

Asst. surg. L. Newton, posted to the regt. of Loodianah by G.O. of 18th ult., to do du. with 2nd detach. 8th Punjab inf., procg. to China, as a temp. arrangement.

Lahore div. order, dated 13th inst., appg. Asst. surg. J. Follitt, H.M.'s 51st L.I., to med. ch. of party of convalescents procg. to Kussowlie.

Leave of absence:—

Late 10th N.I.—Capt. J. E. L. Willows, do. du. with 23rd P.I., from March 11 to date of embarkation, in ext., to remain at the pres., prep. to furl., on m.c.

Late 16th N.I.—Col. R. Houghton, from April 21 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.

Late 30th N.I.—Col. W. C. Campbell, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to hills north of Deyrah.

Late 35th N.I.—Capt. E. R. Wiggins, from Feb. 1 to April 1, to Calcutta, prep. to furl., under new rules.

Late 74th N.I.—Lieut. R. W. Elton, from March 15 to date of embarkation, in ext., to remain at pres., on m.c.

Meerut Levy.—Capt. C. A. Reid, 2nd in com., from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Roorkee and Landour, under old rules.

Head Qrs., Camp Hoshayarpore, March 28.—The following removals and postings in the regt. of Bengal art. are directed:—

Lieut. col. W. H. Delamain, 2nd batt., to com. the art. at Bareilly.

Lieut. col. R. Warburton, new prom., to 3rd batt., and to com. the art. at Umritsur.

Lieut. H. M. Cadell, adjt. of the art. at Saugor, to act as adjt. of the 2nd batt., v. Lieut. G. R. Mander-son, permitted to res. that appt.

Lieut. J. C. Greene, from 1st comp. 3rd to 1st comp. 2nd batt.

Lieut. B. V. Arbuckle, from 3rd comp. 2nd to 3rd comp. 6th batt.

Lieut. J. W. Taylor, unposted, to 4th comp. 4th batt.

Lieut. J. A. S. Colquhoun, unposted, to 3rd comp. 6th batt.

Lieut. W. E. Forbes, unposted, to 2nd comp. 4th batt.

Lieut. J. F. Meiklejohn, unposted, to 1st comp. 6th batt.

Capt. C. C. Robertson, of the late 11th N.I., is directed to do gen. du. at Barrackpore.

Leave of absence:—

6th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. W. V. F. Jacob, fr. March 28 to June 28, in ext. of priv. leave, to remain at Calcutta for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Dated 5th idem.—Asst. surg. J. J. McDermott, att. to Cawnpore levy, to rel. Staff Asst. surg. W. K. Stewart, ordered to presy., fr. med. ch. of convalescent depot and duties of the general depot hospital; and Asst. surg. T. Mathew, M. B., 2nd tr. 2nd brig. horse art., to afford med. aid to Cawnpore levy, in add. to his other duties, as a temp. arrangement.

Leave of absence:—

4th Comp. 1st Batt. Art.—Brev. maj. H. Francis, fr. April 15 to Oct. 5, to hills north of Deyrah, under old rules.

3rd Eur. L.C.—Capt. R. B. Macleod, fr. May 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

4th Eur. L.C.—Brev. col. A. Tucker, fr. April 15 July 1, in ext., to remain at Meerut.

Late 14th N.I.—Capt. A. O. Wood, fr. Dec. 10, 1859, to Dec. 10, 1860, to Simla and the neighbourhood, on m.c.

Late 49th N.I.—Maj. H. J. Piercy, fr. March 7 to date of embarkation, in ext., to remain at the pres., on m.c.

Late 54th N.I.—Lieut. col. H. Vetch, for 3 mos., from date of G. O. reaching Calcutta, to visit Assam, on private affairs.

Late 60th N.I.—Brev. col. R. Drought, c.b., from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

Head Qrs., Camp Mahilpore, March 31.—In cont. of G. O. 26th inst., the C. in C. is pleased to appoint the following officers inspectors of musketry, and to post them to the districts specified:—

District Inspectors.—Majors F. P. Cassidy, H.M.'s 84th regt., to 1st div.; and J. G. Crosse, H.M.'s 88th regt., to 2nd div.; Capt. W. Gordon, late 49th N.I., 3rd div.; and W. Croker, H.M.'s 27th regt., 4th div.

These appointments will have effect from the dates on which the incumbents may enter on the duty, reports of which will be made to the chief inspector, for the information of the C. in C., and notification in G. O.

Lieut. F. P. Luard, qrmr. of Fane's horse, is, at his own request, perm. to res. that appt., and directed to do du. with the said corps.

Appointments:—

18th Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. T. R. D. Bingham, H.M.'s 98th foot, actg. adjt. 1st irreg. cav., to be adjt., v. Lieut. J. S. Hand, app. to do du. with 1st Sikh irreg. cav.

Fane's Horse.—Lieut. R. B. Anderson, 1st Bombay Eur. regt., do. du. with Fane's horse, to be qrmr., v. Lieut. Luard, res.

In cont. of G. O. of 27th inst., the following officers are app. to do du. with the Darjeeling depot, dur. the ensuing hot season:—

Lieuts. W. H. Moffatt, 19th foot; D. K. Evans, 6th foot; and M. A. Borthwick, 37th foot.

Lieut. J. H. W. Osborne, late 44th N.I., passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on 13th inst.

Lieut. C. R. Cock, late 20th N.I., do. du. with 31st N.I., is app. to do du. with 3rd irreg. cav.

Dinapore div. order, dated 14th inst., making the following appointments to a party of convalescents proc. to Darjeeling:—

Lieut. D. K. Evans, 6th foot, to command.

Lieut. M. A. Borthwick, 37th foot, to do duty.

Asst. surg. W. Ramsay, 37th foot, to med. ch.

66th or Ghorka light infy.—Lieut. G. D. A. Younghusband, from April 5 to Oct. 15, to Kemaon and hills north of Deyrah.

Late 74th N.I.—Lieut. col. H. E. S. Abbott, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to hills north of Deyrah.

ALLOWANCES TO VET. SURGEONS, LIGHT CAVALRY.

The C. in C. is pleased to notify that H.E. the Gov. gen. has determined that veterinary surgeons of the Bengal Eur. light cav. regts. shall draw the regulated allowance for any extra charge, notwithstanding that the horses of their own corps may be under the established complement.

The undermentioned officers were declared by the board of examiners at Fort William, on the 10th inst., to have acquired that competent knowledge of Hindoostanee which is contemplated:—

Capt. W. D. Hoste, late 55th N.I.

Lieut. E. T. Sadler, late 19th N.I.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the dates specified:—

Lieuts. W. M. Gataker, late 2nd N.I.; L. C. de L. Daniell, late 14th N.I.; R. C. Money, late 32nd N.I.; and R. M. Clifford, late 60th N.I., 15th inst.

Ens. H. E. Ryves, general list, 16th inst.

Lieut. D. Pringle, of the 58th N.I., do. du. with 42nd Royal Highlanders, is directed to join his own corps at Peshawur.

Lieut. J. G. S. Mattheson, 2nd Eur. Bengal Fus., at Pres., to join depot at Barrackpore, in view to procg. up country with inf. recruits.

#### KHAKKEE CLOTHING.

Head Qrs., Camp Gushunkur, April 2, 1860.—The C. in C. is pleased to direct that paras. 1 to 4 of G. O. of May 21, 1858, authorising the substitution of Khakkee for white clothing in the European regts. of H.M.'s Indian army, shall be considered applicable to the native troops of the Bengal army.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following temporary arrangements in the judge adv. gen.'s department:—

Capt. H. B. A. Poulton, dep. judge adv. gen. Oude div., to do duty in Pres. div., dur. the abs. of Maj. G. C. Hatch, offic. as judge adv. gen. of the army.

Capt. W. Fullerton, late 14th N.I. (on being relieved from his duties as cantonment joint mag.), to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. in the Oude div., dur. the abs. of Capt. Poulton.

Brev. maj. J. S. Young, 80th foot, to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. in the Gwalior district, in suc. to Brev. maj. E. G. Daniell, 8th foot, who returns to England with his regt.

The C. in C. is pleased to cancel that part of the G. O. of Feb. 7 last, appg. Brev. maj. E. W. E. Walker to do du. with 2nd comp. 1st batt. Bengal art., and to com. No. 16 light field batt., dur. abs. of Capt. Waddy; and H.E. makes the following appointment instead:—

Capt. J. A. Angelo, 3rd comp. 5th, to do duty with 2nd comp. 1st batt., and to con. No. 16 light field batt., during abs. of Capt. Waddy.

Maj. Walker will continue to hold ch. of battery till relieved by Capt. Angelo.

The following Lahore brigade orders are confirmed:—

Dated 7th idem.—Directing vet. surg. M. J. Marshall, 2nd brig. horse art., to afford professional aid, in addition to his other duties, to the horses of "E" battery royal horse art., with effect from Feb. 20 last.

Leave of absence:—

3rd brigade H. A.—Vet. surg. A. Turnbull, from April 20 to Oct. 20, to Murree and Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on the same account.

6th Eur. Regt.—Brev. col. J. D. McPherson, c.b., from 14th Feb. to 15th April, to Benares and Calcutta, m.c., prep. to leave to Eur.

Late 27th N.I.—Capt. T. W. Seager, from 10th April to 10th Aug., to Darjeeling, under the old rules.

Late 38th N.I.—Lieut. col. W. J. B. Knyvett, from 15th April to 15th Oct., to Deyrah Dhoon.

Late 71st N.I.—Lieut. R. M. Sewell, from 1st May, 1858, to 21st May, 1858, to the presy., prep. to applying for furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. W. Peskett, from 2nd Oct., 1859, to 15th Oct., to remain at Simla on m.c. This cancels previous leave.

Capt. FitzRoy W. Freemantle, 2nd batt. rifle brig., is appd. to act as maj. of brig. at Cawnpore.

Appointments:—

2nd Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. R. W. Cox, 94th foot, do. du. with 7th irreg. cav., to be adj., v. Lieut. C. Shaw.

Lieut. G. A. A. Baker, 60th N.I., is appd. to do duty with 15th Punjab inf., procg. to China, and directed to join.

Leave of Absence:—4th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. O. L. Chalmers, from 3rd April to 20th April, in ext., to enable him to rejoin.

Head Qrs., Camp Bhurtalla, April 4.—The G.O. of Oct. 25, directing that detachments of the royal and Bengal arts., when serving together at a station, shall be formed into a div., under the comm. of the senior officer, is can. All such detachments will henceforth remain on a distinct and separate footing, each under its own senior officer.

With advertence to G.O. of 31st ult., the C. in C. is pleased to post Brigdr. (1st class) E. C. W. M. Milman to com. of the Rohilkund district, in succ. to Brigdr. gen. Sir R. Walpole.

Maj. gen. J. T. Lane is permitted to draw his pay and allowances from Benares instead of the pres. circle of payment.

Capt. G. Sullivan, H.M.'s 80th foot, and 2nd in com. of the Cawnpore levy, is app. to offic. as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. at Fort William, dur. leave of Capt. Evans.

Appointments:—

6th Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. G. H. Hale, of the late 57th N.I., to be acting adjt.

Benares Horse.—Lieut. A. Pullar, of the late 36th N.I., to be adjt., v. Lieut. E. H. C. Simpson, who vacates.

Shekhawatee Batt.—Lieut. A. Clay, of H.M.'s 27th foot, to be adjt., v. Lieut. J. A. H. Moore, app. to 9th Punjab inf.

Cawnpore Levy.—Brev. capt. F. K. Bacon, late 22nd N.I., to be adjt., v. Lieut. W. P. Mortimer.

Asst. surg. N. J. Grant to med. ch. of 16th irreg. cav., in room of Asst. surg. A. L. S. Campbell, who vacates on prom.

Surg. A. L. S. Campbell to med. ch. of 47th N.I., v. Asst. surg. J. Bremner, proc. on furl., on m.c.

Goruckpore station ord. confirmed, dated Oct. 3, directing Lieut. N. R. Burlton, sub asst. com. gen., to make over ch. of station magazine to Corporal G. Hoad.

The following pres. div. orders, directing medical and other arrangements, are confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 23 last.—Asst. surg. J. Reid, 8th Punjab inf., to do du. with regt. of Loodianah, proc. to China, as a temp. arrangement.

Dated 25th idem.—Asst. surg. B. Simpson and J. McN. Fleming, recently returned from furl., to proc. and report themselves to the superint. surgeon, Meerut circle.

Asst. surg. A. P. Holmes, lately arrived from England, to do duty in the Presidency general hospital.

Asst. surges. C. F. Oldham and J. Richardson, to proc. and report themselves to the superint. surg. Agra circle, and asst. surg. J. Brown, recently returned from furl. to proceed and do duty under the superint. surg., Dinapore circle.

Dated 26th idem.—Asst. surg. C. Cameron, att. to 11th, to do du. with 8th Punjab inf., procg. to China as a temp. measure.

Dated 13th idem.—Asst. surg. J. McL. Cameron, to afford med. aid to a detach. of 8th Punjab inf. procg. on the ship *Dalhousie*, in room of asst. surg. C. Cameron, reported sick.

Dated 14th idem.—Directing Ens. S. B. Home, gen. list, attached to H.M.'s 6th regt., to do du. with Bengal art. recruits at Dum Dum, in view to proc. with them to Meerut.

Ens. S. B. Home, on arrival at Meerut, will do du. with H.M.'s 35th regt.

Dated 3rd idem.—Directing Ens. V. W. Tregear and F. A. Darley (general list), respectively doing duty with H.M.'s 35th and 88th regts., to do du., the former with 4th N.I., and the latter with 2nd Eur. Ben. Fusrs.

Dated 13th idem.—Directing Capt. J. E. Fraser, of 4th N.I., to act as interp. to 6th drag. guards, in addition to his regimental duties.

Orders confirmed:—

Moradabad station order dated July 12, 1859, directing asst. surg. J. H. White, 2nd troop 1st brigade horse art., to take med. charge of the squadron of and Punjab cav.

By Brev. col. E. Darvall, comdg. the 3rd Eur. regt., dated Feb. 10 last. apptg. Lieut. H. B. Blake to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Ens. G. A. Owen.

By Major J. B. Y. Mattheson, comdg. the Benares horse, dated 1st ult., directing Lieut. W. D. Palmer, do. du. to offic. as adjt., v. Lieut. H. A. Pakenham.

Banda station order dated 1st ult., appg. Lieut. C. F. Packe, comdg. detach. 4th irreg. cav., to act as station staff, v. Lieut. C. E. Bates.

Cawnpore div. order dated 9th ult., directing the following med. arrangts. :—

Staff asst. surg. G. Smith, att. to H.M.'s 48th regt., to take med. charge of convalescents procdg. to Nynee Tal from Cawnpore and Allahabad, and to return to that corps on completion of the duty.

By Major J. B. Y. Mattheson, comdg. the Benares horse, dated 10th ult., apptd. Lieut. C. R. Matthews to offic. as 2nd in com., during the absence of Capt. W. F. Stewart.

Noorpore station order dated 10th ult., reapptd. Capt. G. D'Aguilar, officg. interp. and q.m.r. 4th N.I., to act as station staff, with effect from Nov. 10, 1859.

Lahore brig. order dated 11th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. R. Jackson, Pathan cav., to afford med. aid to Punjab inf. depot at Meean Meer, in addition to his other duties, during abs. on duty at Mooltan of Asst. surg. G. C. Chesnaye.

Gondah station order, dated 11th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. Munday, 20th foot, to continue to afford med. aid to staff of Trans Gogra fd. f., with effect from Jan. 10.

Saugor station order, dated 11th ult., appg. Lieut. W. B. B. Christie, H.M.'s 80th regt., to act as station staff, during abs. of the brig. maj. on duty.

Allahabad brig. order, dated 12th ult., appg. Lieut. F. K. Bacon, late 22nd N.I., to offic. as adj. to Cawnpore levy.

Jullunder station order, dated 20th ult., directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieut. col. C. H. Campbell, H.M.'s 46th regt.

Sealkote station order, dated 20th ult., directing Asst. surg. G. Henderson, attached to 52nd foot, to proc. in med. charge of a party of convalescents of 7th drag. gds. and 52nd regt.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Roopur, April 5.—The C. in C. is pleased to place the services of Asst. surg. A. L. Bogle, in med. ch. of details of native troops at Sulttanpore (Benares), at disposal of the Govt. of N.W.P., for civil employ.

Capt. V. Tonnochy, of 81st foot, is app. to act as dep. asst. q.m.r. gen. at Peshawur, v. Capt. Cooper, resigned.

Capt. J. Smith, late 51st N.I., is app. to do du. in Meerut div.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the dates specified :—

Lieuts. T. C. Manderson and J. Browne, engrs., 15th ult.

Lieut. W. J. W. Muir, art., 15th ult.

Asst. surg. E. A. Fitzgerald, med. dept., 17th ult.

The Delhi garr. order, dated 5th ult., directing Asst. surg. G. Grant, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., to remain at Delhi, on march of his regt., in temp. med. charge of 4th Sikh irreg. cav., is confirmed.

The following order is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed :—

Allahabad brig. order, dated 9th Feb. last, providing a passage by horse dawk to Raneegunge, for Capt. C. H. Brownlow, commdt. 8th Punjab inf., to enable him to proc. to Calcutta in advance of his regt. for the purpose of making arrangements for the supply of accoutrements, &c., for his corps.

Pres. div. order, dated 21st Feb. last, appg. Capt. C. L. Montgomery, 65th N.I., to offic. as dep. jdg. adv. gen. of the div., as a temp. arrangt.

By Brig. M. Smith, comg. in Fort William, dated 14th ult., directing the undermentioned officers to do du. with corps specified :—

Cornet M. H. Court, H.M.'s 6th drag. gds., and Ens. H. T. Larkins, 10th foot.

Umballah station order, dated 22nd ult., directing Surg. J. H. Jones to continue in med. ch. of Loyal Poorbeah regt., pending a reference to army hd. qrs.

Leave of absence :—

Late 28th N.I.—Capt. G. A. Graham, from 1st April to 30th Sept., to Murree, on m.c., under old rules.

Late 54th N.I.—Lieut. W. Phaire, from 5th Dec., 1859, to 25th March, to remain at Chota Nagpore.

Madras Art.—Maj. G. G. Pearse, commdt., 3rd Sikh I.C., from 2nd Aug., 1858, to 31st Aug., 1858, to Calcutta, prep. to leave to sea, on m.c.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Deenanuggur, March 19.—No. 37.—Ens. F. R. Sandys, 1st batt. 4th foot, to be adj. to the corps, v. Law, who resigns that situation; March 17.

The undermentioned officer has passed in the vernacular :—Lieut. P. Richards, 94th foot.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Mokerian, March 22.—The servs. of Capt. H. E. Quin, 1st batt. 20th foot, are placed at disposal of Government for employ. in Pub. Works Dept.

With reference to G. O. No. 81, par. 4, of March 19, Capt. Meade, 1st batt. 8th foot, will proc. in com. of troops on board *Monica*, and Lieut. Moynaham, of the same corps, to do duty, Ens. Ralls, 53rd regt., having been withdrawn from that duty.

At the recommendation of a medical board, Q.m.r. Tunks, 68th L.I., is perm. to proc. at once to Eur., via the Cape of Good Hope.

With reference to G. O. No. 81, dated March 19, par. 1, the Dep. q.m.r. gen. of the army having represented that the serv. of an extra officer are no longer required in his dept., Capt. Bolton, 6th royals, will rejoin his regt. at Barrackpore, with effect from the 1st inst.

Capt. Bradshaw, royal art., arrived from Madras to join Maj. Pennycuik's batt. in China, will proc. in ch. of the volunteers for art. at present att. to 87th foot. On arrival at Hong Kong he will hand over the volunteers to the officer comdg. royal art., and join his batt.

Orders confirmed :—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset :—Granting leave of abs. to Surg. R. M. Allen, 8rd drag. gds., and Asst. surg. R. G. Burton, 6th Inniskilling drags. to England, under the new rules, on m.c.

By the officer comdg. at Fyzabad :—

Dated March 14.—Directing asst. surg. R. D. Burn, royal art., to proc. in med. ch. of the convalescents of royal art. and 34th foot, en route to Nynee Tal, and Staff surg. J. E. Moffatt to take med. ch. of royal art. at Fyzabad, in addition to his other duties, during abs. of Asst. surg. Burn.

By the officer comdg. Saugor district :—

Dated March 1.—Directing Asst. surg. T. Sharkey, 97th foot, to proc. from Jokie to Jubbulpore, where his servs. are urgently required.

Leaves of absence :—

7th Hussars.—Capt. D. P. Brown and Lieut. E. Topham, to Simla, from 15th April to 15th Oct. Royal Art.—2nd Capt. LeMesurier, to Nynee Tal, from 15th March to 15 July. 4th Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. J. Paton, to England, for 18 mo.; Lieut. and adj. Law, for 18 mo., to England, from date of leaving the regt. 8th Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. T. G. Souter, for 6 mo., from date of embarkation of the regt., pending confirmation. 85th Foot.—Lieut. col. Beamish, Capt. Tisdall, Morton, and Davis, and Lieut. Lloyd, from 15th April to 14th Oct. to Nynee Tal and the hills north of Deyrah. 42nd Foot.—Capt. R. H. Gordon, from 15th April to 15th Oct., 1860, to Kumaon Hills. 51st Foot.—Capt. R. G. S. Mason and Lieut. C. L. B. Hamilton, to Bombay, for 2 mo., from date of dep. from the regt., m.c. 52nd Foot.—Capt. A. L. Peel, to England, for 18 mo., from date of quitting the regt. 54th Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. W. F. Brett, from 15th April to 15th Oct., 1860, to hills north of Deyrah. 66th Foot.—Capt. and brev. maj. Sir C. F. W. Cuffe, Bart., to England, for 18 mo. 71st Foot.—Brev. maj. A. C. Parker, to Matheran and Bombay, from 1st April to 1st Oct.; Lieut. H. B. Aldridge, to England, for 18 mo., from date of leaving the regt. 79th Foot.—Lieut. col. T. B. Butt, from 1st to 12th March, 1860, in ext. of priv. leave. 81st Foot.—Maj. J. B. Flanagan, to England, for 18 mo., from date of leaving the regt. 82nd Foot.—Lieut. F. Mylne, in ext., from 1st Nov. to 1st May, 1861. 88th Foot.—Col. G. V. Maxwell, from 15th April to 15th Oct., to proc. to Hill. 90th Foot.—Lieut. col. J. C. Guise, to England, from 1st May, 1860, to 1st Nov., 1861. 91st Foot.—Lieut. E. K. Obbard, to England for 18 mo.

At the recommendation of the inspector gen. of hospitals, Asst. surg. Leslie, H.M.'s 48th foot, and Jackson, H.M.'s 80th foot, will take med. ch. of detachs. procg. to the Upper Provs., en route to join their corps.

Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, April 4.—Orders confirmed :—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, permitting Col. Pole and Riding mr. Stephens, 12th lancers, to precede their regt. to England, by the Overland route, reporting themselves on arrival to the Adj. gen., Horse Guards.

By the officer comg. 1st batt. 7th foot, dated March 16, appg. Lieut. H. A. Little to act as adj. to the corps.

By Major Aplin, 48th foot, comg. wing of his corps at Oorace, dated Jan. 31, appg. the following to the wing :—Ens. P. E. Bowlby to act as adj. and q.m.r. Asst. surg. J. V. DeBoissiere, in med. ch.

Leave of absence :—97th Foot.—Lieut. J. W. Shawe, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., fr. March 14, to appear before a med. board.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, March 28.—Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officers has been posted as follows :—13th Foot.—Lieutenant A. Brooks to 1st batt.

Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officers have been permitted to exchange batts. as follows :—

13th Foot.—Lieuts. H. L. Fitzgerald to 2nd batt.; and R. N. Clayton to 1st batt.

These officers will join their respective batts. without delay, at their own expense.

H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. has approved of the appointment of the following officers to act as instructors of musketry to their regiments as notified in the 6th para. of G. O. No. 131 dated Oct. 31, 1859, and 3rd para. of G. O. No. 139, dated Nov. 17, 1859.

42nd Highlanders.—Captain J. Wilson, until relieved by a passed instructor.

94th Foot.—Lieut. and adjt. S. Malthus, until relieved by Lieut. Teevan.

## WITHDRAWAL OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS FROM INDIA.

H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to approve of the orders issued by Col. Harness, c.b., for the withdrawal of the Royal engrs. from India.

The undermentioned officers being in excess of the number for which accommodation can be provided with the wing 12th lancers, in the ship *John Temperley*, are permitted to proceed to England, by the overland steamer of April 9, reporting themselves on arrival in England, to the Adj. gen. Horse Guards :—Capt. and brev. lieut. col. J. Prior.

Lieut. F. Jones.

With the sanction of the Gov. gen. Capt. C. F. Harford, offic. paymaster 12th lancers, is permitted to precede the wing to Calcutta, his servs. there being urgently required.

Orders confirmed :—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset.

Directing that the leave to England granted to Capt. E. Phillips, 8th hussars, in 2nd para. of G. O. dated June 28, 1859, will commence from June 8 instead of April 8, 1859.

By the officer comdg. 1st batt. 24th foot :—

Dated March 22.—Appg. Lieut. J. Tongue to act as adjt. from Feb. 25, v. Fox, proceeded on leave to England.

## Revision of the Table of Salutes for India.

No. 387.—The following Order by H.M. in Council is, under instructions from H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, published for general information, and the orders therein contained are to be strictly observed from this date.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 23rd day of Jan., 1860.  
Present: THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a representation from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in Council, setting forth that a committee composed of certain officers had been appointed to consider the expediency of revising the table of salutes to be given to European functionaries in India, fixed by H.M.'s Order in Council of 20th March, 1857, in order that the salutes to European functionaries in India and the Indian seas should correspond with the honours accorded to functionaries of a similar rank in all other parts of her Majesty's dominions, and submitting for her Majesty's approval two revised tables of salutes to European functionaries, and on anniversaries or special occasions, agreed on by such committee, with certain modifications subsequently made thereon: Now, therefore, H.M. having taken the said revised tables of salutes, so modified as aforesaid, into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the said revised tables of salutes (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) be strictly observed and attended to. Whereof the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., two of H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State, and the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to take notice, and to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) WM. L. BATHURST.  
No. 1.—TABLE OF SALUTES TO EUROPEAN FUNCTIONARIES APPLICABLE TO THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

To the Viceroy and Governor-general of India, 21 guns, by the forts and batteries within the Indian territories and seas, and in being fallen in with, by, or visiting any of H.M.'s ships within those limits.

Ambassadors, 19 guns, by H.M.'s forts and batteries within the Indian territories, and also on visiting, embarking on board of, or disembarking from, any of H.M.'s ships within the Indian seas.

Governors of Presidencies, the President of the Council of India, Governor-general of the Portuguese Settlements in India, Governor of Pondicherry, each 17 guns, by the forts and batteries within the Indian territories and seas, and by H.M.'s ships within those limits.

Governors of H.M.'s Colonies, 17 guns. The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere.

Lieut. governors of Provinces in India, 15 guns. The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere.

Commander in Chief, according to military rank, with two guns more than specified below in the scale for rank. The same within Indian territories and seas.

Commander in Chief of H.M.'s Naval Forces, according to naval rank, with two guns more than specified below in the scale for rank. The same within Indian territories and seas.

Provincial Commander in Chief, according to military rank, with two guns more than specified below in the scale for rank. Within his own Presidency only.



Generals and Admirals, or their Flags, 15 guns. The same within Indian territories and seas.

Members of Council, 15 guns. Forts and batteries, and H.M.'s ships within their respective presidencies.

Commander in Chief, Indian Navy, according to naval rank, with two guns more than specified below in the scale for rank. The same within Indian territories and seas.

Plenipotentiaries and Envoys, 15 guns. The same within the precincts of the territories to which he is accredited.

Lieut. governors of H.M.'s Colonies, 15 guns. The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere.

Vice admirals and Lieut. generals, or their Flags, 13 guns. The same within Indian territories and seas.

Agents to the Governor-general, 13 guns. The same within Indian territories and seas, or within jurisdiction only, or when on duty elsewhere.

Residents, Chief Commissioners of Provinces and Commissioners, 13 guns each. The same within jurisdiction, or when on duty elsewhere.

Rear admirals and Major generals, or their Flags, 11 guns. The same within Indian territories and seas.

Political agents and Chargés d'Affaires, 11 guns. Forts, batteries, and H.M.'s ships within the precincts of the territories to which they are accredited.

Commodores of the First Class and Brigadier generals, 9 guns. The same within limits of command.

The Portuguese Governor of Damaun, 9 guns. The same within Indian territories and seas.

The Governor of Dew, 9 guns.

H.M.'s ships not carrying broad pennant (return salute only), 7 guns.

Any other ship, gun for gun.

Officers inferior to brigadier generals who command divisions of the army, district field forces on or beyond the British frontier or garrisons, with a permanent staff, to receive in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, a salute and honours of the next superior or army rank from their own garrison forces, &c. This is applicable to India only.

NOTE.—The Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India to have power in cases in which he may deem it expedient to authorise salutes, to issue such local regulations for the guidance of the authorities in Indian limits with respect to civil or military officers holding positions or commands not included in the above table.

#### NO. 2.—TABLE OF SALUTES ON ANNIVERSARIES OR SPECIAL OCCASIONS, APPLICABLE TO THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Anniversaries.—The Queen's birthday, 21 guns. The accession and the coronation of the reigning Sovereign, 21 guns. To be fired at all stations where there are guns. The Prince Consort's birthday, 21 guns. At the presidencies only.

Special Occasions.—Births of children of the reigning Sovereign, 21 guns. At the presidencies only.

Anniversaries.—Victories by the British arms, 21 guns. Reading of all proclamations, 21 guns.

Funeral Honours.—Minute guns to be fired at the funerals of crowned heads and at the funerals of functionaries who were entitled to salutes; the same number of minute guns only to be fired as they were entitled to as salutes when living.

Minute guns equal in number to the years of the deceased not to be fired on any occasion unless by the special order of the Gov. gen. in Council.

Noonday guns to be fired at all large military stations.

F. D. ATKINSON, Major,  
Offic. Sec. to the Govt. of India.

#### Return Home of H.M.'s 8th (the King's) Regt. of Foot.

Camp Roopur, April 6.—H.E. the Gov. gen. considers it due to H.M.'s 8th (the King's) regt. of foot to take leave publicly of the regt. on its departure to England, and to offer to its officers and men the acknowledgments of the Government of India for their services in this country.

The 8th regt. embarked for India in April, 1846, and, after serving for some years in the presidency of Bombay, was transferred to the Bengal presidency in Dec., 1853.

The regt. was at Jullundur in 1857, when the mutiny of the Bengal army broke out, and did essential service at that station in resisting and punishing the mutineers.

It joined the army before Delhi soon afterwards, and served with much distinction in the siege and capture of that fortress. It bore a conspicuous part in the complete repulse given to the forces of the mutineers in their persevering sorties on the 14th, 18th, and 23rd of July, 1857; and in the glorious struggle within the city, which lasted for six days. After it was stormed in September, the 8th regt. was among the foremost in exhibiting the irresistible effect of the valour and endurance of British soldiers.

The regt. formed part of the pursuing column under Brigdr. Greathed, C.B., and was present in the actions at Boolnshubur, Allypore, and Agra.

It subsequently served with the force under H.E. the C. in C. in the relief of the garrison of Lucknow and at Cawnpore, and was subsequently employed in the final conquest of the province of Oude, and exhibited its characteristic bravery in the capture of the town and fort of Sandee.

The Gov. gen. begs to assure the 8th regt. of the very high sense entertained by him of its services and soldierly conduct, whether in quarters or in the field, and of the interest which he will always feel in its future welfare.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Maj. gen.,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India with the Gov. gen.

#### Interference in Native Education.

Home Dept., Camp Hoshiarpore, March 30, 1860.—NOTIFICATION.—The Hon. Court of Directors in a Despatch No. 3, dated 23rd February, 1842, paragraph 35, prohibited the employment of members of the clerical profession in connexion with the measures of Government for the education of the natives of India.

In a subsequent Despatch, No. 35, dated 18th Feb., 1857, paragraph 13, the Hon. Court, in reply to a reference from the Government of India, observed as follows:—

"We are not prepared to authorise any relaxation of the general orders issued by us in 1842, prohibiting the employment of clergymen in connexion with education in India. We have relaxed under special circumstances the strict observance of the rule at Bombay, and we have recently engaged a clergyman for one of the professorships at the Elphinstone Institution. It is our desire, however, that this appointment, as well as that of the Rev. Doctor Anderson to which you refer in your letter, may be regarded as exceptional, and that it be understood that the rule of exclusion is to be maintained."

The question having again been brought to the notice of the Home Government, the Right Hon. the Sec. of State, in a despatch, No. 15, dated Oct. 14 last, addressed to the Gov. gen. in Council, has thus ruled:—

"I have had under my consideration in Council your letter dated March 4 (No. 8), 1859, in connection with the letter of the late Court of Directors of Feb., 1857, and former correspondence on the subject of the employment of Christian clergymen in the educational department.

"It appears to me that a rule by which a person fitted in other respects for employment in the Education Department is excluded simply upon the ground that he is a Christian clergyman, is incompatible with the principle on which the Government of India has been, and ought to be conducted, of not sanctioning any partial disabilities applicable either to the European or native subjects of her Majesty.

"In practice there have been several exceptions to the rule, and I am of opinion that before any such appointment is made, not only the character of the individual, but the particular position in which he is to be placed, and the effect which may be produced by the appointment, must be taken into careful consideration."

In a separate despatch of the same date and like tenor, addressed to the Government of Madras, the Secretary of State points out that these circumstances, namely, the character of the individual, the position in which he is to be placed, and the effect which may be produced by the appointment, were not sufficiently adverted to in a case in which a missionary had been appointed as inspector of schools.

"It is not to be expected," observes the Secretary of State, with reference to his appointment, "that the natives of India will readily place implicit confidence in an inspector, who has recently been actively engaged in promoting, as a missionary, their conversion to another faith."

And in the same despatch the Secretary of State observes, with reference to a case in which an inspector of schools in Madras had failed to conform to the instructions, prohibiting the interference of inspectors with the religious instruction conveyed in schools, that the circumstance affords "a sufficient proof of the inexpediency of employing clergymen in such positions."

With reference to the foregoing summary of the views of the Home Government on the subject, the Governor-general is pleased to declare that, excepting the office of inspector of schools, the employment in the education department of clergymen or ministers, if in other respects they are fit for such employment, is not prohibited on the ground of their profession, but that no such person is to be so employed, without careful advertence to his individual character, to the particular position in which he will be placed, and to the effect which may be produced by his appointment. H.E. is also pleased to declare that no one who is or has recently been engaged as a missionary is eligible for such employment, and that no clergyman or minister can be employed in the office of inspector of school.

CECIL BEADON,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India, with the Gov. gen.

#### Leave of Absence on account of Wounds.

Head Qrs., Camp Kakkavalla, March 11.—Under instructions from Government, the C. in C. is pleased to notify that the privilege accorded in G. O., No. 1,118, of Sept. 1, 1857, to count as service for retiring pension the periods spent on leave of absence on account of wounds received, or sickness contracted on field service, was not intended to have retrospective effect. H.E. accordingly directs that retrospective claims for this privilege may not be again submitted for consideration.

#### Soldiers' Pensions.

Head Qrs., Camp Trimmoo Ghat, March 16.—The C. in C. is pleased to announce, for information and guidance, that her Majesty's Government has recently decided that soldiers of good character, and within the prescribed age (30 years), who, having been discharged from regiments of the British army, may enlist within six months in her Majesty's Indian forces, declaring their former service at the time of their second enlistment, shall be entitled to reckon their previous service for pension in the Indian army.

#### The Allahabad General Hospital.

No. 323.—With the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Gov. gen., the Hon. the Pres. in Council is pleased to direct that a permanent hospital shall be established and maintained at Allahabad, to be called the "Allahabad General Hospital."

This hospital will be under the charge of a surgeon, with three permanent assistants, the surgeon in charge being *ex officio* garrison surgeon of Allahabad.

The duties appertaining to the fort native hospital, the staff at Allahabad and sick officers and travellers passing through the station, will devolve upon the medical staff of the general hospital, and their several duties will be apportioned in such manner as the director general of the medical department may deem expedient, and as local circumstances may require.

Sick Europeans, not in the employ of Government, will be received into the general hospital for medical treatment under regulations similar to those which govern the admission of these classes into the presidency general hospital at Calcutta.

The staff salaries of the surgeon and his assistants are detailed below:—

Surgeon in charge, staff salary, Rs. 600 per mensem, in addition to pay and allowances; 1st assistant, Rs. 250 per mensem, in addition to pay and allowances; 2nd assistant, Rs. 200, ditto; 3rd assistant, Rs. 150, ditto.

#### Marching of Recruits.

Head Qrs., Camp Juggutpoora, March 21, 1860.—

With a view to ensuring a more efficient control over parties of European recruits proceeding up country, whether marching or by bullock-train, and to prevent the recurrence of those acts of misconduct which have, the C. in C. is pained to observe, been of late so frequently brought to notice, H.E., with the concurrence of Government, is pleased to direct that the maximum number of recruits for British regiments to be henceforward placed under the charge of one officer shall be 50; and that, whenever practicable, 3 officers, with some non-commissioned officers, shall be attached to every 100 men.

Lord Clyde further directs that the officer in charge of every detachment shall be required to keep a diary of the marches made, and of the conduct of the soldiers, which he will submit to the officers commanding the stations through which he may pass, and finally deposit in the staff office of the station where the last draft is left.

It will be the duty of officers commanding stations to inspect carefully this report; bringing, if necessary, to the notice of superior authority any entries which may appear to require observation or inquiry.

#### Services of the 53rd Regt. in India.

India Office, May 17.—The Secretary of State for India in Council has received the following general order by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India:—

Camp Hoshiarpore, March 28.—H.E. the Gov. gen. of India gladly embraces the opportunity afforded by the return of H.M.'s 53rd regt. to England to place on record the sense entertained by the Government of the services rendered in this Presidency by this excellent regiment.

The 53rd regt. arrived in India in December, 1844, and proceeded to the North-Western Provinces.

It was present in the campaign of the Sutlej, and engaged in the battle of Aliwal in January, 1846, and at the battle of Sobraon on the 10th of February, 1846, which closed that campaign. It took part also in the campaign of the Punjab, and was present in the battle of Goojerat.

After several years of service in the Upper Provinces and in the Punjab, in the course of which, while at Peshawur in 1851 and 1852, the regiment was frequently engaged in successful expeditions

against the border tribes, the 53rd foot proceeded to the presidency, and it was in garrison in Fort William in the early part of the memorable year 1857, when the late mutinies broke out in the native army of Bengal.

The Governor-general willingly bears testimony to the importance of the service rendered at that time by the regiment at the presidency.

The 53rd foot proceeded to the North-Western Provinces while the general disturbances were at their height; and at the brilliant affair at Khujiva, on the 1st of November, 1857, where about two companies were engaged successfully, in concert with the Shannon's naval brigade, against a very superior body of rebels and mutineers, the regiment lost its gallant and lamented commander, Lieut. col. Powell, C.B.

Of this action it was appropriately remarked in the despatch of H.E. the C. in C., "This fight affords one more instance of what the British soldier will perform in spite of every disadvantage and extraordinary fatigue. This was a soldiers' fight, if ever there was one."

With the detachment of the 53rd, on this occasion, it will be remembered that a company of the 93rd highlanders, a small party of the royal engineers, and a depot detachment likewise fought, the whole winning for themselves the admiration and gratitude of their fellow-countrymen.

The 53rd regt. served at the memorable relief of the garrison of Lucknow, achieved by H.E. the C. in C. in November, 1857; and, after having been present at the relief of Cawnpore, and at the action on the Kalanudder, both directed by H.E. in person; at the actions at Futteghurh and at Shumsabad, and the storming of Meerangunge; the regiment was engaged in the capture of Lucknow, by the C. in C., in April, 1858.

Lastly, the regiment was employed in the taking of Sultanpore, and the passage of the Goomtee, under Maj. gen. Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., and in the final subjugation of Oude.

The field services of the 53rd foot, however, have not been more conspicuous than its discipline and good conduct throughout the period of its employment in India.

The Gov. gen. takes his leave of this fine regiment with a very hearty farewell.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Maj. gen.,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India, with the Gov. gen.

### Allowances to Veterinary Surgeons.

No. 363 of 1860.—With reference to such portions of H.M.'s warrant, of July 1, 1859, as relate to the pay and allowances of veterinary surgeons of H.M.'s British forces, the following rates of pay proper, when veterinary surgeons are not in receipt of a consolidated salary, or of Indian allowances, are published for information:—

	For any month.		
	Rs.	As.	P.
Staff veterinary surgeons, after 15 years' service on full pay .. .. .	313	1	2
Staff veterinary surgeons, after 20 years' service on full pay .. .. .	327	15	8
Staff veterinary surgeons, after 25 years' service on full pay .. .. .	342	14	2
Veterinary surgeons, 1st class, after 5 years' service on full pay .. .. .	186	5	8
Veterinary surgeons, 1st class, after 10 years' service on full pay .. .. .	216	2	8
Veterinary surgeons, 1st class, after 15 years' service on full pay .. .. .	231	1	3
Veterinary surgeons, 1st class, after 20 years' service on full pay .. .. .	253	7	0
Veterinary surgeons, 1st class, after 25 years' service on full pay .. .. .	298	2	7
Veterinary surgeons on appointment .. .. .	149	1	4
After 5 years' service on full pay .. .. .	171	7	1
After 10 years' service on full pay .. .. .	193	12	11
After 15 years' service on full pay .. .. .	208	11	5
After 20 years' service on full pay .. .. .	208	11	5
After 25 years' service on full pay .. .. .	208	11	5
Veterinary surgeons appointed before 1st July, 1859, on appointment .. .. .	149	1	4
After 5 years' service on full pay .. .. .	171	7	1
After 10 years' service on full pay .. .. .	193	12	11
After 15 years' service on full pay .. .. .	208	11	5
After 20 years' service on full pay .. .. .	223	10	0
After 25 years' service on full pay .. .. .	260	14	3

No. 364 of 1860.—Under instructions from H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, the portions of H.M.'s warrant of July 1, 1859, which refer to relative rank and precedence of veterinary surgeons of H.M.'s British forces, are declared to be applicable to veterinary surgs. of H.M.'s Indian forces.

It has not been considered expedient at present to alter the existing regulations affecting the pay and allowances, or the condition of invaliding and retirement of this class of officers.

### Travelling in the Punjab.

Head Qrs., Camp Hoshiarpore, March 26.—Under instructions from H.E. the Gov. gen., the C. in C. is pleased to direct that in future all applications made to the Govt. of the Punjab by officers of the army for permission to travel in the territories of the Ma-

harajah of Cashmere and Jummoo shall be supported by the countersignature of their commanding officers, and that such countersignature shall only be granted when the general character of the applicant is a sufficient guarantee for his correct deportment towards the people of a foreign State.

H.E. further notifies that, prior to these applications being acceded to, all applicants will be required to sign a printed form binding themselves to observe strictly the rules drawn up for the guidance of travellers in Cashmere, a copy of which will be forwarded to them with the form referred to on their applications reaching Lahore and meeting with the approval of the Punjab Govt.

### Enlistment in H.M.'s Indian Forces.

Head Qrs., Camp Trimmooh Ghat, March 16, 1860. The C. in C. is pleased to announce, for information and guidance, that H.M.'s Government has recently decided that soldiers of good character, and within the prescribed age (30 years), who, having been discharged from regiments of the British army, may enlist within six months in Her Majesty's Indian forces, declaring their former service at the time of their 2nd enlistment, shall be entitled to reckon their previous service for pension in the Indian army.

### Barrack Furniture.

Head Qrs., Camp Ghurreeh Shah, March 18.—It having been brought to the notice of H.E. the C. in C. that half-yearly returns of barrack furniture, directed to be furnished to the milly. auditor gen., have not been forwarded from many stations, barrack masters are hereby directed to comply at once, and for the future, with the order laid down in para. 13, G.O. No. 1,711, Dec. 23, 1858.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, April 17.—Leave of absence:—Capt. B. T. Pratt, dep. superint. rev. survey, Krishna district, for 1 mo., from date of leaving his dist., on m.c.

April 20.—Mr. J. Fraser, coll. and mag. of South Canara, for 1 mo., from 25th inst.

April 18.—Appointments:—Mr. G. B. Tod to act as princip. asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to the Govt. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, during abs. of Mr. G. Thornhill on other duty.

Mr. J. W. Reid to act as sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Krishna dist. dur. abs. of Mr. J. D. Robinson.

Maj. C. A. Orr, mint master, to be a director of the Bank of Madras, from 1st prox., in succ. to Mr. W. E. Underwood.

Rev. A. W. Pearson, jt. chap. of Secunderabad, to be chap. of Arcot.

Rev. A. Kinloch, to be jt. chap. of Secunderabad—to join without delay.

April 20.—Mr. G. S. Forbes, coll. and mag. and agent to the governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, resu. ch. of dist. from Mr. B. Davidson on 9th inst.

Mr. W. Fisher, coll. and mag. of North Canara, assu. ch. of dist. from Mr. A. M. Webster on the 12th instant.

Mr. T. I. P. Harris, civ. and sess. judge of Trichinopoly, resu. ch. of the court on 16th inst.

Mr. E. Cullin, princ. sadir amin of Cochin, resu. ch. of court on 14th inst.

### CAPT. S. TRIPE, OF THE 50TH N.I.

April 20.—No. 176 of 1860.—The following extract of a military despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, is published in General Orders:—

Despatch dated March 15, 1860, No. 45.  
"1. I now reply to your military letter, No. 67, dated April 11, 1859, regarding the disposal of Capt. Septimus Tripe, of the 50th regt. N.I., who has been twice, within 6 months, convicted by court-martial of drunkenness.

"2. The delay which has occurred in dealing with this reference has been occasioned by the proceedings of the court-martial held at Kamptee on Dec. 16, 1858 (which were forwarded in your secretary's letter), having been inadvertently overlooked.

"3. I have to express the concurrence of H.M.'s Govt. in the opinion recorded by Sir P. Grant, that the punishment of 6 months' suspension from rank and pay, awarded by two successive courts-martial, was in each case inadequate to the offence of which Capt. Tripe had been convicted.

"4. You are directed to remove Capt. Tripe from the strength of the army from the date on which your orders to that effect may reach the station at which he may be residing.

"5. In consideration of his having served in the army for seventeen years, Capt. Tripe will be granted a pension of £60 a-year, commencing from the date of his removal from the army."

### BRITISH REGIMENTS ON THE INDIAN ESTABLISHMENT.

April 20.—No. 177.—The following extract from a

military despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, dated March 15, 1860, No. 43, is published:—

"2. A misconception appears to exist, both at your presidency and at Bombay, as to the date at which British regiments are considered on the Indian establishment. I take this opportunity, therefore, of stating that a British regiment is on the Indian establishment, i.e., becomes chargeable to India, from the date of its embarking for that country instead of its arrival there."

Fort St. George, April 20.—No. 180.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Lieut. col. B. Hamilton, 1st N.I. actg. dep. sec., to be dep. sec. to Govt. in the military department.

Capt. P. I. Codd, 49th N.I., being disqualified for the active duties of his profession, is transf. to invalid battalion.

April 24.—Mr. J. Bird is permitted to resign the service from May 1 instead of April 30, as notified in the Gazette of the 30th ult., page 706.

Mr. F. Copleston, civil and sess. judge of Rajahmundry, assu. ch. of the principal sadr amin's court on 11th inst.

Mr. E. B. Foord, acting sub. judge of Chittoor, delivered over charge of the court to the civil and sess. judge on 20th inst.

Right Rev. the Bishop has granted the Rev. B. O'Meara Deane, chaplain of Bellary, privilege leave for 1 mo. from May 1.

April 23.—No. 181.—The Governor in Council is pleased to notify in G.O., that Maj. gen. Sir J. Inglis resigned the command of the centre division, and embarked for England on the steamer *Simla*, on 14th inst.

April 24.—No. 188.—Promotion:—

34th L.I. Sen. Ens. A. B. S. Hamilton to be lieut., v. Whitehead, dec.; date of commission, April 18.

Maj. C. G. Otley, 3rd Madras Eur. regt. is permitted to retire from the service on pension of a col. from Feb. 15.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieut. G. N. Johnston, 1st N.I., adj. of the N.I. depot at Palaveram, on m.c. for 15 mo., under regulations of 1854.

Lieut. A. C. Forth, 14th N.I., is granted leave under old regs., to the Cape for 1 year, ceasing to draw pay from Jan. 3, i.e., from the expiration of 6 months from the date on which the returns of his regiment show that he proceeded on furl. to Hong Kong.

Ens. J. F. Learmouth, 45th N.I., is permitted to proceed to Australia, on m.c., for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854.

No. 186.—The following notification from the *Calcutta Gazette* is republished.

Foreign Dept., Fort William, April 10.—No. 982.—Capt. J. J. Fulton, offic. asst. commissioner, Nagpore, received charge of the treasury of the Raepore district on March 22 last, from Capt. C. Elliot, deputy commissioner.

The servs. of 2nd Capt. J. R. Magrath, art., are placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal, for employ. as superint. of the hill tracts of Chittagong.

Capt. F. J. M. Mason, 20th N.I., is perm. to retire from the service, on pension of his rank, fr. May 6.

The alteration of the date of rank of Lieut. C. Beadon, 1st L.C., to Nov. 12, 1857, published in G.O. 13th inst., No. 163, is cancl., and this officer is to take rank as lieut. fr. Feb. 4, 1858.

Lieut. and adjt. J. R. Fairlie, 6th L.C., is perm. to proceed to Bombay on m.c., under regs. of 1854, for the purpose of obtaining a final m.c. to Europe.

April 27.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. W. C. Sim, head asst. to coll. and mag. of South Arcot, for 15 mos., to proceed to Europe on m.c., with retention of appointment, for 1 mo. and 17 days.

Mr. W. Bates, 3rd class dep. coll. of Malabar, for 3 mos., to proceed to the Nilgiri hills or Bangalore.

Appointments:—

Mr. C. J. Shubrick to be civil and sess. judge of Zila of Chingleput.

Mr. W. Dowdeswell to be coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, but to act as civil and sess. judge of Chingleput.

Mr. E. R. McDonell to offic. as coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly.

The above arrangements will have effect from the 1st prox.

Mr. R. G. Clarke to act as civ. and sess. judge of Zila of Combaconum; to join immediately.

Mr. B. Canliffe to be coll. of the united dists. of Madras and Chingleput, and to be mag. of Chingleput.

Mr. R. S. Ellis to be sub coll. of the united districts of Madras and Chingleput, and to be jt. mag. of Chingleput.

Mr. G. B. Tod to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, but to act as princ. asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to the governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam.

Mr. G. Thornhill to act as civil and sess. jdg. of Masulipatam, dur. abs. of Mr. J. J. Cotton, on m.c.

Mr. J. Minchin to act as coll. and mag. of Kurnool, dur. abs. of Hon. D. Arbuthnot, on m.c.

Mr. H. Richardson, dep. coll. of Malabar, to have ch. of Treasury, dur. Mr. Bates' abs.

Mr. T. J. Knox, civil and sess. jdg. of Chicacole, to continue to act as coll. and mag. of Salem, till relieved by Mr. Brett.

Mr. R. A. Dalvell, princip. asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort. St. George in Vizagapatam, to remain in South Arcot as acting sub coll. at present.

Mr. J. Fraser, coll. and mag. of South Canara, ass. ch. of dist. from Mr. D. Williams on 20th inst.

Mr. H. A. Brett, coll. and mag. of Salem, has reported his return to presy. by the *Nemesis*, on 24th inst.

Mr. A. Smith, dep. coll. of Madras, is posted to Madras and Chingleput dist., to have ch. of salt dept.

Mr. J. D. Jordan, dep. coll., to have ch. of Treasury and accountant dept. of the same dist.

The foregoing appts. will take effect from May 1.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Hd. Qrs., Choultry Plain, April 17.*—In continuation of G.O. of 9th ult., the C. in C. is pleased to confer distinctions and rewards for the year (1860) for meritorious conduct since enlistment on the following individual:—

Regtl. No. 2,674, Sergt. W. Kelland, Eur. Inf. Vet. Co.—A silver medal, with a gratuity equivalent to £15, payable on discharge, in addition to ordinary pension.

April 18.—With reference to G.O. dated 4th inst., Lieut. F. C. Trevor, D. co. 1st batt. art., is reapp. to do du. with horse brigade dur. abs. in Eur. of Lieut. J. Stewart.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, Ens. W. MacD. Robinson will join and do du. with H.M.'s 74th Highlanders at Bellary.

Lieut. J. M. C. Galloway, 4th L.C., is app. adjt. of that regt.

April 20.—Capt. W. Douglas, 21st N.I., is app. to charge of troops proc. to China on str. *Coromandel*.

Leave of abs. from their corps and stations:—

Capt. C. G. Southey, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., fr. April 5 to July 10, K.umptee.

Lieut. H. C. Onslow, 35th N.I., in continuation of privilege leave, till July 4, Madras.

Lieut. St. G. Caulfield, 35th N.I., fr. May 7 to Nov. 6, Kumptee, the first 60 days of which to be considered as on privilege leave.

April 18.—Lieut. J. A. Woods, 1st Madras fus., is appld. to ch. of details of H.M.'s Indian forces proc. to England.

April 19.—Asst. surg. C. Lee of the str. *Coromandel*, will afford med. aid to the public follower, &c., of the detach. of H.M.'s drag. gds., proc. on that vessel to China on 20th inst.

April 21.—With reference to G.O. No. 102, dated 13th March, 1860, republishing a G.O. by H.E. the Gov. gen., dated Camp Lahore, 21st Feb., 1860, authorising the app. of dist. inspectors of musketry, the C. in C. is pleased to make the following appts.:—

Maj. E. W. Sargent, 18th (Royal Irish) regt. of foot, and Capt. H. C. Z. Claridge, 37th gren., to be dist. inspectors of musketry.

With reference to the above order, Maj. Sargent is posted to first dist., and att. to army hd. qrs., and Capt. Claridge to 2nd dist.

Asst. surg. M. C. Furnell, zillah surg., Tellichery, is with the sanction of Govt. appd. to do du. with sappers and miners, dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Lowe.

Asst. surg. B. T. Suffrein, recently admitted on the estab., is appd. to do du. under the surg. 2nd Eur. L.I. at Trichinopoly.

April 23.—The following removals are ordered in the art.:—

Capt. G. M. Gumm, from 2nd batt. D. compy. to 1st batt. D. compy.

Capt. W. S. Mann, from 1st batt. D. compy. to 2nd batt. D. compy.

Capt. F. G. Nuthall, from H. brig. effective to H. brig. non-effective; to proc. to Waltair and assume comd. of B. compy. 2nd and No. 10 horse batty., to have effect from date of arr. of F. troop horse brig. at Bangalore.

2nd Capt. C. Raikes, from 2nd batt. B. compy., to 3rd batt. D. compy.—to join on being relieved by Capt. Nuthall.

Lieut. H. E. Mottet, 28th N.I., is app. to act as adjt. of N.I. depot at Palaveram, dur. abs. of Lieut. Johnstone on m.c. to Europe.

Lieut. A. G. D. Logan, 37th grenadiers, is app. quar. and interp. of 21st N.I.

April 24.—Asst. surg. B. T. Suffrein will immediately join and do du. with detach. of 2nd Eur. L.I. at Arcot, now under orders to proc. to Madras for embarkation on the str. *Fire Queen* for Trichinopoly via Negapatam.

Asst. surg. G. D. Riddell is perm. to enter on the general duties of the army.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. W. C. Rich, 46th N.I., presy., m.c., prep. to Eur., on m.c.; and Lieut. J. Burnside, 3rd L.I., in cont. of priv. leave till July 10, Madras.

Asst. surg. T. Lowe, sappers and miners, fr. April 10 to Oct. 11; Nilgiris, m.c.

## BOMBAY.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Bombay, April 24.*—Ens. T. R. Lee, at present attached to H.M.'s 57th foot, having completed his six months doing duty, is directed to proceed and join the corps to which he stands posted.

Ens. A. F. Stewart, at present attached to H.M.'s 3rd Eur. regt., is attached to do duty with the 26th N.I.I. at Poona.

Asst. surg. Kingstone, attached to the 2nd Eur. L.I., is directed to proceed per *Punjab* and assume med. charge of the wing of the 1st Grenadier N.I., to be left at Dwarka.

A Board of medical officers, composed as follows, will assemble at the Royal Hotel in the Fort, on Monday, the 23rd inst., at 11 o'clock A.M., to examine and report upon the state of health of Ensign Knipe, 95th regt.—President: Surg. maj. J. A. Fraser, M.D., in med. ch. of Bombay depot; Members: Surg. Glasse, artillery, Asst. surg. Wall, 64th regt.

*Mahabeshwur, April 23.*—The right hon. the Sec. of State for India has been pleased to permit Captain Soppitt, of the 12th regt. N.I., to count as service for the retiring pension a portion of the leave of absence (not exceeding 18 months) which he obtained in G. O. No. 633, dated 14th June, 1858, on account of wounds received in action.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Artillery.—Capt. D. Gaye, April 25 to June 7, to proceed to Mahabeshwur on privileged leave.

## NAVAL.

*Bombay Castle, April 7.*—No. 56.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

Com. A. Macdonald was employed as a transport agent on board the *Rajah of Cochin* dur. the undermentioned periods:—

From Nov. 14 to Dec. 16, and from Dec. 18 to 25, 1856, dur. the campaign in Persia.

Act. Lieut. Seaton, of the *Euphrates*, to be asst. surveyor of that vessel from March 1, 1860.

Mr. J. Stephenson, acting master, having arr. from Calcutta, joined the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary, from March 6, 1860, awaiting an opportunity to proc. to join the Indus flotilla to fill an existing vacancy.

### CALCUTTA SQUADRON ORDERS.

Mr. H. LeMesurier, mate of the *Ferooz*, to reside on shore at Calcutta, m.c., from Feb. 15.

### ADEN SQUADRON ORDERS.

Capt. J. Stephens arr. at Aden, to resume charge of the duties of senior naval officer, from March 1, 1860, v. Lieut. Peevor, relieved from that duty.

Mr. McGee, captain's clerk, to be senior naval officer's clerk from March 4.

April 11.—No. 58.—Mr. H. Nelson, 1st class engineers of the *Lady Canning*, has leave to Europe, on m.c., for eighteen mo., from March 20, the date of his departure from Aden.

No. 59.—r. A. Mayo, midshipman, has leave to Europe, on m.c., for 18 mo., under new furlough regulations.

No. 60.—The serv. of Asst. surg. A. N. Hojel are placed at disp. of the Commodore C. in C. of the L.N., v. Asst. surg. McCosh, to Europe.

No. 61.—The following officers of the Indian Navy have been per. to return to their duty, viz.:—

Lieut. C. H. Walker, per the overland route in Feb., 1860.

Lieut. S. Child, per the overland route of March 26, 1860.

Mr. T. M. Lambarde, mate, per ship *Edwin Fox*, to sail in Feb., 1860.

2. Extensions of leave, for 6 mos., on account of ill health, have been granted as follows:—

To Com. H. Batt, I.N.; Mr. R. Noble, purser, I.N.; Mr. G. B. Hewett, mate, I.N.; Mr. E. M. Brownlow, midshipman, I.N.

3. Lieut. H. Douglas, I.N., has been per. to retire from the service, m.c. His retirement takes effect from Dec. 1, 1859.

No. 62.—Mr. D. F. Cunningham, 1st class engr., has a furl. to Eur. for 2 years.

April 12.—No. 63.—Mr. J. Malon, 4th class N. T. engr., is per. to resign the serv.

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay, April 16.*—Asst. surg. T. Daun, having rep. himself for du. in the L.N., is directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernumerary.

April 19.—The following changes to take place:—Mr. S. Barker, purser of the *Punjab*, is to be transferred to the *Ajdaha* as supernumerary.

Mr. F. W. Daniell, actg. purser of the *Auckland*, is to be transferred to the *Punjab* as actg. purser, v. Barker.

Mr. D. T. Hewett, purser supernumy. of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transferred to the *Auckland* as purser, v. Daniell.

April 20.—Mr. J. G. Greig, midshipman of the *Clyde*, has 14 days' privilege leave.

Mr. J. F. Price, midshipman, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to join the *Punjab*.

*Bombay Castle, April 23.*—No. 70.—Mr. F. Forster,

actg. master of the Indus Flotilla, has a furl. to Eur. for 2 years.

April 24.—No. 71.—The following promotion is made:—

Mr. W. W. Dawson, mate, to be lieut., v. Douglas returned. Date of promotion Dec. 1, 1859.

No. 72.—Mr. J. B. Butler, actg. master, has a furl. to Eur. for 2 years.

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay, April 24.*—Lieut. Lloyd, having reported his return from the leave granted to him in G.O. No. 63, of April 12, 1858, was directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supy. on the 21st instant.

Mr. May, midshipman, of the *Marie*, was transferred to the *Ajdaha* as supernumeraries, and the writer, native crew, and servants, were discharged to the shore.

April 25.—Mr. H. C. Booth, midshipman, supy. on board the *Ajdaha*, is to be transferred to the *Punjab*.

*Bombay Castle, April 20.*—No. 65.—Mr. W. A. Bruce, mate, has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., from the date of his departure from Calcutta, on m.c., under old furl. regs.

April 21.—No. 66.—Mr. H. Ellis, mate, is permitted to proc. to Eur., under leave granted to him by G.O. No. 28, dated Feb. 18.

April 23.—No. 69.—Mr. P. Jones, purser, has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new regs.

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay, April 21.*—Mr. E. B. S. Powell, having passed the required exam., is app. a 2nd class 2nd mr., and directed to join the *Punjab* as supernu., for passage to join the Indus flotilla.

Mr. J. Gashin, having passed the required exam., is app. 1st class 2nd mr., and directed to join the Indus flotilla.

*Bombay Castle, April 16.*—No. 64.—Mr. J. B. Greig, 2nd class, to be 1st class, from Jan. 26, v. Hallaway, pensioned.

Mr. J. C. Hadfield, 2nd class, to be 1st class, from March 27, v. Barnes, pensioned.

*Superintendent's Office, Bombay, April 17.*—Lieut. Dickson, comdg. the *Clyde*, was directed to perform the duties of store accountant of that vessel from Nov. 10.

### Breaking up of the Nuggur Parker Field Force.

*Nugger Parker, March 15.*—As the Nugger Parker Field Force will be broken up from to-morrow, it only remains for Lieut.-col. Evans to thank the few officers and men still composing it for their good conduct and efficiency during the time they have been under his command.

To Capt. Sandwith, his officers, and wing of the 3rd Beloochees, he can only repeat that which he stated on a former occasion when taking leave of the head quarter wing, viz.—That efficiency in the field waits upon habits of discipline, a proper tone, and good raw material.

To Lieut. Tyrwhitt and his levies, who have had by far the harder share of work of any corps, detail, or detachment at different times forming a portion of the field force, his especial thanks are due, and Lieut. Tyrwhitt is requested to convey with them the strong sense entertained of their merits to all his native officers and men, but particularly to Resaldar Chocto Khan.

Jemadars Futtel Khan, Durya Khan Rind, and Beera Khan, also to Naik Yarroo, for their very great exertions commencing in April, 1859, and down to the present time. During these eleven months these native officers and non-commissioned officers, and a large portion of levies have been constantly engaged in arduous duties, and in the saddle, either in attack or pur-suit, or in keeping watch and ward against rebels and outlaws.

Lieut. Tyrwhitt's own great merits are well known, and have repeatedly been brought to the notice of Government by Lieut. col. Evans.

To all, Lieut. col. Evans wishes health and happiness. (Signed) W. E. Evans, Lieut. col. Comdg. Nuggur Parkur F.F.

### Certificates of Leave.

*Financial Dept.*—Under instructions from the Right hon. the Principal Secy. of State for India, the Right hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that every covenanted or uncovenanted servant of gov., to whom leave of absence may be granted to proc. to Europe, will obtain, from the audit office, certificates stating the exact nature of his leave, the date of the departure of the vessel in which he embarks for Europe, and whether his absentee allowance is to be drawn in England or not. These certificates should be forwarded to the India House immediately on arrival.

### Travelling Irregularities.

In consequence of the frequent, and in many instances well-founded, complaints made against officers and soldiers travelling by the Wassind and Mhow

bullock train, for incivility to the European inspectors and ill-treatment of the native subordinates of the train. H.E. the C. in C. publishes the director's rules for general information, and notifies that a refusal on the part of any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, travelling by the train, to act in accordance therewith, will be reported to him by the commissary general, and be dealt with as circumstances may demand.

In the case of large bodies of troops proceeding by train on successive days, Rules 3 and 4 are subject to the orders which the officer in command may receive from the quartermaster general, or one of his assistants, who will arrange their transit with the director as circumstances at the time render necessary.

Referring to Rule 7, if any officer or non-commissioned officer has reason to complain of any of the officials of the train, he is requested to report his complaint in detail to the quartermaster general of the army, as well as enter it into the Complaint Book, and it will be promptly attended to.

Rules for the information and guidance of officers and troops proceeding from Wassind to Mhow, and *vice versa*—

Rule 1. The train will start from Wassind and Mhow precisely at 3 p.m. daily, except Sundays, when passengers and stores will not be despatched except in cases of emergency.

2. The halting stations between Wassind and Mhow are as follows:

Tullegaum (Egutpoora), Nassick, Pimpnagaum, Chandore, Malligaum, Dhoolia, Sawalda (Seerpoor), Sindwa, Khull.

3. Should any passenger be inclined to halt at any other intermediate travellers' bungalows, they may do so.

4. Travellers halting at the stations shown under Rules 2 and 3 will be forwarded on at 3 p.m. daily, and should they not proceed at that hour, they will have to wait till 3 p.m. the following day.

5. Tickets must be shown by passengers to the subordinates of the transport train at the halting stations only. Parties not producing their tickets will not be furnished with shigrams or carts.

6. The train subordinates are forbidden, under pain of dismissal, from asking for, or receiving from, the passengers any gratuity.

7. Train subordinates are strictly enjoined, on pain of dismissal, to observe the utmost civility towards passengers, and any instance to the contrary, if entered in the Complaint Book provided at each halting station, or addressed to the director transport train, will be attended to, but no passenger is to ill-treat the cattle or subordinates of the transport train on any account.

8. A few copies of this General Order will be forwarded to the commissary general, in order that one may be placed in each staging bungalow.

Officers visiting Mahabaleshwar while the head quarters of the army are established there, will be good enough to report their arrival to the adjutant general of the army, for the information of the C. in C., intimating at the same time the extent of the leave of absence they may have obtained. No report of departure is required.

## BIRTHS.

AGABEG, wife of A. L., son, at Calcutta, April 15.  
BIRCH, wife of J. W., son, at Batticaloa, April 20.  
BOOTHLEY, wife of G. W., daughter, at Aska, April 17.  
BURGE, wife of Rev. M. R., daughter, at Mussoorie, April 7.  
COOKE, wife of R. W., daughter, at Mozufferpore, April 11.  
D'CRUZ, wife of J. F., son, at Jehanabad, April 8.  
HOWELL, Mrs. W. G., daughter, at Shanghai, March 29.  
JAMES, Mrs. H., son, at Bangalore, March 31.  
KEPPEL, wife of B., daughter, at Madras, April 18.  
MELLING, wife of F., son, at Calcutta, April 1.  
TAYLOR, wife of Major H., son, at Madras, April 23.  
THWAITES, wife of E. J., daughter, at Katookelle, April 22.  
WADMAN, wife of E., son, at Ningpo, March 26.  
WEBB, wife of W. H., son, at Manila, March 23.  
WEAT, wife of G. O., son, at Calcutta, April 10.

## MARRIAGES.

ALLAN, R., to Ann E., daughter of B. Wilkins, at Madras, April 19.  
BRETT, J., to Fanny Z., daughter of Major H. J. Brockmen, at Bangalore, April 25.  
CROSS, M., to Grace E. C., daughter of Col. R. C. Lloyd, at Madras, April 21.  
GRAHAM, F., to Miss Helen A. Greatorex, at Madras, April 12.  
LESLIE, W. H., to Isabella E., daughter of the late Capt. A. De Fountain, at Kidderpore, April 19.  
TEMPLE, H. G., to Emily J., daughter of the late Rev. A. F. Lacroix, April 18.

## DEATHS.

BAILEY, Benjamin, of cholera, aged 51, April 2.  
BECK, John J., infant son of W. J., at Madras, April 20.  
BORRETT, Mary A., daughter of the late T., of cholera, at Chinsurah, April 7.  
CASTELLO, Albert St. J., infant son of M. G., of cholera, at Calcutta, April 10.  
CANE, John J., at Purneah, aged 60, April 9.  
CHASE, Capt. Dormer A., 64th Bengal N.I., on board the *St. Burmah*, off Akyah, April 5.  
DROESE, Anna, daughter of Rev. E., at Bhaugulpore, aged 6, April 2.  
EDMUNDS, William, at St. Thomé, aged 97, April 21.  
ELLIOTT, Frances M. I., infant daughter of I. B. B., in the Red Sea, March 13.  
FOSTER, John, at Narsapoor, March 28.  
GAUDION, Charles, at Madras, aged 79, March 27.  
HAMILTON, Rachel, wife of J. K., at Calcutta, aged 37, April 22.  
HARGREAVES, Thomas, at Ishera, April 14.  
HOLLOW, Robert A. B., of cholera, at Calcutta, aged 29, April 21.  
LEWIS, Mrs. Harriet, at Kandy, aged 29, April 17.  
M'ARTHUR, Alexander, at Calcutta, aged 54, April 17.  
MOSS, Mrs., at Dehree, April 18.  
MUIR, James D., April 22.  
NEWHOUSE, John, of cholera, at Jessore, aged 20, April 2.  
PLAYFAIR, Leonora F. G., infant daughter of Capt. E. M., at Nagpore, April 5.  
ROSE, Frederick L. H., son, of C., at Raneeungee, aged 6.  
SWINNEY, Minna E., daughter of G. S., at Dacca, aged 7, April 10.  
WATSON, George, at Dum Dum, aged 54, April 18.  
WHITEHEAD, Lieut. G. W. H., 34th Madras N.I., Trichinopoly, April 17.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
May 25.

2nd Drag. Gds.—Asst. surg. J. N. Shipton, from 7th drag. gds., to be asst. surg., v. Robotham, who exch.  
7th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. F. R. C. Crofton, from 9th lt. drags., to be lieut., v. Erskine, who exchanges; R. A. Smyth, gent., to be corn., by pur., v. Cleland, prom.; Asst. surg. J. H. Robotham, from 2nd drag. gds., to be asst. surg., v. Shipton, who exch.

Royal Regt. Art.—Brev. maj. S. Cleaveland to be lieut. col., v. Wragge, ret. on h. p.; Brev. maj. H. L. Talbot to be capt., v. Cleaveland; Lieut. H. C. Lyle to be 2nd capt., v. Talbot; C. B. Piers, Esq., to be paymaster; Brev. lieut. col. D. Stewart, late maj., h. p. unatt., to be paymaster.

The undermentioned qrmrs. have been app. to the royal art., and not to the coast big. of art., as stated in the *Gazettes* of April 17 and 27, 1860, viz.:—Qrmrs. H. Behenna, D. Hege, S. Blair.

4th Foot.—Maj. C. Nasmyth, from h. p. unatt., to be maj., v. D. J. Gamble, who exch.; Capt. O. Y. Cocks to be maj., by purch., v. Nasmyth, who ret.; Lieut. J. C. Boyle to be capt., by purch., v. Cocks; Ens. G. Studdert to be lieut., by purch., v. Boyce.

7th Foot.—R. S. Hall, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Ashton; H. F. Oakes, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Harrison, prom.

20th Foot.—Ens. C. A. Vernon to be lieut., by purch., v. Chapman, ret.

23rd Foot.—W. W. Worswick, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. W. R. Murray, ros.

24th Foot.—W. Sinclair, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Pearson, prom.

28th Foot.—A. Smyth, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. O'Brien, prom.

31st Foot.—A. Munro, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Parsons, prom.

34th Foot.—Asst. surg. G. Smith, from staff, to be asst. surg., v. Masterson.

54th Foot.—Ens. W. E. Evans to be lieut., by purch., v. Fowler, ret.; Ens. C. G. Loveridge to be lieut., by purch., v. Floyd, prom.

71st Foot.—Ens. J. Y. Allan to be lieut., without purch., v. O'Malley, prom.; Qrmr. R. Anderson to be paymr., v. Cartmail, ret. upon h. p.

75th Foot.—Lieut. J. Falkner, fr. qrmr. 17th foot, to be lieut., v. Urquhart, prom., without purch., to an unattach. company; Ens. H. P. Dawson to be lieut., by purch., v. Falkner, ret.; R. J. F. Day, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Dawson.

80th Foot.—Lieut. H. H. St. Leger to be capt., by purch., v. Borrowes; Ens. S. Harrison to be lieut., by purch., v. St. Leger.

82nd Foot.—Ens. E. S. Mason to be lieut., by purch., v. Henderson, ret.

90th Foot.—J. Campbell, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Handy, prom.

94th Foot.—Ens. P. R. Anstruther to be lieut., by purch., v. Chute, ret.

Rifle Brigade.—A. Arbuthnot, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Grant, prom.

## BREVET.

Maj. S. E. O. Ludlow, Madras Engineers, to be lieut. col. in the army.

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
Bengal...	2s. 3/4 2s.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 1s. 11d. 3/4	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay...	2s. 3/4 2s.	2s. 2d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest  
Bi is on Calcutta, 2s. 0d.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA AND CHINA.—The directors state in their report that the accounts for the half-year ending the 31st December last, and profit and loss account for the entire year, showing a net profit (after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, and payment of income-tax) of £74,560, which has been appropriated as follows:—£25,000 in payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending the 30th of June; £25,000 for a like dividend for the half-year ending the 31st of December; £20,000 carried to a reserve fund, and £1,670 carried forward to next account. The premises recently occupied by the bank in Old Broad street having been found too small for the increasing business of the company, the directors were glad to avail themselves of an opportunity to secure an assignment of the lease of the present banking-house on favourable terms. Since the last meeting the court have opened a branch in the Mauritius. In their last annual report the Court mentioned their expectation of receiving from the directors of the late Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, its reserve fund intact; in this they have been disappointed—the losses of the late bank have proved much larger than the amount at which they were estimated, and considerably in excess of the profits carried forward to meet them. The directors of the late bank in Bombay, who have had the sole control of the winding-up of that institution, have apprised the Court that a considerable reduction will have to be made from the reserve fund of the late bank, before it is handed over to the Chartered Bank. In the mean time the Court have set apart the sum of £20,000 from the profits of the past year, as a commencement of the reserve fund of this bank.

ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Oriental Gas Company on the 22nd, Mr. J. Barber in the chair, the report was adopted, and a dividend declared at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax. It was stated in explanation of the comparatively slow progress of the undertaking, that this result was chiefly due to the delays caused by the cumbrous working of the Indian Government. Fourteen months ago estimates were sent in for lighting Fort William and other public buildings, and the directors are still awaiting the decision of the authorities. Notwithstanding these disappointments, however, the general business of the company is proceeding satisfactorily, the number of public lights having increased from 469 in December, 1858, to 606 in December, 1859, and from 1,114 private lights to 1,504. Since the close of last year there has been a further augmentation of eighty public and sixty-eight private lights. The prospects of the present year were stated to be encouraging; and it is expected that in two or three years gas in Calcutta will have generally superseded oil.

OPENING OF THE PORT OF SAIGON, COCHIN CHINA.—Board of Trade, Whitehall, May 22. The Right Hon. the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a despatch from H.M.'s Minister in China, reporting that the port of Saigon, in Cochin China, has been opened to foreign trade, the only charge made being a tonnage duty of four dollars a ton.



\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, May 28, 1860.

### CLERGYMEN AS TEACHERS.

THE evangelical party, it must be admitted, are stanch and persevering, and rarely lose sight of the prey on which they have once fixed their eyes. If the door is not opened to them it is not from want of knocking; if their importunities are not always successful, it is not from any modesty or excessive delicacy on their part. They act on the principle enunciated by Luccretius in the oft-quoted lines,—

*"Consuetudo concinnat amorem.*

*Nam, leviter quamvis, quod crebro tunditur ictu,  
Vincitur id longo spatium tamen, atque labescit  
Nonne vides etiam guttas in saxa cadentes  
Humoris longo in spatio pertundere saxa."*

For many years past they have diligently applied themselves to the insertion of the thin end of the wedge, trusting to time and accident for a fuller measure of success. The Court of Directors in the olden time were wisely averse to placing opportunities for much mischief within reach of men proverbially more remarkable for their zeal than their discretion, and whose knowledge of books exceeded their experience of mankind. So late as 1857 the Court declined "to authorise any relaxation of the general orders issued by (them) in 1842, prohibiting the employment of clergymen in connection with education in India." The proselytisers, however, were not to be discouraged. Again and again they returned to the charge, till at length they have been able to claim a victory, though without gaining an inch of ground. By dint of incessant assiduity, they extorted from the Secretary of State the following instructions to the Governor-General in Council, dated October 14, 1859:—

"I have had under my consideration in council your letter dated March 4, No. 8, 1859, in connection with the letter of the late Court of Directors of February, 1157, and former correspondence on the subject of the employment of Christian clergymen in the educational departments. It appears to me that a rule by which a person fitted in other respects for employment in the educational department is excluded, simply upon the ground that he is a Christian clergyman, is incompatible with the principle on which the Government of India has been, and ought to be conducted, of not sanctioning any partial disabilities applicable either to the European or native subjects of her Majesty. In practice there have been several exceptions to the rule, and I am of opinion that before any such appointment is made, not only the character of the individual, but the particular position in which he is to be placed, and the effect which may be produced by the appointment, must be taken into careful consideration."

It is evident that this leaves the question very much where it was. A clergyman is not excluded from the educational department because he is a clergyman, but only that being a clergyman the natives may suspect him of being engaged in promoting their conversion to the Christian faith. This is a mere quibble, and the old prohibition is virtually maintained. It is nothing more than an unmeaning concession to the cant of the day, and the Secretary of State himself, in referring to a case in which an Inspector of Schools in Madras had exceeded his proper functions, remarks that the circumstance affords "a sufficient proof of the inexpediency of employing clergymen in such

positions." Holding these sound views on the subject, Sir Charles would surely have acted with greater consistency and dignity had he simply adhered to the former resolution of the Court of Directors. Fortunately, however, the Governor-general, whose thoroughly religious character and convictions exonerate him from all suspicion of being indifferent or latitudinarian, is clearly impressed with the necessity of moving with great caution in the selection of clergymen to hold educational appointments. It is in the following terms that Mr. Beadon announces the course his Excellency intends to pursue, and which virtually nullifies the unwise concession made by Sir Charles Wood:—

"With reference to the foregoing summary of the views of the Home Government on the subject, the Governor-general is pleased to declare that, excepting the office of Inspector of Schools, the employment in the educational department of clergymen or ministers, in other respects they are fit for such employment, is not prohibited on the ground of their profession, but that no such person is to be so employed without careful advertence to his individual character, to the particular position in which he will be placed, and to the effect which may be produced by his appointment. His Excellency is also pleased to declare that no one who is or has recently been engaged as a missionary is eligible for such employment, and that no clergyman or minister can be employed in the office of Inspector of Schools."

### RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

A VERY full and valuable Report on railways in India has been drawn up by Mr. Juland Danvers, Secretary to that Department of the India office, from which much important information may be derived, though naturally of a character but little calculated to interest the general reader. The first attempts to introduce railways into India were made in 1845, by two private associations respectively styling themselves the "East India," and the "Great Indian Peninsula," Railway Companies, but it was found impossible to raise the requisite capital unless a certain amount of interest were guaranteed by the Government. This the late Court of Directors at length agreed to do, and also to grant the land required for the works free of expense. The guarantee is for the term of 99 years, at the expiration of which the land reverts to the Government, and the works likewise become the property of the State, after paying a fair price for the stock of engines, carriages, &c., &c. Each Company, however, is empowered to surrender the works at any time after a portion of the line has been opened for three months, upon giving six months' notice, and the Government is, in such case, bound to refund the entire amount of outlay that has been officially sanctioned. Further, at the expiration of 25, or of 50 years, the Government may claim the right of purchasing any railway at the average market value of the shares on the London market during the previous three years. The Government, moreover, is entitled to the option of paying the amount in a gross sum, or in the form of an annuity, "to be reckoned from the time when the gross payment would be payable, and to continue during the residue of the 99 years, the rate of interest used in calculating such annuity being determined by the average rate of interest during the preceding two years received in London upon securities of the Indian Government." At the present moment eight companies are at work upon 4,821 miles of communication, exclusive of 570 miles of river navigation from Kotree to Moulton, the aver-

age length of each line—excluding the Calcutta and South Eastern—being 688 miles, with a capital of £7,450,000. Up to the 31st December, 1859, these companies had received the sum of £3,840,790 for guaranteed interest, of which £3,508,535 were paid to the three companies whose lines were partially open, and who six months previously had repaid £562,633. The entire capital estimated for all the railways which have been sanctioned amounts to £52,430,000, of which £34,133,300 had been guaranteed by the India Government, and £27,079,712 raised on the 31st December last. It is calculated that 250 tons of materials of one kind or another are shipped from this country for every mile of railway laid down in India, so that 1,210,000 tons would be required for the lines already sanctioned; 794,904 tons having been sent out up to the close of last year. The eight companies already sanctioned are as follows:—

East India Railway, from Calcutta to Delhi, 1,138 miles, with branch from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, 200 miles; estimated capital, £19,000,000; capital sanctioned, £14,000,000; now open for traffic, 294½ miles, at a cost of £3,700,500.

Great Indian Peninsular Railway, from Bombay to Callian, 34½ miles; from Callian to Jubbulpore, 572½; from Callian to Junction with Madras line, 389; Nagpore Branch, 263; Campoolie Branch, 7½; in all 1,266 miles; estimated capital, £12,000,000; capital sanctioned, £8,333,300; open for traffic, 273½ miles.

Madras Railway, from Madras to the western coast at Beypore, 405 miles, with branches to Bangalore and the Neilgherries, 110 miles; also from Madras, via Bellary, to line from Bombay, 330; in all, 845 miles; estimated capital, £8,500,000; capital sanctioned, £5,000,000; now open, 96 miles.

Sind Railway Company, from Kurrachee to Kotree, 114 miles; from Moulton and Lahore to Umritser and Delhi, 490 miles; and steam flotilla on Indus, from Kotree to Moulton, 570 miles; estimated capital, £5,650,000; capital sanctioned, £2,750,000.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, from Bombay, via Surat and Baroda, to Ahmedabad, 310 miles; estimated capital, £2,300,000; capital sanctioned, £2,300,000.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company, from Calcutta to Dacca, with branch to Jessore, 130 miles; estimated capital, £1,250,000; capital sanctioned, £1,000,000.

Calcutta and South Eastern Railway, from Calcutta to Port of Mutlah, 29 miles; capital estimated and sanctioned, £250,000.

Great Southern of India Railway, from Negapatnam to Trichinopoly, with branches to Salem and Tuticorin, 300 miles; estimated capital, £2,000,000; capital sanctioned, £500,000.

There are many details furnished in Mr. Danvers's Report, which cannot fail to interest the 15,224 shareholders who have invested money in Indian Railways; for which, however, we must refer them to that able and lucid State-paper.

### A BUDGET FOR INDIA.

WHATEVER difference of opinion there may exist as to the merits or practicability of Mr. Wilson's scheme of taxation, there can be none with regard to the expediency of the innovation announced in our last issue. For the

future a prospective budget of income and expenditure for our Indian empire is to be annually prepared, a thorough system of accounts is to be introduced, and those accounts regularly submitted to the Audit Department. The only rational subject for wonder is that it should have been possible to govern those vast territories for such a lengthened period without the necessity of such financial arrangements having been long since recognised and acted upon. What would be thought of a commercial firm, or even of a private family, that did not endeavour to regulate beforehand its expenditure by its income? Or what other result could attend the neglect of such salutary forethought than pecuniary embarrassment and debt? No nation, however great its internal resources, can expect to remain solvent that does not with equal foresight make provision for the coming year, restraining its outgoings within the limits of its receipts. Such, unhappily, has not hitherto been the case with the Indian Government. When the annual expenses have exceeded the annual income, it has been deemed sufficient to open a loan, or to suspend public works of acknowledged utility. Lord Ellenborough, indeed, with characteristic sagacity, saw the inevitable consequences of such improvidence, and recommended the only sure means of averting bankruptcy. His warnings and advice were, however, unheeded, and the authorities were permitted to adhere to the clumsy manipulation of accounts which they mistook for finance. Since the mutiny it has become evident to the most inveterate *laudator temporis acti* that a radical change was inevitable in the financial department, and there can be but few who would find fault with the improvements designed by Mr. Wilson, and sanctioned by the Government in the General Order to which we have already alluded.

Previous to the month of April in every year, careful estimates of the anticipated income and the proposed expenditure will henceforth be laid before the Supreme Government, which, after due consideration of the most urgent requirements of the State in relation to the ways and means, will apportion to each branch of the Service, and to the several detailed heads of each branch a specific sum, not to be exceeded on any account short of a most pressing and extraordinary emergency; and in that case a report must immediately be made, in order to obtain the sanction of the Financial Authorities. The advantages of such a system are so obvious, that any reasons for its justification might be deemed superfluous. The most prominent benefits to be thence expected are, however, classed under five heads, which fully establish its desirability and excellence. In the first place a prospective review of the finances of the empire will enable the Government to avoid exceeding the means at its disposal; and in the second, the very act of appropriating particular sums for particular services will lead to careful revision of the corresponding items of the preceding year, and thus keep ever in view the possibility of reduction. Thirdly, when it is known beforehand what are the exact means in the hands of the Government, the relative urgency of each item will be weighed and considered, and works of lesser importance will give way to claims of primary necessity. Fourthly, a regular debtor and

creditor account will be opened between the Supreme Government and every separate department of the State—these accounts to be prepared and submitted both monthly and quarterly, thus ensuring the utmost care and regularity in all that concerns the public expenditure. Fifthly and finally, the foundation will be laid of an Imperial Audit, for the purpose of examining and passing month by month, quarter by quarter, year by year, the accounts of every branch of the Service, and of restraining the Executive Departments from exceeding the means placed at their disposal.

Although these arrangements cannot at once be perfected and brought into full operation, a beginning will nevertheless be made with the least possible delay. A Central Revenue Department for all India will be constituted at Calcutta, and also an Audit Board, with the same functions and powers as the one long since established in London for the supervision of the accounts of "every department of the State and of every Colonial Government in the British Empire." The foundations of both Budget and Audit are to be laid during the current official year, and the system will be brought into working order for the year 1861-62. If Mr. Wilson should effect no other good than this, his mission will have been productive of great benefit to India, for a wholesome and intelligent economy is scarcely less desirable than an increase of revenue, and no economy can be worthy of the name that is not based upon a thorough knowledge of the real exigencies of the State and of the ways and means fairly at the disposition of the Government.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THE "TIMES" AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The *Times* of the 19th of this month has a leading article in which is exhibited more than its usual ignorance of affairs in India, in describing the present condition of the army; and as its figures would give a most erroneous impression of the real state of the question, it is as well that the errors of the *giant of the press* should be exposed and corrected. It commences by stating—

"That the Indian army in 1857 consisted of a contingent of 25,000 men of the royal army, of about 15,000 Europeans in the service of the Company, and of a native army consisting of 250,000 sabres and bayonets. It proceeds to say that the army of the East India Company has dissolved itself; that a quarter of a million of disciplined soldiers has been destroyed. The Company's European army has, by a fatality and mismanagement, followed the fate of the sepoys—they have also disbanded themselves. Most of them have taken their discharge, and of all the Company's army there is next to nothing left. It was under these circumstances that the question arose, Whether we should repair the old system, or whether we should contrive a new one. Shall we constitute out of the 400,000 irregular rabble now or lately in our pay, an army like to that which we have just annihilated, or shall we recruit more men in Europe to fill up the skeletons of the Company's European regiments, or shall we change the whole system and have one Imperial army?"

Let us first deal with the facts put before us. The Earl of Ellenborough, in speaking of the European branch of the local army in the month of March last, stated that of the Company's European army in the three Presidencies, 10,183 men out of 22,064, had taken their discharge, that there remained in India of this *extinct body* 11,879, that 1,850 were on their voyage out to join, and 1,303 more recruits were in the depot ready to follow; making the actual number of this force 15,130 efficient men, so that the European portion of the local European army for duty now

exceeds the number which the *Times* allows as the full amount usually in the Company's service.

Let us now proceed to examine the accuracy of the numbers of the native army which has been destroyed. On referring to the "Army List" of 1857, published in England by authority previous to the mutiny, I find the Bengal army, regular and irregular forces, including also the Gwalior and Oude contingents, officered from the regulars, amounted to 149,040 men,\* that of these 92,840 either went into open mutiny, or were so far suspected that it became necessary to disarm them, while 46,200 stood staunch to their colours and their officers; and, together with an army of Sikhs, aided in putting down the mutiny. It is not generally known that during the whole of the late campaign against the mutineers there were as many, and in most cases more, native soldiers in action than Europeans. In the storming parties at Delhi they were nearly equal, viz. :—

		Europeans.	Natives.	Total.
In Brig. gen. Nicholson's				
column, Brig. gen. Jones	500	450	950	
2 column, Brig. gen. Jones	500	350	850	
8 col., Brig. gen. Campbell	200	750	950	
Reserve, Brig. gen. Longfield	850	600	1,450	
Total	2,050	2,150	4,200	
Killed (including officers)	172	101	273	
Wounded ditto	562	310	872	
Total	734	411	1,145	

Such, according to the official returns, exhibits the condition of the Bengal native army previously to the recruiting of the Sikh forces in the Punjab.

It must be in the recollection of most of your readers that on the occasion of the wars of 1846 and 1849 in the Punjab, the Sikh army which had been organised by European officers in the time of Runjeet Singh consisted of about 150,000 men, including all arms; that upwards of 60,000 composed the army that opposed and was eventually overthrown by Lord Gough at Gujerat, and the war being ended sunk into the population. In less than eight years the Bengal mutiny broke out, and as it became of the utmost moment to raise an army to meet this contingency the well-trained army of Runjeet Singh, with its regimental commissioned and non-commissioned officers, including field officers, were ready made to our hand, and it has been stated that the Punjab furnished as many as 80,000 men, who fought at Delhi, Lucknow, and throughout the campaign with as much zeal as the Europeans themselves. Fortunately for the Government the European officers of the mutinous and disarmed corps were available for this duty, and they took an active part in the war in command of these troops who are still in the service, and of whom several corps have volunteered and embarked for China.

The writer of the *Times* altogether ignores the existence of the native armies of Madras and Bombay which took so active a part under Lord Clyde, Sir Hugh Rose, Generals Mitchell, Napier, Roberts, and Whitlock, and which shared equally the hardships and partook of the honours distributed at the end of the war.

The Madras native army consists of fifty-two regiments of infantry, seven of cavalry, of as many battalions of artillery, and six companies of engineers, all regulars, comprising 56,220 men; to which if we add the Hyderabad contingent, which did good service in the field, and always acts with the Madras force, that presidency contains an efficient native army of 64,640 men. Again, there is the Bombay native army, consisting of 32,000 regulars and 17,500 irregulars, making a force of 49,500 well-trained troops; so that instead of the native army of India being annihilated, those of Madras and Bombay, which have been faithful to their colours, and have always done their duty at home and abroad, amount to 114,140 men. Thus the old Company's army, so far from being dissolved, contains at present 15,130 Europeans.

\* N.B.—The numbers are given on the calculation that each regiment of infantry consists of 1,000; of cavalry, 600; of a company of artillery, 140; sappers, 100.

Of the Bengal native army regular and irregular which stood steady to their duty, there were ... ..	46,200
Of the Madras army ... ..	64,640
Of the Bombay army ... ..	49,500

Of the old native army still in existence ... 160,340

I find, on examining the "East India Register and Army List" of this year, published last month, that the Bengal Government has found it expedient to add to its native army 49,000 so called irregular infantry, and 13,500 cavalry, so that this old Indian army, of which there is next to nothing left—

Can muster of Europeans ... ..	15,130
Of natives in Bengal ... ..	108,780
" in Madras ... ..	64,640
" in Bombay ... ..	49,500

Making a total of ... 238,050 men.

It seems to me the difficulty then is, not to reconstruct an army, but how to dispense with the services of those which it has been found necessary to keep for the sake of preserving the peace. To this old army we have to add 60,000 Europeans of the English army, and we shall have nearly 300,000 men to keep in subjection a discontented population of 130,000,000, and be prepared for any contingency that may call for our service in suppressing revolts among the populations of the native provinces, which so frequently occur on a vacancy to the principality. We are in the habit of viewing this standing army as enormous, but we always compare it with our own limited population of 30,000,000, instead of comparing it with the population of all Europe. The Emperor of the French scarcely feels himself safe on his throne among 36,000,000 of his subjects with an army of six hundred thousand men, and if we compare the numbers of the troops and the population of every kingdom of Europe we must contemplate with wonder the very small military force that India has always had to keep in subjection so vast a foreign population. Till the present period we have been accustomed to look down on the inhabitants as a timid submissive race, because they have hitherto been patient under our rule, and yet it is from this people we have drawn an army acknowledged by such men as the Duke of Wellington and Sir Charles Napier, when properly commanded, as equal to any soldiers in the world. The late insurrection has taught us a lesson, and we may rely on it that without a Government satisfactory to themselves, we shall find that this quiet people, even without other weapons than those of peaceful resistance, will give us more trouble than those who took arms against us. Public and senseless clamour induced the House of Commons to take the government of India out of the hands of those that had built up a more splendid colonial empire than Cæsar or Alexander acquired. That House of Commons having no interest in the prosperity of India will probably lend itself to any measure that the Minister of the day proposes, and as was many years ago predicted by Lord Metcalfe, (who held a high position in England as a colonial statesman after his return from India) that if India should ever be lost to the Crown, it would be lost in the House of Commons. To abolish in the minor presidencies systems which have hitherto answered so well, and which have always proved so efficient, is neither wise nor safe. The composition of the army of Bengal in its former shape, and that which must be the result of recruiting from the different nations of which that army was and is now made up, render it as dissimilar in habits, language, and religious creed, as are the nations of Europe. One might as well hope to reconcile the armies of Russia and Italy, or Spain, placed under the command of French regimental and divisional officers, as to induce the Sikhs of the Punjab and the Hindostanees of the North-western provinces under the command of European officers to conform to the internal customs of the Sepoys of Telingana and the Carnatic, or the Mahratas of the southern part of the Deccan—to say nothing of the difference of language, religion, and social habits. It is true the public has

not the details of the new organization before it, beyond what the *Times* and other ministerial papers choose to impart, but as this demi-official organ has prepared the House of Commons to legislate under the notion that India is at present without a local army, either European or native, it becomes important that Parliament should not follow blindfold the leader of the *Times*, nor take a step in the dark which may end in confusion and danger. The transfer of the officers of the late Company's army, numbering not fewer than 4,000, with all their claims for pensions for length of service, and with their funds providing for the families of those who may die in the service, into one imperial army, with regulations embracing supersession by purchase, and other rules at variance with those which were guaranteed by the Act of 1857, presents difficulties which can hardly be reconciled with that Act. The substitution of native for European officers, of troops and companies in irregular corps, met with considerable success as long as there was a regular native army from which fit men for the duty could be selected; but when the regular native army is abolished, and there is no longer a school in which European officers can be trained for the duties of irregulars, we should be apprehensive that neither the experience gained in a European regiment, nor in a staff corps without men, will be an adequate preparation for the delicate and important duty of commanding irregular corps, the internal conduct of which is so entirely in the hands of native officers. This is a point which it has always appeared to me the late General John Jacob and those who with him advocate the transfer of regimental duties from the European officer to the natives have overlooked.

General Jacob, an officer of artillery, well grounded in the scientific part of his profession, served, if I recollect, some years with the European portion of his corps, and others, not less than four or five, with the native artillery. He was then transferred to civil employment for two years, so that he had served an apprenticeship, if I may use the term, of several years among natives, and was selected out of the whole of Bombay to command the Scinde Horse. If we could ensure such training for every officer who may have to command an irregular corps to be selected out of thousands, and with only half the talent and other high qualities of General Jacob, we might, perhaps, venture to allow half the native army to be placed under native regimental officers. The experiment has commenced in the Bengal army with officers trained in native regiments. Let this system run its course for the next twenty or thirty years, and if it be found successful let it be introduced at Madras and Bombay, but at present it will be wiser and safer to let the armies of those presidencies alone, and not change that which has been found practically to answer so well.

Should the measure suggested by the *Times* be carried into effect it will transfer the English patronage of first appointments to the Indian army from the Council of India into the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, while every removal from a European regiment to the projected staff local corps will cause a vacancy in India and add so much more to the patronage of the Horse Guards, and provide additional patronage to the Governor-general, the nominee of Ministers.

Oriental Club, Hanover-square, J. B.  
May 21, 1860.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 25.

INDIAN MUTINY.

Mr. H. B. SHERIDAN put the following questions:—Whether instructions had been sent to the Indian Government to take steps to reduce the amount promised by the Home Government for compensation for losses by the Indian mutiny; and whether or not a special despatch was sent about January last upon the subject of those compensations; and, if so, whether there was any ob-

jection to lay that despatch, or the last despatch upon the subject, upon the table. And further, whether the £1,000,000 sterling awarded by the Home Government as a compensation to the sufferers by the Indian mutiny was to be the *minimum* as well as the *maximum* of such compensation?

Mr. T. G. BARING said that no instructions had been sent out to the Indian Government to reduce the amount of compensation for losses by the Indian mutiny. There was no objection to the production of the despatch if the hon. gentleman would move for it. With respect to the £1,000,000 awarded by the Home Government for compensation, the question as between the *maximum* or *minimum* was reserved until the Indian Government knew how much was to be paid on the principle upon which compensation was to be awarded.

## INDIAN PROMISSORY NOTES.

Mr. H. B. SHERIDAN then asked the following questions:—Whether it was the intention of the Imperial Government to deduct English income-tax from the interest payable on promissory notes of the Indian Government where such interest is payable in this country by draughts on the Indian treasuries; whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Ministers to allow the Indian Government to deduct Indian income-tax from the interest payable on promissory notes of the Indian Government after English income-tax has been already deducted from such interest in this country; or whether, in other words, interest on Indian promissory notes was subject to a double income-tax?

Mr. T. G. BARING said, in answer to the first question, that the Indian office acted ministerially to the Board of Inland Revenue. Whether the English income-tax would be deducted was a legal point upon which he must decline to give any opinion. It would be premature to give an answer to the second question until the Indian Income-tax Bill arrived in this country. The answer to the third question would be found in his answer to the other two.

## THE INDIAN ARMY.

Sir DE L. EVANS wished to know whether it was true that the Minister of India or the Indian Government had decided that the local European army in India was to cease to exist. If that were the resolution of the Government, he wished to know in what way that decision was to be carried into effect, and at what time Parliament would have an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the subject.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the Secretary of State for India would give due notice of his intention to explain the decision that had been come to.

## MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

The directors state in their report that the progress made in their undertaking since the first ordinary meeting has been in the highest degree satisfactory. The report states that Colonel H. C. Cotton, the chief resident engineer, entered upon his appointment in Madras in July last. The directors acknowledge the great promptitude and liberality with which Sir C. Trevelyan, the Governor of Madras, afforded every possible facility and assistance to Colonel Cotton, to enable him to execute their instructions in the most effectual and satisfactory manner. With a view to insure the complete success of the company's operations, the Governor of Madras appointed Captain Rundall, then acting as superintending engineer of the Godavery Irrigation Works, as the representative and adviser of Government. Captain Rundall, in his official capacity, accompanied the company's resident chief engineer throughout his investigation, and most cordially rendered his aid and advice in the determination of the course and situations of the various contemplated works, and also in drawing up approximate estimates, thus securing, as far as could be, the approval of the Local Government to the plans prepared. It was under those favourable circumstances that the course of the proposed line, canal, and general features of the undertaking were determined

upon, and the chief resident engineer was enabled to forward, in a remarkably short space of time, the further and most satisfactory report dated December 21, 1859. The directors remark "that the works as now planned with their subsidiary channels, will irrigate and render cultivable vast tracts now lying waste, and will also form the natural line of communication between Madras and those tracts, as also with the extensive countries drained by the Kistnah, the Toombudra, and Pennar Rivers, and their tributaries, embracing the Southern Mahratta country, with a large portion of the Nizam's dominions, &c., and that the Kistnah is believed to be navigable for a considerable distance, and capable of being rendered so, at a trifling expense, for 600 miles above Kurnool. The resources of the territories thus affected (naturally among the finest in Southern India) have been hitherto almost wholly undeveloped for want of irrigation and proper communication with each other and the coast, and as these essential requirements will be supplied by this company, the result, can hardly be otherwise than beneficial to all. In February last the directors received intelligence that in consequence of the failure of rain during the last monsoon in Bellary and Kurnool, a very serious famine was impending over those districts, and, feeling that by entering at once upon the actual construction of that portion of the works comprised within the fourth section, recommended by Colonel Cotton, as the first to be undertaken, without waiting for the completion of detailed surveys, plans, and estimates of the whole scheme, the interests of the company would be considerably advanced and earlier returns realized, while, by the employment thereby afforded to large numbers of the native population, the apprehended evils would be materially mitigated, they forthwith communicated with the Secretary of State in Council upon the subject, and having procured his sanction to the adoption of that course, on the 26th of February last forwarded instructions to their manager at Madras, under which, with the sanction and approval of the local Government, the construction of the Anicut, or Weir at Kurnool and the cutting at Mittacondal was on the 5th of April last entered upon. Within a few days after 2,000 labourers were secured in the locality, and these works will therefore now be prosecuted to completion as rapidly as possible. The supply of labour—a most important item—has also been found to be ample. The necessary machinery, tools, and stores for immediate use have been procured in India, while others in considerable quantity are now on their way from England to the scene of operations. Immediately after the first general meeting the directors transmitted to the Secretary of State in Council copies of the resolutions then passed fixing the annual allowance divisible among the seven directors at £1,000 per annum, the salary of the secretary at £1,000 per annum, and the remuneration to the auditors at £20 per annum each, for his approval; but he declined to accord such approval, or to sanction out of the guaranteed capital any increase upon the £1,500 per annum previously sanctioned for the expenses of home management. The disbursements in question have not therefore been increased by the directors, but remain as before the first general meeting. The capital account to the 31st of December last shows that £446,028 had been received, and £10,062 expended, leaving a balance of £435,557 with the Secretary of State, and £408 cash in hand.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

May 21. Donna Anita, Burllett, Shanghai; str. Bahiana, Bombay; Spirit of Trade, McCulloch, Manila.—22. Devonshire, Perry, Mauritius.—23. Romulus, Lord, Bombay.—24. Str. Athens, Clarke, Cape of Good Hope.—25. Spirit of the North, Martin, Foo-chow-foo; Loughing Water, Tare, Singapore; H.M.'s str. Hermes, Cape of Good Hope. Conway, Duguid, Calcutta and West Indies. Cing Mai, Konow, Maulmain.—26. Holyrood, Jordan, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Massila, from SOUTHAMPTON, May 27, to proceed per str. Colombian, from SUZ.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. E. G. Sturt, Capt. Renshaw, Mr. N. Hopkins, Capt. Montrion, Mrs.

Renshaw, Messrs. Wood, Sangster, and J. T. Lealia. For MALTA.—Lieuts. C. G. Lindsay and Leyard. Per str. Vectis, from MARS-ILLES, June 5, to proceed per str. Colombian, from SUZ.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. A. Termon, Messrs. Watson, Oldham, Thoyts, and Leed, Dr. Wyndove, Capt. Martin. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Brown.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BOILEAU, the wife of Maj. T. T. H.M.'s 2nd Bengal Eur. cav., of a daughter, at Heath Cottage, Inverness, May 19.

MADDOCK, the wife of T. Herbert, H.M.'s Indian army, of a daughter, at Leamington, May 20.

## MARRIAGES.

HILL, Lieut. C. Willoughby, 1st Bombay lancers, to Annette, daughter of the late Frederick A. Clarke, at Lanwenarth, Monmouthshire, May 17.

MACDONALD, Capt. Robert Mackenzie, 29th Madras N.I., to Caroline, daughter of the late Richard Helsham, R.N., at Cheltenham, May 24.

THOMPSON, Thomas A., to Esther, widow of J. Philips, late Bengal cav., at Brighton, May 22.

## DEATHS.

JENKINS, Alice J., daughter of the late Edward, Bengal C.S., at 28, Gloucester-place, Hyde-park, aged 2 years and 3 months, May 21.

MILES, Major gen. William, H.E.I.C.S., of Cheshunt, Herts, at his residence, North Villa, Regent's-park, May 21.

MYLNE, Caroline M., daughter of Major C. D., H.M.'s Bombay army, at Torquay, aged 12 years and 6 months, May 17.

PRICE, Lieut. Col. Augustus, late of the Bombay army, at Bath, aged 47, May 17.

WARDEN, Mary, widow of the late Capt. Walter, H.E.I.C.S., at Peckham, aged 57, May 20.

## East-India House,

May 23, 1860.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. F. Hinde; J. R. Muspratt, C.S.; G. A. Barlow, C.S.; R. B. Chapman, C.S.

Bombay Estab.—H. Young, C.S.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Majors J. R. Becher, 33rd N.I.; G. A. Renny, Art.; J. G. Medley, Engrs.; G. Newbolt, 31st N.I.; R. C. Lawrence, 73rd N.I.; and C. Cookworthy, Art.; Col. J. D. McPherson, 6th Eur.; Col. J. L. Vaughan, 21st N.I.; Capt. E. J. Simpson, 69th N.I.; Capt. E. Davidson, Engrs.; Lieut. R. H. Inglis, 43rd N.I.; Lieut. A. McNeill, Engrs.; Surg. H. Cape, Asst. surg. W. W. Ireland.

Madras Estab.—Surg. J. C. Burton; Lieut. H. Thurburn, 42nd N.I.; Cond. A. Wade.

Bombay Estab.—Col. R. A. Bayly; Col. G. Macan; Lieut. S. A. Smith, 17th N.I.; Lieut. J. S. D. Bolton, 11th N.I.; Ens. F. W. Bean, unatt.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. C. Campbell, from May 10, 1860.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. T. E. Fairfax, 6 mo.; Mr. A. Brandreth, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. Murray, C.S., 6 mo.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. S. J. Browne, 5 mo.; Maj. A. Martin, 33rd N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. H. Mackenzie, 20th N.I., 4 mo.; Lieut. J. S. Walters, 28th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. F. Carter, 4 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. R. A. Roberts, Engrs., 4 mo.; Lieut. E. Mackenzie, 4th N.I., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. G. Raverty, 3rd N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. W. T. Johnson, 6th N.I., 3 mo.; Capt. E. S. Beamish, Art., 6 mo.; Capt. T. B. Heathorn, Art., 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. R. G. Birch, 1st Cav.; Lieut. W. Davison, 1st Eur. regt.; Capt. A. Pound, 3rd Eur.; Lieut. R. E. Anderson, 3rd Eur.; Lieut. F. V. H. Sperling, 5th Eur.; Lieut. L. E. Evans, 15th N.I.; Lieut. A. W. Twyford, 3rd Cav.; Lieut. A. R. T. Chilton, Art.

Madras Estab.—Capt. T. T. Turton, 47th N.I.; Lieut. H. T. Carmichael, 3rd Eur.; Lieut. L. Creery, 3rd Eur.; Ens. W. S. Daniell, 3rd Eur.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. A. M. Duncan, 28th N.I.; Lieut. G. F. Hogg, 1st Eur.; Lieut. R. V. Malden, 19th N.I.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2.	India Stock .....		221
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 18-9		106 3/4
	India 6 p. ct. Enforced Paper		95 3/4
	India Bonds, Enfd. Paper, 5		104 1/2
	per cent. ....		96 1/2
	India Loan Debentures, 1858		96 1/2
	India Debentures 1859 .....		96 1/2
	India Enforced Paper, 4 per ct.		106 1/2
	India 5 per cent. for account...		6- dis.
	India Scrip. ....		1 s. dis.
	India Bonus (£1,000) .....		
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	96 to 97
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A	all	17 1/2 to 18
18	Ditto B .....	13 1/2	1 1/2 dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	1-3	1 1/2 dis. to 1/2 pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) ..	7 1/2	1 1/2 to 1/2
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	6	1 1/2 to 1/2 dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	101 1/2 to 102 1/2
100	Ditto 4 1/2 p. ct. debentures	all	9- to 99
90	Ditto F Ext. ....	10	1 1/2 dis. to 1/2 pm.
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. debentures	100	100 1/2 to 1-1
20	Junnaipore .....	10	1 1/2 dis. to 1/2 pm.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	99 to 100
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	6	1 1/2 dis.
20	Grew S. of India (Lim.) Scrip		
	(guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4 1/2 per ct.) ..	100	98 to 99
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	98 to 99
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.) .....	100	91 to 93
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	1 to 1 1/2 dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	7	...
Stock	Soude 5 per cent. ....	all	99 1/2 to 100 1/2
20	Ditto (New) .....	15	...
Stock	Ditto India Steam Flotilla		
	(guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	94 1/2 to 95 1/2
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	1 1/2 to 1 dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agria and United Service lim.	50	77
40	Australasian .....	all	60 to 68
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	2 1/2 to 3 1/2
90	Chart. of Ind., Aus. & China	all	19 1/2 to 20 d.
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China .....	all	0 to 32
25	Oriental Bank Corporation...	all	42 1/2 to 43
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	17 to 18
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	2 1/2 to 2 1/2 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	3 to 4
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	1 to 1
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	1 to 1
10	Ditto New .....	15a	1 dis. to par
50	Oriental Inland Steam A. ..	6	
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ...	all	77 to 79
50	Ditto New .....	15	13 to 15 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	17 1/2	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.
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(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

[PRICE 6d.

**Expected at Southampton:**  
Per str. Indus, June 13.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs.  
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J. A. Crawford, Lieut. Hanison, Mrs. Peire and child, Capt.  
and Mrs. Dawson, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Walton, Mr. and Mrs.  
Brodhurst and family, Rev. Thomas Wood, Lieut. col. Brett,  
Capt. Shuffler, Lieut. Bayley, Mrs. Emerson and 2 children  
Mr. Tuloon, Lieut. Wall, Capt. M'Crea, Capt. Williamson, and  
Mrs. Morrison, Messrs. Boxall, ————, Mrs. Jasmund and  
a servant, Mr. Svoboda, ————, Mr. Armstrong and  
children, Brig. J. M. Shortt, Mr. Muncey, Mrs. B. Colson,  
Mr. Pestonjee Ruttonjee Cola and a child, Mr. O. W. A. K. Keir,  
Mrs. Thorn and 3 children, Mrs. Tanner and 3 or 4 children,  
Bassett, Lieut. Gordon, Mr. J. Lloyd, Mr. S. A. G. Bell, Mr.  
Smith, Capt. McCulloch, Mrs. Colson, Mr. L. Ayres and 2 chil-  
dren, Mr. Scovell, Capt. Williams, Mrs. Pinnel, Lieut. Gambrell,  
Mr. John FitzGibbon, Capt. Stewart, Master Young, Mr. Was  
and child, Mr. Young, Mr. Wood, Maj. Hanganar, Mr. Maguire,  
Capt. G. Cumming, Mr. W. Bennett, Mr. Tighe, Capt. Bonnelly,  
Mr. Smith, Mr. J. Burton, Mr. J. Kirkman, Mr. and Mrs.  
Curtis and 2 children, and Mr. Jones.

THE Bombay and Calcutta Mails having arrived simultaneously, we are in receipt of intelligence from the latter Presidency up to the 4th May, and from the former to the 12th of the same month. The news received by this double channel is not very important, unless credence be given to the numerous rumours afloat in the native bazaars. At Delhi the evident disaffection of the population has rendered it necessary to adopt unusual precautions. The drawbridges of the fort are raised at night, guns are pointed to command the principal thoroughfares, and the neighbourhood



## BENGAL.

## LIFTING THE VEIL.

Who are the Wuzerees Mahsoods? The heraldry of violence and crime must answer this question. Their golden book is that which gives the catalogue of the murders, robberies and cattle-liftings committed by these land-louping caterans against our more peaceable subjects. Judged by this test, the Mahsood is not without distinction. No "Illyrian or dark Suliote" more ready to leave his mild flock to the wolf and vulture whilst he carries fire and sword into the neighbouring plains. The Mahsoods are perhaps the most powerful subdivision of the Wuzerees. Their hills are counterminous with the border of the Dehra Ismail Khan district. Not much is known of them as yet, but they are reported to be difficult. They have never yet been entered by our troops; they are still veiled.

The British Government has long been irritated by the frequent raids committed by this tribe, and has twice meditated vengeance. In 1855 it was seriously proposed to establish a station nearer to the hills, in order to check their depredations, and in the same year it was intended that an expedition should enter the hills, but circumstances did not admit of this being effected. Again in 1857 sanction was obtained by Sir John Lawrence to the despatch of a force, but the events of the mutiny a second time saved the Mahsoods from the punishment due to their sins. Since then they have persisted in their old habits of marauding. At the foot of their hills no camel is safe. One thousand head of cattle yearly are carried off. The irregular levies are constantly turned out for their recovery. Impunity has increased the audacity of their incursions. It was natural, therefore, that the misdoings of this unchastised clan should come into the memory of the authorities when there was no more pressing business on hand, and as the corn showed signs of ripening. Still there is much to be said in favour of peace at all times, and peace from the Khyber to Cape Comorin is of rare occurrence; so, perhaps, the Mahsoods might have carried their own harvest but for their own incredible impudence and folly.

The commissioner had gone with the principal chiefs of the border to Sealkote to meet the viceroy. With him went the Nawab of Tak, the Lord Marcher of the district of that name, which abuts immediately on the hills. The safest politicians were lulled in the belief that the serenity of the frontier would not be disturbed. Some fifteen miles within the hills opposite the town of Tak is a place called Jhundola. Here there had formerly been a small fort commanding the passes to the plains. Some of the Nawab's friends during his absence commenced erecting some sort of works there. The Mahsoods assembled, dispersed the builders, and threw down their works. They then probably felt committed. They knew that their relations of the Kabul Khial had recently felt the weight of the British arms. They knew that they themselves had harboured a notorious freebooter Zungee, and one of the murderers of Capt. Meclum, and that one day or other they would be called to a reckoning. In the meantime there were some 3,000 Mahsood Wuzerees in arms. The breadth of the Punjab was between them and the commissioner. The Lord Marcher was far away. The infantry guard had been removed from the Tak Fort. What more agreeable and easy than to plunder the town, slay the inhabitants, and add fresh glory to the Mahsood name? Accordingly the whole body marched into the Tak gorge, encamping a mile or two within the hills on the night of the 12th of March. But the Nawab's steward, Kouroo Khan, was not asleep. He gave intelligence of their arrival to Resaldar Saadut Khan of the 5th Punjab Cavalry at Tak, and the detachments from the neighbouring posts were hastily called in. On the morning of the

13th the little force, numbering 159 sabres of the Punjab Cavalry, with some 50 of other sorts, found the Mahsoods posted a mile within the plain. Coming within gun-shot the Resaldar gave the order to retire. The Mahsoods followed up in high glee. But suddenly the Resaldar faced his party about, and fired a volley. The Mahsoods no longer on their native heath, and quite out of their element, fled in every direction. The cavalry pursued, and put some 300 *hors de combat*. The gallantry and conduct of Saadut Khan has been rewarded. The Mahsoods lost one of their most noted leaders, and were much discomfited by this rough rebuff.

The punishment administered is not, however, deemed sufficient, and it has been determined, on the recommendation of Sir Robert Montgomery, that the veil shall be lifted from the Mahsood country. Its seclusion will be immediately invaded by the 6,000 troops whom we enumerated in our last. There are difficulties before the expedition. The Mahsoods themselves may number 15,000 men. The country abounds in strong positions familiar to the enemy. Our own officers are as yet ignorant of the locality. The troops must carry their provisions with them. On the other hand, the Mahsoods may have had enough of fighting, and may at once submit. Our troops have ere this marched successfully through hills equally strong and equally unknown, and marched, as they do now, under the conduct of such well-known leaders as Lumsden, Wilde, Jones, and Green, and under the generalship of Neville Chamberlain. Humanly speaking, therefore, there can be no fear of miscarriage. One main object of the move is to get good maps of the territory to be unveiled, and with this view Major Walker and Captain Pollard, of the Engineers, and Captain Johnstone, all well-known border surveyors, accompany the force.—*Friend of India.*

## THE DEFICIT AND ITS REMEDY.

The Legislative Council is fast assuming the appearance of a Parliament. We have the ministry in the shape of the Supreme Government, and the germs of an opposition in the persons of Messrs. Harington and Seonce. The judges are "below the gangway;" Mr. Forbes is the working silent member. But yesterday the opposition were in power, and Mr. Harington came down to "the House" with an ill-digested measure of taxation, which, like Mr. Disraeli in different circumstances, he was content to throw upon the members, and to allow to pass by a process somewhat similar to the Commons' "Resolutions." When the Council proved recalcitrant and were unable to forget that they were Englishmen, Mr. Harington taunted them with assuming the functions of a House of Commons. They were informed that they were of use only to register the decrees of the Government of India. When they asked for a connected financial statement such as that of the 18th February last, they were told not to arrogate to themselves the responsibility of the Governor-general. On Saturday, the Council presented a very different scene. Mr. Harington, no longer in power, forgot his former dignity, practically recanted his despotic opinions, and humbly asked for details of the deficit to meet which the country was to be taxed. On the 18th February he had unfortunately committed himself to the unqualified support of all the financial measures of the Supreme Government, and two seemingly innocent questions, followed by a profusion of thanks when they were answered to his satisfaction, was the only form his opposition could assume. Mr. Seonce having never so grievously committed himself, was free to indulge in a bolder course, which resulted only—if he was correctly reported—in proving his ignorance at once of arithmetic and logic. But we are indebted to both the honourable members for the clear explanation they elicited from Mr. Wilson. There were many besides them and the Madras Council who doubted if the deficit of 1860-61

would be so large as six and a-half millions, if the reductions of military expenditure already effected had not quenched at least half of that sum. There were many more who, believing it might turn out to be even larger, and glad that there was at last a prospect of extinguishing it for ever, were anxious for details as accurate as the case allowed of. And there was an evident necessity that the absurdities of the Madras minutes should be exposed, and all waverers reassured. We now know the extent of the deficit; we have a clearer idea than before of the nature of its remedy.

The income of the year which expires in a few days is £37,706,209. The increase of the excise on salt recently effected raises the estimate of the income for 1860-61 by £410,000, or to £38,116,208. The expenditure of the year about to expire is £41,770,018. By a decrease in military charges over and above the saving of the last six months, the expenditure of 1860-61 is estimated at only £40,230,000. The deficit in India will thus be £2,118,810. The mutinies have increased the debt in England from nearly 4 to upwards of 26½ millions sterling. Even understanding the charges on this account, they will not be less than £4,393,020. The sum required for payment of railway interest, deducting railway receipts, will be £1,000,000. This gives a total deficit for 1860-61 of

Deficit in India .. ..	£2,118,810
Home charges .. ..	4,393,020
Railway interest .. ..	1,000,000
Total .. ..	£7,511,830

This includes the million for compensation. As that is a charge which will not again recur, the whole deficit between income and expenditure is reduced to 6½ millions, as originally stated.

How much of this will be met by farther reduction of expenditure? how much by the new taxes? There may be a further saving in the military charges of £800,500, making the total military reductions in the year 2½ millions, and in the two years 6 millions, and bringing down the cost of the whole Indian army to £14,258,065, or a quarter of a million less than the minimum fixed by Lord Derby, and not three millions more than the cost of the native army in 1856. This lessens the deficit, which is to be met by taxation alone, to £5,700,000. The new taxes will not yield much in the first year of their operation, the improvement in the Customs will be small. Both cannot fairly be expected to reduce the deficit lower than to £3,500,000. This sum will be met, not as heretofore by loans, but from the cash balances in the exchequer. But this is an operation which cannot be repeated. If so, how is the Income-tax to be dispensed with in five years? By the saving which will be effected when, out of the chaos of levies a military police, and civil police, a new constabulary force is formed; by the direct profits of the paper currency and its indirect benefits to trade; by the repayment of the accumulated interest which the completion of their lines will enable the railway companies to make; by the development of the commercial policy just inaugurated, and the expansion which it will give to existing sources of revenue; and by the administrative reforms which the system of annual estimates and audit will introduce. If the Presidencies give their willing and hearty support 1865-60 should see India without an Income-tax. Its trade of 80 millions should be developed into 150, its revenue of 40 millions into 60, its people prosperous, wealthy, and contented.

That finance is a matter of politics, not of figures, is more fully illustrated in Mr. Wilson's speech of 21st April than in even that of 18th February. The reiteration in stronger language and in fuller detail of the determination of Government to maintain an efficient European force, a "subordinate and supplemental" native army, and a well-organised police constabulary, gives a strength and security to the empire not too dearly purchased at the cost of the blood and treasure of the rebellion. It may be considered as settled that India is to have 80,000 European

soldiers, lodged, cared for, valued as only the sepoy has hitherto been. Time will mould the existing police of the presidencies and provinces into a civil force, and extinguish the myrmidons of the courts who swelled the number of the rebels of the north-west, who oppress Madras, who now foment revolt in Bengal. Whether we are to have a native army for all India of only 40,000 men, as *The Times* supposes, and as we believe, to be sufficient with a large police force, or whether the exposed and turbulent state of our frontiers from Martaban to Scinde will render twice that number necessary, is not yet decided. But taxation, which at once extinguishes financial deficit, secures ever increasing prosperity to the people, and guarantees permanent peace to the empire, was never less intolerable.—*Friend of India*.

#### THE LICENSE TAX—ITS INCIDENCE.

Eighteen Sections make up a bill by which it is proposed to include in taxation a very large number of classes hitherto exempt over the length and breadth of India. The gist of the law, practically, is comprised in twelve sections and just fills a couple of columns of the *Gazette*. A new law, like a new railroad, drags into the light of day names and things which had long enjoyed only a rural celebrity. Of the existence of the Moturpha tax we had all heard something before. It had been mentioned in a debate. It was denounced as "a barbarous tax with a barbarous name." It had even been quoted by Indian philanthropists as justifying the epithet of "be-nighted" when applied to Madras. But though the Draft Act before us repeals the Moturpha tax, as well as another termed the Veesabuddy, on the profits of trade, of which not one of our readers in fifty had ever heard in his life, it is still, apparently, from the land of night and barbarism that we are about to select the germs of a taxation which shall take root and expand, and cover the whole of the Peninsula. To all intents and purposes we shall have the Veesabuddy and the Moturpha, in an expurgated but amplified form, through the income tax and the tax on arts, trades, and professions.

The latter, nothing is too great or too minute to escape. Section three simplifies matters, and by the lightness of the schedule annihilates every excuse. It applies to the humblest handicraftsmen, to the chartered company of shareholders, and to the snug and comfortable partnership. The Oriental Gas Company, and the Burdwan Stone Company, the jewellers of Calcutta, and the tea growers in Assam, the monopolists of lime on the eastern frontier, the wealthy houses of Mirzapore, and the manufacturers of silks and brocades, the shawl merchants of Delhi, and Gungaram, the village blacksmith, will all contribute something to the burdens of the State. One obvious objection to the bill is the ridiculously small amount which men and companies whose looms and engines are counted by scores and their gains by hundreds, will be called on to pay. But this will be set right by the voluminous bill for the Income Tax, in the ample folds of which the representatives of commercial enterprise, native and European, will all be ensnared. Another difference between the two is that the License Bill will endure as long as the Perpetual Settlement itself, while the Income Tax may cease and determine at some remote and uncertain epoch, when railways girdle the empire, and five years shall have passed without a single campaign.

We throw out a few hints for the benefit of those whose duty it will be to set the License bill a-going. Fortunately, the retail traders, and the wholesale dealers in most parts of the Mofussil, are gregarious. A bazaar is recognised at a glance, and the rudest agriculturist can tell in a minute how many such bazaars there are within ten miles of his village. To speak correctly, the places where the usual commodities of a province or district are collected and exposed for sale, are of three kinds. There is the Gunje or mart where the wholesale dealers congregate, but where retail

is not unusual. There are the permanent small bazaars, and there are the Hauts, which are held on one or two days in the week, in the centre of a bazaar, or on the raised sides of an old tank, or under half-a-dozen fine trees. There may be Hauts with or without bazaars, and bazaars with or without Hauts. In the case of large emporia, such as Nulchitty, in the Backergunge district, or those huge hives, Narayangunge and Serajunge, there can be no difficulty. Every wholesale trade there may be called on for his Rs. 10. In the case of ordinary bazaars the collecting authorities must determine whether the trader belongs to class one or to class two, and whether he is to pay Rs. 2 or Rs. 4 per annum. But we warn officials that the simpler the classification, and the fewer the attempts at discriminating between the profits of contiguous bazaars, the easier and more satisfactory will be their task. When the great Gunjes have been cleared off, of which there may be two, three, or half-a-dozen in a district, we should suggest a general division of the bazaars into two classes. There is the populous and thriving collection of well-built houses, in number 50, 80, or 100, and there are the six or eight "Moodees" shops which, by courtesy, are elevated to the dignity of a bazaar. All residents and shopkeepers in the latter may be summarily taxed at Rs. 2. All the inhabitants of the former may pay the higher rate of Rs. 4, unless for special reason it may be thought necessary to divide the traders of one locality into two distinct classes. As regards the preparation of lists every experienced magistrate, joint or deputy, in charge of a sub-division, will tell off on his fingers nearly all the bazaars in his jurisdiction. The Darogah will supply any deficiency in a week's time, and when once all the bazaars are enumerated, a morning's ride, an evening's walk, or an encampment for eight or ten days on the scene of taxation, ought to do the rest. One penalty, under section eleven, from which there should be no appeal, descending sharply on the first recusant, will awe the remainder into submission, and with a judicious mixture of conciliation and firmness such as the members of the services, covenanted or uncovenanted, are adepts at exhibiting, we shall have little fear of the working of this part of the scheme.

With regard to hauts or open markets the case is somewhat different. When they are held in bazaars, there should be little difficulty. But, in other cases, there is little to mark a haut on ordinary days, save half-a-dozen bamboos and some used-up matting. A retail trader cannot take his house on his back, walk away from a bazaar, and so elude taxation. But a disturbance in the neighbourhood, a sudden panic, an idle rumour, or an inconvenient pressure, may empty a haut for weeks, and even cause it to vanish entirely. Many who resort to these open markets are, moreover, the ryots, cultivators, or "agricultural menials," specially exempted under section fifteen. We think, then, that the authorities will exercise a judicious discretion if they abandon the attempt to pry too closely into the dealings of hauts, unless there be clear reasons why the holders of open stalls or other *habitués* shall be considered fit subjects for taxation, like the resident shopkeepers and sellers of grain.

There still remain the large class of artisans, taxable at one rupee a year. As the amount is small, and the classes in question are much scattered, it is precisely here that we may have the largest amount of discussion with the least productive return. In many parts of India, and especially in Bengal, each village has not its full complement of regular artisans. There is a blacksmith in one; a potter in another; a carpenter two miles off in a third; in a fourth are congregated a set of sleek and well-contented dealers in oil, running over with fat and rupees; and one quarter of a fifth village is thronged with "chamars," or leather curriers, sometimes suspected of poisoning cattle for the sake of their skins. Minute inquiries, prolonged residence, intense activity, and continuous supervision of willing and able subordinates, may effect much. There is not one of these classes, who, under the late rise in

prices for skilled labour, is not as able to pay down his one rupee share of taxation as Mr. Wilson himself, but there is hardly one of them who will not take refuge in that business which shrouds so much of the mere villager's daily life. The petty Mahajun, if he thinks to evade the collector, may be brought up sharp, under section twelve, the very first time he endeavours to sue Kinnu or Gopal for his debt of Rs. 20. But carpenters, blacksmiths, workers in gold and ornaments, oil-makers, potters, weavers, barbers, and the like, may never come into Court at all. They have no rent but what they can take in kind, or collect with facility. They lend no money, and nothing but a foolish squabble about caste, or marriage, or a feast of the tribe to which they were not invited, may ever make them acquainted with the law. Still, something may be done if the local knowledge of European residents in the Mofussil be profitably turned to account. And we trust that no weak-minded official will allow any of these thriving handicraftsmen to escape on the plea that they wear common clothes, or have a few patches of land, and therefore fall into the category of ryots. They must, one and all, pay for the peace and security which a settled Government has conferred on their trades for three generations. We do not wish to see even the barber escape. A celebrated functionary of that class drew his line elsewhere. We would draw ours at the barber himself, and let the actual ryots whom he shaves, go scot free, but no one else.—*Friend of India*.

#### THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE WUZEREES.

TELEGRAM FROM COMMISSIONER LEIA, CAMP PULOOREEN, April 20.

The force marched this morning from Khirjee to this. The whole of the cavalry marched at midnight for Khote Shingee in hopes of surprising a camp in its neighbourhood, perhaps of driving a body of men into the position at Khote Shingee. The infantry and mountain train were to follow. Khote Shingee was found nearly deserted; some cattle were picked up, and some slight skirmishing took place. The buildings were burnt to announce to the country that the Mahsoods were not possessors of that reputed strong point. The country still promising; cultivation very extensive; when destroyed, the aggregate cost to the Mahsoods will be very great. There are sheets of cultivation which will hold our camp. The character of the hills is easy; in the chase, men escaping from Khote Shingee were pursued by the cavalry to the tops of the hills.

TELEGRAM FROM CAMP PULOOREEN, No. 1, dated 23rd April.—Colonel Lumsden's column was attacked at daylight this morning by the Wuzerees in considerable force, about 3,000 men. Our piquets were overpowered, and the Wuzerees got into our camp, and did considerable damage among the cattle and camp followers; they were ultimately driven back with great loss, and pursued for three miles over the hills, and, to all appearances, have broken up. Our loss is 50 killed and 115 wounded; of the enemy 92 bodies have been counted in and about the camp, and many more were seen by officers being carried away. Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of General Chamberlain's camp.

TELEGRAM No. 2, dated 24th April.—No further attempt on our camp by the Wuzerees. They are reported to have broken up and dispersed, in consequence of the punishment they received yesterday. There were 92 killed on the spot, besides those carried off by the Wuzerees, and very many wounded. No news from General Chamberlain's camp to-day. Major Taylor wrote on 21st from Tooram Chunn, that they had seen many Wuzerees, but had met with no decided opposition. This was written before we heard the guns in the direction of their camp. Our communication with General Chamberlain's camp is very uncertain.

TELEGRAM No. 3, dated 25th April.—Heard from General Chamberlain's camp this morning. They were to be at Hydergee Kush to-day and

rejoin the force to-morrow; some opposition is probable at the Shadrow Lunga, between this and Hydergee Kush. All well with them, and no further movement in Colonel Lumsden's camp by the Wuzerees. The wounded are doing well.

Lahore, 27th April, 5 P.M.

#### SERVICE MESSAGE.

From MAJOR TAYLOR, CAMP KURRACHEE, dated April 17th, 1860, 6 P.M.

The force marched to this place this morning, nine miles.

The Muhsoods deserted their breastwork on the Jumshinjee yesterday, and have broken up and returned. A small body is still collecting near Khote Shingee.

#### PROCLAMATION.

TO OMER KHAN, KHAN ZUM, ACHMEDEEN DOORANEE, AND OTHER MULICKS OF THE MUHSOOD TRIBE.

"Ever since the Daman has become the British boundary, the Muhsood Wuzerees have never ceased to harass the border, and so commit injuries upon the persons and property of British subjects, and likewise upon merchants and travellers.

"Further, the evil intentions of the whole tribe have lately been made manifest by their assembling to the number of 5,000 or 6,000 men in the Tauk Zam, and coming out of the hills for the purpose of plundering the town of Tauk.

"How this army of Wuzerees was met and defeated by a small band of Government horsemen, and driven back in rapid flight to their hills, leaving their chief Mullick and 250 bodies in the plain, need not here be entered into; and had this been the only aggression committed by the Muhsoods, the punishment which they suffered might have been considered by Government to have been sufficiently severe to obviate the necessity of further retaliation.

"But the Muhsoods have, as before mentioned, for years past committed deeds of violence; and this last unprovoked attack, in which all sections of the tribe joined, convinces the Government that its previous policy of leniency and forbearance is misunderstood, and that consequently there is no hope of its territory being respected, or of future immunity from injury, until it shall have evinced to the tribe that it has full resources and ability to redress the wrongs done to its subjects.

"Wherefore, the Viceroy and Governor-general has desired that a force shall enter the Muhsood country and there obtain redress for the past and security for the future. This proclamation then is to inform you that a force will enter your mountains in a few days, and to explain to you the reason of its doing so, and the object with which it comes.

"If the tribe will comply with the just demands of Government, force will not be employed against them, but if the Muhsoods refuse to make restoration for the past and to give security for the future, and appeal to arms, then they will be met by the Government troops in the full hope that, if our cause be just, God will help us, and the bloodshed on both sides will be on the heads of the Muhsoods themselves.

"Lastly, with the object of avoiding bloodshed, if possible, the Mullicks of the tribe will be permitted to attend the camp, to have any points in this proclamation which may not appear clear to them explained in *viva voce* communication, after which they will be permitted to return unmolested.

"(Signed) NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, Brigdr.-gen. REYNELL G. TAYLOR, Commis. Supt. (True Copy.)

"(Signed) H. R. DAVIES, Govt., Punjab."

The engineers with the force have been engaged in making the surveys since the force went through the "Junis Pungah." The property of the three most mischievous members of the Muhsood tribe has been destroyed. On April 20 General Chamberlain, with 3,000 men, marched through the "Sheeboor Tungah." There was some firing on the part of the Wuzerees, and a horse of ours was killed. The tail of the Wuzee-

ree party was subsequently overtaken by our advance guard, and in the skirmish three Wuzerees were killed, and a Mullick. On our side three men and four horses were wounded. Col. Lumsden, with some two thousand men, remained encamped at "Polloosen," near Kote Shingee. On the 21st the buildings in Kote Shuboor were burned by General Chamberlain's force, which was to move towards the Koondeegur mountains on the morning of the 22nd. The country is said to be tolerably open. The Wuzerees appear to be hanging back, but it is not probable that they will give up the game without some efforts of resistance.

The following account of Colonel Lumsden's Force has been supplied to us (*Lahore Chronicle*):—

"On 28th, at gunfire, some 3,300 Wuzerees attacked Colonel Lumsden's force, overpowering the pickets and coming in with them—rear and flank being attacked at the same time. A sharp matchlock fire ensued, accompanied by volleys of stones, as is the habit with these hill men. For an instant, Wuzerees, camp followers, native allies and our men were indiscriminately blended, tulwars flashing in every direction, and every kind of row possible as an accompaniment. Very soon, however, the Guides threw themselves into small compact bodies, meeting the Wuzerees hand to hand. With admirable steadiness and determination the guns were brought to bear on the men of the Wuzerees, who were thus checked, and the Goorkhas and Sikhs quickly seized the ridge. Major Rothney with admirable promptitude rapidly cleared the rear, while the Guides assembled their various small fighting parties, and the three corps then attacked the Wuzerees with a vigour which drove them in utter confusion over the near hills. The pursuit was kept up for three miles, and then the men returned, the enemy being scattered in every direction; 93 bodies of Wuzerees were counted in and about camp; many more must have fallen in the pursuit, and altogether their loss is estimated at not less than three times that number wounded; our loss is heavy. Though no European officers were wounded, yet we have some 50 killed and 100 odd wounded natives, but the fight was hand to hand, and the result has shown the Wuzerees that, with every advantage in their favour, time, place, and numbers, they are utterly unable to cope with men disciplined and led by British officers."

The latest telegram says:—"The sick and wounded were sent into Tak this morning. General Chamberlain and Major Taylor went to Jhundola to inspect the position of the Irregular Levies established there, and found them well and securely posted. All well in camp."

An officer with the force under General Chamberlain writes as follows:—"The force, not including our allies, consists of 5,190 fighting men of all arms, under the command of Brigadier-General Chamberlain. We arrived at this place (without a name), 25 miles from Tak nearly a week ago. General Chamberlain, on the second day, went off on a flying expedition, taking with him about 200 cavalry, the Peshawur and Huzara Mountain trains, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Punjab Infantry, the 6th Police, the Sappers and Miners, and some of the allies; and we have remaining here 'the Guides,' the 4th Sikhs, the 14th Punjab Infantry, part of the 24th Punjab Infantry, the Huzara Goorkha Battalion, Nos. 2 and 3 Light Field Battery (consisting of three guns and a cohort)—about 150 cavalry and 100 'allied' horse (called Kooshadas). The enemy has been very busy in trying to cut off camels and killing their proprietors when the former have to go out to graze, but have seldom been successful. He (the enemy) came down rather stronger than usual yesterday, in consequence of which a detachment of the Horse Guard Battalion and 3rd Light Cavalry went out and skirmished with them, wounding some of their men, they in return wounding one of the Goorkha buglers. This morning at daybreak our whole camp was attacked—in fact the Muhsoods came down in

great force and surprised us, thereby showing great negligence on the part of the pickets. I have no time to write more than just to tell you that after a sharp struggle we drove them off (though not till they had got right into the centre of the camp), and that our casualties are—

	Fighting men	Killed.	Wounded.
Camp followers	..	60	118
	..	6	12
Total	..	66	142

One hundred and forty animals, viz., horses and camels, have been killed outright, or so disabled as to be useless. Of the enemy ninety bodies have been already found, you may at least reckon thirty that had not been found, and, I think, 150 would be a very proper proportion for the wounded.

"The Horse Guard Battalion and part of the guides followed the enemy several miles, and having seen them scuttle off some five miles further, retire to cantonments.

"A whole guard of the Guides, consisting of one havildar, one naick, and eight sepoys, were out to pieces on their post, dying like men, and allow me to add, though not belonging to the regiment myself, 'like Guides.'

"The pickets here must have been negligent, the surprise was complete. Our troops fought beautifully. Post is going, so I shut up with this consoling piece of news, 'not a single European was touched.'"

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

ORISSA.—A letter from the hill-tracts of Orissa reports that the punishment inflicted on the Khonds last year for infanticide has had the very best effect on the entire population. Most satisfactory reports have been received from some of the chiefs as to the number of female children now reared, and a census is being taken. Nothing is now heard of Mereah sacrifices. The Khonds and the Ooriyas bitterly complain against the followers of the camps of the surveyors who have this year entered China Kimmedy. The Khond chiefs declare that the camp followers plunder in all directions, seizing whatever they can find, and never paying for anything.

BEGUM KHAS MEHAL, principal wife of the King of Oude, petitioned the Governor-general on the subject of her late losses by fire, and asked for assistance. The President replied as before, that she should make her application to the King, her husband, as the Government of India had nothing to do with their private affairs.

THE POST-OFFICE AUTHORITIES propose that if the site originally selected for the New Post-office is required for the Custom-house, the site on which the ice-house is situated, and the Bank-shall, should be taken, or else that piece of ground in Coelah Ghat Street, adjoining the Pay-office. The inconvenience of the present premises is very great, and they are anxious for an early settlement of the question. The application has been referred to the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal for his opinion.

MEHRAB KHAN, the Adjutant of the Kotah rebels, and Ewaz Khan (who were apprehended in November last, near Gwalior, by Major Meade), the murderers of the late Major Burton and his sons, and Doctors Salder and Savel, have both been sentenced to be hung at the Kotah agency. Jeydeal, the ex-Kotah Vaquell, and chief leader of the rebels, was apprehended at Byral, a village in the Jeypoor district, on the 11th March, and has been sent to Kotah to undergo his trial. No doubt he also will meet his reward ere long.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.—The changes consequent on Mr. C. B. Saunders' appointment to the Commissionership of the Hyderabad assigned districts are these. Mr. F. H. Bullock will be in charge of the Raichore Doab and Shorapore territory; Lieutenant Cadell of Dharaseo district; Captain Hamilton of West Berar, and Captain M. Taylor of East Berar. Captain Campbell is appointed to the charge of West Berar, but meanwhile will continue to act as Inam Commissioner.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS have applied to Government for a loan of two lakhs and Rs. 70,000, to enable them to complete the experimental drainage works now in progress. They propose to draw this sum by monthly instalments of Rs. 18,000, in fifteen months, after which the commissioners engage to pay the amount by instalments in eighteen months more from the Municipal funds. The Lieutenant-governor has recommended this proposal to the Supreme Government, and in the mean time has authorised the commissioners to borrow the monthly requirements from the Agra Bank. This bank has agreed to grant the monthly sums as a loan, pending the reference, and is also willing to lend the whole sum required, at the Bank of Bengal rates of interest.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE issued to-day publishes the Queen's Message by the Red Sea Telegraph to the Governor-general. The break from Malta to Alexandria, and the break from Suez to Aden have delayed its transmission, and rendered Lord Canning's apologetic explanation necessary. "The Viceroy and Governor-general of India has had the honour to receive from her Majesty the Queen the following most gracious message:—"The Queen congratulates the Viceroy and Governor-general of India on the completion of the telegraph line which connects the Indian Empire with England. The Queen has much pleasure in sending by this new mode of communication her greetings to her native allies, and to the princes and people of India. The Queen trusts that this rapid communication will, under Providence, be the means of increasing the prosperity of all classes of her subjects both in England and India." Although there continue to be interruptions to the complete efficiency of the line, his Excellency deems it right that her Majesty's most gracious message be made known to all in India."

THE EXTINCTION OF THE COUNCILS.—The Bombay papers of last week inform us that on the 11th April, Mr. Frere, Provisional Member of Council, had been sworn in as Member of Council on the retirement of Mr. Malet. They now inform us that instructions have since then been received from home to fill up no more vacancies in Council. The matter seems to have caused some surprise in the Western Presidency. To us it causes none. We do not even wonder at the discourtesy of sending out the intimation of a resolution many months since recorded—no more vacancies in Council are to be filled up—so as to arrive a week after the new Councillor was installed. The date of Mr. Malet's retirement was true to a day any time the past five years; but the proverb of like master like man, would fail were the Secretary for India not to resemble the Governor-general in being always too late. At Calcutta, it has been believed, ever since September at all events, that Mr. Frere would never take his seat. Our anticipations have not been greatly out; he took his seat but had scarcely time to warm it, he had to leave it within the week. The Act of Parliament of 1833 provided for the extinction of Councils at the minor Presidencies without the necessity of applying to the legislature on the subject. They have been preserved only through the lust of patronage at an average of £50,000 a-year to the State, or a total up to the hour of a million and a quarter sterling in salaries. The mischief they have done may be estimated at ten times this at least. Last year when Lord Stanley was in office, Sir James Outram sent home an admirable letter recommending the extinction of the Supreme Council in its existing form. It was then short of the legal member. He stated that for his own part he would feel in no way offended by being bundled down stairs for the good of the State. One journal speaks of the reasonableness of permitting Sir George Clerk to have his own councillors. The governor has no more to say in the matter than we. No man knows better than he the annoyance that may be given by a strong-headed council, when consisting of men of experience, somewhat self-willed. When Sir George

presided at the Bombay Council before, he had incessant contentions with his two colleagues. Any one of the three if left alone would have governed the Presidency admirably; the three together brought Government nearly to a stand still.—*Friend of India*, May 3.

CALCUTTA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Secretary of State has instructed the Governor-general to continue the exemption of seeds from Customs' duty hitherto enjoyed by the Calcutta Agricultural Society, on the ground that as such importations tend to the development of the resources of the country, they are entitled to the same privilege as machinery. This will save the Society Rs. 900 a-year. Punjab flax is similarly exempt from export duty.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says, a Volunteer Rifle Corps has been formed at Lahore, under the auspices of Mr. Roberts, the judicial commissioner. It is expected that a company of two hundred and fifty will be formed. The Calcutta Government will sanction the establishment of a body of volunteers after the next mutiny. Meanwhile, why should not every station have a rifle corps?

COL. J. TRAVERS is appointed to officiate as Commandant of Meade's Horse and political agent in Western Malwa for Capt. R. E. Hutchinson, who has left for England.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—Mr. A. K. Corfield, who was appointed civil auditor, Fort William, from the 1st of May in the notification from the financial department, No. 23, dated 31st March, 1860, being about to proceed to England on leave on medical certificate, the Hon. the President in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. H. D. Sandeman, sub-treasurer at Madras, to officiate as civil auditor, Fort William; Mr. F. Forbes, 1st assistant accountant-general, Madras, to officiate as sub-treasurer, *vice* Mr. Sandeman; Mr. W. J. Raynor, 2nd assistant accountant-general, Madras, to officiate as 1st assistant, *vice* Mr. Forbes. Mr. W. Waterfield, 1st assistant accountant-general to the Government of India, to officiate as civil auditor, Fort William, pending the arrival of Mr. Sandeman from Madras. Mr. S. G. Wyatt, 3rd assistant accountant-general to the Government of India, and at present officiating as 2nd assistant, to officiate as 1st assistant accountant general, *vice* Mr. Waterfield. Mr. G. W. Kellner, at present officiating 3rd assistant accountant general, to officiate as 2nd assistant in the room of Mr. Wyatt. Baboo Govind Chunder Dutt, assistant sub-treasurer, and at present acting as additional assistant to the accountant-general, to officiate as 3rd assistant accountant-general in the place of Mr. Kellner.

THE REASON WHY.—We (*Friend of India*) notice in the North-west journals continued speculations as to the absence of Dost Mahomed from the Peshawur Durbar. The real truth is this. The Dost was not asked to meet the Governor-general, to avoid a difficulty. He did nothing during the rebellion for which he deserves reward, and had he been present in durbar, etiquette would have made some acknowledgment of his imaginary services necessary.

SEALKOTE.—Sir Robert Montgomery has ordered the enclosure of the tombs of the officers who fell at Sealkote in 1857, at the public expense.

OFFICIAL MURDER AGAIN.—When the whole facts of the cruelty and mortality attending the shipment of the families of the soldiers of our Indian army are made public, they will rival the horrors of the Crimean war. Some six weeks ago we (*Friend of India*) mentioned the arrival at Kurrachee of the wives and children of the soldiers in the Punjab. It was not to be expected that the Emigration Commissioners, or even the War-office, should know the geography of India, or imagine anything else than that Kurrachee is a suburb of Lahore. Accordingly, the women arrived at the beginning of the hot weather, and had the prospect of a six weeks' voyage up the Indus in the months of April and May. The home authorities seemed determined that those whom a sea voyage in

crowded and badly-provisioned vessels round the Cape had spared, should fall by the heats of the Sind and Bhawalpore deserts. We remembered the mortality of a similar voyage in 1858, and promised to watch the results on the present occasion. The first batch of 30 women, 30 children, and 12 men, arrived at Mooltan on the 18th April. We have not received particulars of their voyage. We shall suppose that it was pleasant in April to beat up against the current of the Indus for six weeks with a sahara on either side for miles. As the victims must march from Mooltan to Lahore and Peshawur by road, the Punjab authorities of course had notice of their departure from Kurrachee? Not a bit of it. Soldiers' wives and children are chattels to be forwarded without the system and without the care that ensure the safe delivery of packages. Well, they arrived at Mooltan, and three similar batches are to follow. The serais on the Mooltan road are slightly different from the rest-houses and dāk bungalows of the Grand Trunk Road. Each consists of one room ten feet square, and into that successive bands of seventy human beings, men, women, and children, must crowd to escape the rays of a Mooltan sun in the month of May. The Punjab authorities have done all that they could in the absence of any warning. The deputy commissioners have been busy opening out doors and windows, and fitting up other accommodation. Tatties, punkahs, and such comforts as could be provided on a week's notice, have been supplied. The Commissioner of Lahore has sent his own assistant, an Englishman and a Christian, to see that the victims are really cared for. Even English travellers who know the language, travel alone, and have all the comforts wealth can purchase, describe the journey as "fearful." What will it be to a crowd of women and children in these circumstances? The first batch was to leave Mooltan on the 25th April, and to proceed by double marches.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—It has been decided that the post of director of public instruction shall no longer belong to the covenanted, but is to be thrown open to the public. The salary will now be considerably reduced, as a matter of course.

MR. W. H. ABBOTT, junior, has been appointed officiating ecclesiastical registrar, in the place of his father, who takes leave in ill health.

COURTS MARTIAL.—Recent general orders are filled with notices of court martial. Lieut. W. Owen of H.M.'s 52nd, Sealkote, has been sentenced to be reprimanded for "over indulgence in wine." When in a state of intoxication he entered, without permission, the sleeping apartment of Ensign J. C. W. Lever, of the same regiment, when that officer was in bed, and refused to leave the room when desired. Two privates, Daly and Carr, of H.M.'s 88th at Allypore, have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for having stolen treasure to the value of Rs. 8,000. The sentence of fifty lashes each was remitted by Lord Clyde, as both are in the first-class as regards corporal punishment under the recent order. Another private, Scanlan, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for having stolen money in his possession. Sergeant John Dann, of H.M.'s 97th, Banda, has been sentenced to four years' penal servitude for having killed two natives.

RAWUL PINDEE.—Rumour with her thousand tongues is still busy among the inhabitants of this part of the country. A crisis is approaching: either the feelings which are now being engendered will subside harmlessly, or they will be productive of some event fraught with serious consequences. Every Mahomedan child, within a circuit of two hundred miles from Rawul Pindce, has been circumcised, in order to evade the expected tax. Every beard is to be taxed, every marriage, every birth, every death; but apart from such ridiculous reports, there are others which are serious, inasmuch as they are abhorrent to the religious sensibilities of the natives. All along the borders of the Indus, in Pindce Gheb, Mukkud, and other tracts, inhabited by the wild and lawless tribes of Khutturs, Awans, and



Pathans, it is currently believed that the "goor," which is now being imported by the bunyas, is mixed with swine's fat. The consequence is, that no goor is purchased. It is also said that large importations of European women are under contemplation by Government. These, backed by insinuating missionaries, will act as syrens to allure the Punjabee from the paths of Mahomedanism to the folds of Christianity. Two or three utterers of these lying reports have been caught, flogged, and imprisoned. But it is difficult, if not impossible, to detect their originators. Meanwhile rest assured, the authorities are taking every precaution and observing due vigilance.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**NATIVE RUMOURS.**—The vague reports to which currency was given by the *Hurkara* from the North West, have ripened in the bazaar, into definite details of the revolt and destruction of the 13th Punjab Infantry at Delhi, and all kinds of horrors. We (*Englishman*) are enabled by our own communications from the Upper Provinces to give the most unqualified contradiction to these reports, and we know also that no reports of the kind, or of any similar tendency, have reached the Government. They are the mere inventions of disaffected men, watchful to misrepresent for their own purposes, the position and the intentions of their rulers.

**OUDE.**—We hear most shocking accounts of sickness in the districts. In the city it has abated within the last few days. We do not know what to call it, but, as described to us, probably it has the nearest approach to apoplexy. Old and young, of both sexes, are suddenly seized with a giddiness, and drop and die usually within a few hours. Indeed, we have not heard of a single instance of recovery after the attack. In the Sultanpore district ten persons out of eleven travelling on one occasion together, and fifteen out of twenty-three on another, died in a single day. The population is fleeing in all directions, and, what with the plague and taxation, we are not surprised to hear all sorts of reports of their fears. This double visitation has created a degree of alarm and apprehension which we would fain trust are founded on a very large proportion of exaggeration of the evils.—*Oude Gazette.*

**A CALCUTTA CROAK.**—A somewhat serious disturbance occurred in the Allahabad central jail on the 15th April. The superintendent of the jail deemed it advisable to introduce the oven for the preparation of the chupatties or flat cakes, used by the natives of northern India, the bread being more wholesome, and requiring less labour in its preparation. An oven was introduced, but several of the convicts would not touch the chupatties, whilst others refused to eat those prepared in the ordinary manner. A slight punishment was inflicted upon the latter for this offence. This took place on a Friday. On the following day several influential Brahmins consented to cook and eat their food, and were anxious to have an oven put up in their barrack yard. The superintendent inspected the prisoners on Sunday morning, and he found everything quiet. The Brahmins were at this time engaged in preparing the ground for the oven. When the oven was about to be carried into the barrack, a Brahmin prisoner from Cawnpore rushed out of the barrack yard, abused and cursed all who should partake of oven bread, and called on the prisoners to turn out. Some of the gates being open 300 prisoners found their way into the centre court, whilst a few ran after the doorkeepers. They were checked in their course by the guard. The Superintendent was soon on the spot. The Sikh Company of the Military Police was marched into the centre yard. Their presence had the desired effect. The convicts made no further resistance, and the oven bread is now without hesitation used by them. There seems to have been for some time an under current of intrigue going on among the Mahomedans in Delhi. Vindications of the speedy subversion of British rule in India, and the restoration of Mahomedan supremacy over the country, have been industriously circulated in the bazaars of the city. The Mussulman

who encounters a European in any one of the streets of Delhi, while making way for the Feringee, scowls upon him as he passes by. Reports are rife there that another mutiny will shortly take place, and that, like the one of 1857, it will commence at Meerut. The authorities have, however, taken every precaution to meet such a danger. The drawbridges are drawn up every night, patrols are sent out, and loaded guns placed in almost every street. In the bazaars of Calcutta, still more vague reports prevail of an intended rebellion. This time, it is said, the Sikhs will mutiny with the Mahomedans. It is reported that the present hostile feeling of the natives has originated from Mr. Wilson's Income-tax Bill. No class or community likes to be taxed, and the Income-tax Bill has doubtless occasioned much discontent among native zemindars, fund-holders, &c., but this does not explain the proceedings of the Mahomedans at Delhi, who had long before the advent of Mr. Wilson in Calcutta, uttered the same kind of prophecies as those to which we have referred. It is probable that, like the greased cartridges in the first rebellion, the Income-tax Bill is being made use of by agents as a means to excite the people to revolt a second time, and that the absence of a portion of our European troops in China has been considered by them as a fitting opportunity for such a demonstration. Fortunately, we have still a large European army left to crush at once any attempt at another rebellion.—*Hurkara.*

**THE DALHOUSIE INSTITUTE.**—The municipal commissioners of Calcutta object to assigning the part of the Calcutta plain facing the esplanade as a site for the Dalhousie Institute. They recommend part of the Strand bank, or the large compound of the Small Cause Court in Chowringhee. The Lieutenant-governor agrees with the commissioners in refusing to allow any encroachment on the plain, and cites a strict order of the Home Government against it. Lord Canning has reported in favour of the site, and has asked the sanction of Sir Charles Wood. Unless there are military objections the erection of a fine building on that part of the plain surrounded by a garden on all sides, would add to the health as well as beauty and convenience of the city. The spot is at present defiled by native carriages, and unsightly mat erections for circus performers.

**OPIMUM.**—The *Englishman* mentions that the sum received by the sale of opium during 1859 was nearly 4½ millions sterling, grown and manufactured at a cost to Government of less than one million sterling. Mr. Wilson announced in council on Saturday that there will be a re-arrangement of some matters connected with opium, so far as to harmonise the different and conflicting rates of opium charges that now prevail on the East and West sides of India.

**INDIGO PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.**—On the resignation of Mr. Theobald, as secretary of the Indigo Planters' Association, it was proposed that the object of the society should be extended, and all political parties were invited to join, as the interests of all non-officials are nearly identical in this country. A secretary was advertised for, and in the mean time Mr. A. Forbes officiated. For many and obvious reasons it was thought that the editor of a Calcutta paper, whether in opposition or in accord with Government, was not the best representative of a society formed for the purpose of obtaining redress for grievances, and seeking the support and countenance of the Government for their undertakings. Whilst we believe Mr. Forbes' talents and experience fit him in a rare degree for the duties of the appointment, we concurred in the view taken of the incompatibility of the two employments. It was always evident to us that the association would not long be on cordial terms with him as secretary and editor, and for the sake of the public interest we were not sorry to hear that it had been resolved to obtain another and a permanent secretary able to undertake the work. We have always looked upon this association as public property, for though the planters advocated very exclusively their own interests, these were so much those of all settlers in the

country that their actions were of the last importance to all whom fate and an adventurous spirit had brought to this country to seek their fortune, and at the same time, help in forwarding its best interests. Looking at the matter in this light the progress of this society is of public importance; it is our duty to watch it and press upon it the necessity of acting vigorously as well as to prevent it, as far as possible, from falling into that state of indolence and apathy which has hitherto been the fate of all associations here, whether for political or literary objects. We have lately been informed that the committee of the association has appointed Mr. Kingsley as their secretary; this, we fear, is a very great mistake; for, however able and intelligent Mr. Kingsley may be, we understand he has no experience of the wants of the planters or of the nature of their business. An experienced railway officer is certainly not the right man for the arduous duties of the planters' association, arduous if they are properly worked, and have justice done to them. Mr. Forbes would have been, in all respects, a better selection for the office, for whatever the objections to him are they are as nothing to the absence of a sufficient knowledge of the country. The experience of mofussil practice, both official and non-official, which Mr. Forbes possesses, in our opinion more than counter-balances the objection to his holding the secretaryship, if no other candidate appears to whom the same objection cannot be made. We believe the planters in the mofussil will be much surprised and disappointed when they learn on whom the choice of the committee has fallen. We regret it ourselves in the interests of the public, which must suffer with the planters, if this, the only political organization we have, should sink into a useless mediocrity or become a mere medium for carrying up local complaints to the Government of Bengal.—*Englishman.*

**THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA** completed the first portion of his visitation by reaching Simla on Wednesday, April 11, where he has taken a house called Ravenswood for the season, to which all communications should be addressed till further notice. He started from Calcutta on Wednesday, September 21, 1859, went up the river as far as Benares, and thence by the Trunk-road to Peshawar, which he reached on Wednesday, February 15. He diverged from the regular route to visit Banda, Futtelghur, Roorkee, Ferozepore, Murree, Kangra, Dharmasala, and Kupperthala. The week before Easter was spent at the Lawrence Asylum, Sanawur, where he consecrated the church, examined the schools, and confirmed 81 of the pupils. On Good Friday he preached at Dugshai, and on Easter-day to the men of the Rifle Brigade at Subathoo.

**THE MYSTERIOUS GHARRA.**—The investigation into the circulating "gharra" story, once or twice alluded to by us, has been carried out thoroughly, a trustworthy native official having been deputed from the Agra district to follow up the progress of the mysterious pot from village to village, and trace its course. The affair was first known on the 3rd April, when a man brought the gharra to a chowkeidar of a village in the Dholpote territory, saying it had arrived from the Dholpote district, and every zemindar in the country, after contributing either a pice, a small ring, or grain, had passed it on to the next village. On examination the gharra was found to contain the following articles:—Two hundred and fifteen pice, one hundred and sixty cowries, ten brass rings, six copper rings, four plated rings, and one silver ring and a little tobacco. The track being taken up was traced through ninety-two villages, through the wildest part of the Gwalior territory, till at a place called Simreea all vestige of it was lost. The officiating political agent at Gwalior has been requested to follow out the investigation. The conclusion arrived at by the investigator, after full inquiry and learning the ideas of the villagers through whose neighbourhood the mysterious token had travelled, was that among the inhabitants of Rajwarra, on which the Gwalior

territories border, when a community is visited by heavy sickness or other affliction, it is the custom to send forth such a token, after due ceremonies have been performed, under the impression that the affliction they suffer under will accompany it and leave them. Three years ago, the people said, a similar token had been sent. Different directions appear to have been given with regard to the circulation of the token at different places. At one place directions were given that it was not to be placed on the ground but sent on to Agra, and that if the zemindars did not put two pice into it they would be visited with some heavy misfortune; at another place it was stated that it had come from Bombay, and was to go to Agra, and that he who carried it was on no account to halt at his peril. While every effort has been taken to obtain a thorough and satisfactory account of the mystery, the matter will not, we hope, be allowed to drop until it has been ascertained from whom and whence it originally started. A question also proposes itself. Has there been any great epidemic or disease prevalent in those parts of the district through which the token has been circulated, by which the theory of its being supposed to carry off misfortune may be substantiated? The kind intentions of the people in sending their plagues into Agra are duly appreciated.—*Delhi Gazette*.

SIAM.—The *Maulmain Advertiser* says the kings of Siam have sent two of their sons, accompanied by Sir Robert Schomburgk, the British Consul at Bangkok, as an embassy to Queen Victoria. They are now on a visit to Maulmain, Tavoy, Mergui, and probably Rangoon, previous to their departure for England. Men like the two kings who now jointly rule Siam, the King of Honolulu, and the Imam of Muscat, show the gradual influence of English civilisation. Caste shuts in the Hindoos from all the world, and leaves them far behind in the race of nations. The same journal complains of the insecurity of the frontier of Martaban. Bands of armed dacoits infest it, so that the native foresters cannot pursue their avocations, and the rising trade between the Shan States and British territory is stopped. Europeans are not attacked, but the timber trade is almost stopped. Our own native subjects are crossing over into the Shan States. Is there no local force in Tenasserim like the Pegu light infantry? Disturbances occur periodically on that frontier. It is not two years since the revolt under Meng Loung was suppressed.

GRANTS-IN-AID.—The *Lahore Chronicle* gives details of increased educational grants-in-aid, sanctioned by the Punjab Government, for several missionary schools. The total amount given to 8 schools is Rs. 945 a month.

SONG OF THE BELL.—A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* mentions that the Revenue Surveyor of Akyab had found a bell in one of the ruined Pagodas on the Koladyne, weighing from 8 to 10 cwt. It is covered with Burmese inscriptions, which are being deciphered and translated. We fear they will tell us nothing of the aboriginal Mugs. Mug history, as contained in the only record they possess, the "Radzawang," begins in the year A.D. 701, with the death of the first of their kings. In 1783 they became subject to the Burmese.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.—The returns of accidents on the Indian railways have hitherto afforded a striking and pleasing contrast when compared with those recorded of the European and American lines. The total number of accidents on the Indian railways during the past five years, in proportion to the mileage and number of passengers carried, are not only less than the average total of the European and American railways for the same period, but, in the majority of instances, are of a less severe and fatal character; and when we consider that such a result has been attained with a working staff chiefly composed of natives, to whom railways were entirely new, and who are, at best, so greatly inferior in ability and intelligence to the class of men usually employed in Europe, the highest meed of praise is due to the energy and ability of those who have been entrusted with their training and management.

There are few who can fully appreciate the difficulties of such a task; nor is it our object, in the present article, to point them out; suffice it for us to say, that success is only obtained by untiring energy, perseverance, patience, tact, and temper, coupled with a strict, but just and discriminating supervision; and while the judicious exercise of such qualities has proved so successful in the past, they lead us to hope and expect still greater and more marked triumphs for the future.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Journal*.

A MERITED TESTIMONIAL.—A sum of 2,520 rupees was raised by several Europeans for a testimonial to Drigbeji Singh, the Rajah of Morar Mow, who saved the lives of Captains Thompson and Delafosse, and Privates Murphy and Sullivan, on their escape from the massacre of Cawnpore. A native service of silver plate was purchased with the subscriptions, and presented to the rajah by Mr. Wingfield, on the 16th April. The plate consisted of a hooka, chilumchee, pan-dan, utter-dan, lotah, mugs and trays. The address, signed by upwards of 200 Europeans, chiefly of the North-west Provinces, stated that the testimonial was presented, "that it may be known that Englishmen cannot forget a noble act, performed at much personal risk, which contrasted with the barbarities of the period when few were inclined and few did give shelter to Englishmen."

THE FORT OF CALPEE has been completely destroyed. The sappers under command of Lieutenant Cologan passed through Oorai, en route to Jaloun and Oomri, to destroy the forts at those places, the latter of which is an exceedingly strong fortress.

MAJOR HUNTLY GARDEN, of the Quartermaster-General's department, is to succeed Captain Paton in Calcutta, and leaves Simla almost immediately to take up the appointment.

THE SCHOOLMASTER IN BIKANER!—We (*Delhi Gazette*) are informed that the Rajah of Bikaner has ordered all the Sikhs in his service, of whom there are a great many, to learn English!

PESHAWUR, April 27.—I was not here at the time, but from what I hear I am of opinion that the discontent was caused by the misunderstanding of the proclamation or translation of Mr. Wilson's speech which I think was most injudiciously read aloud at the Kotwalee, when each fellow who heard it made his own version. I hear a set of mischievous scoundrels spread reports like the following:—That a Doctor Sahib was always to be present when a woman was confined. That all the people were to be forced to become Christians. That no one was to be married except by a Padre. That all Grunthees and Moollas were to pay Rs. 10 a year each. That a man was to be taxed every time he went to pray. That a poll tax of one rupee per head was to be levied on small and great, including women and children, &c., &c., &c., and the men not only here but in other parts of the country in Hazara, at Massem, at Boodhan really believed or professed to believe this nonsense. The city Bunnials and people talked over the matter for several days, and had determined to remonstrate a day or two before they did, and it was the business of the police to stop the demonstration, or report the intention; they did neither, and the Kotwal has very properly been dismissed. I do not believe, when they first started, the people had any intention of making a riot, but there is in a Peshawur crowd a species of social yeast which, when they get together, works and works until a regular ferment is produced, and they go off before they have any intention of doing so. The fact of the Ramsan, too, may have had something to do with souring their usually placid dispositions. Both Punjabees and Peshawurees, however, remark that it is deuced hard lines that they should be taxed for the mutiny of the Hindustanies—they are somewhat backwards as yet in their "political economy," and Mr. Wilson's speech was not I think well translated, being not appreciated by them. In fact, they are not anxious for taxation in any shape, though I really think they would prefer an octroi tax of 10 per cent. to an Income-tax of 2. My idea is, the business has been badly managed; the pub-

lishing Mr. Wilson's financial statement would have been very well for England, but was a decided error in India. I do not think the shindy would ever have occurred had Colonel Edwards been here. Though, when it did happen, Captain James behaved with a great deal of temper and coolness—only having out the 17th Light Cavalry with sticks to drive the crowd back to the city, two men were killed by being ridden over, and others hurt; but this was more the effect of accident than premeditation. The people appreciate the way James dealt with the business, as they say, if in 1857, a native regiment, though unarmed, had done as much, not one would have escaped. I know a good deal of the men in these parts, and I think you will find the above pretty correct. The institution of the tax, as far as Peshawur is concerned, is, I hear, deferred to this time six months, when, in case of necessity, Europeans could act with effect. A number of the ringleaders in the late riot have been imprisoned for long periods, and a number of the minor offenders were flogged or put in for short periods, while the whole city was fined. I forgot to mention that the tobacco tax, which they said was to be 8 annas a seer, was another of the causes of discontent.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

THE MAHARAJAH OF PUTTALIA, having completed his devotions at Umritsur, has been on a visit to the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab. The troops at Mean Meer were reviewed in his presence, and as the Europeans marched past, they gave the chief three cheers for his loyalty during the revolt. He was allowed to make the men a present of Rs. 1,600.

INSPECTORSHIP OF HOSPITALS.—The *Phoenix* says the Government of India has resolved meanwhile not to fill up the Inspectorship of Hospitals in Lower Bengal, vacated by Dr. G. Brown, as no mention is made of the office in the medical warrant lately received. They have made a reference to the home authorities on the subject.

ALLAHABAD, April 20.—I believe that there is no doubt whatever of the decision of the Griffin court martial being a full and honourable acquittal; of course it will not do to halloo till he is out of the wood. The jewel case came on for trial yesterday before the principal Sudder Ameen. After a considerable amount of evidence had been read, the parties, on the strong recommendation of the principal Sudder Ameen, agreed to fall back on arbitration, the native judge himself having agreed, at their request, to act as umpire. The decision was, that as there had been a great amount of negligence on both sides, so that the case had been permitted to lie over till the required evidence to push the enquiry was no longer available. Mr. Palmer should make good to Captain Griffin half the value of his property, as there was no evidence that any part of it had ever reached him, and there was, at the same time, no reason to suppose that Mr. Palmer had not dispatched the jewels as affirmed; they must have gone astray after quitting his hands.—*Englishman*.

DR. CRAWFORD, who was sentenced to undergo penal servitude for eight years as an accomplice of Silbkissen Bannerjee, has sunk under an attack of acute dysentery.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 24. Searge, Hayes, London.—25. Hashemy, Ross, put back. 26. Kohnmoo, Guitthere, Liverpool; Goldness, Crowell, Boston.—28. P. and O. str. Nemesis, Weston, Suez.—30. Minerva, Pinnad, Pooree; Lucania, Manard, Croce, Pooree; Taron, Codr, Liverpool.—May 1. Sir Edward Parry, Anderson, Point de Galle; Fernepore, Walton, London.—2. Martha, Line, Mauritius; str. Hindostan, Stewart, Hong Kong; Deva, Buller, Port Blair.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Nemesis.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieuts. Brown, Davis, Rochford, Grant, Waterfield, and Buleau, Captain McGregor, Major Russell, Capt. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Johnson and infant, Ensign Murray, Capt. Sir J. Bull, two Misses Field, Messrs. McMullin, Muir, Morrison, Jackson, W. Higgs, W. Holloway, D. Alexander, J. Morrison, G. Groves, and C. White, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Etherington, Mrs. Hippell and infant. From MARSEILLES.—Lieutenants Cameron, Hitchens, Murray, Alexander, Patton, Franks, and Chapman, Capt. and Mrs. Bivar and child, Capt. Cox and Need, Messrs. Blacker, Eglington, Wyatt, and Teyman. From SEZ.—Rev. Mr. Andreino, Angelo Rozeto, Rev. Dr. Jarbo. From ADEK.—

Lieut. Ward, Mr. Brown. From GALLE.—Mr. Weinhold, Mr. Bailey. From BOMBAY.—Lieut. and Mrs. Torey, Mrs. Ezekiel and infant. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Lee, Mr. Genjore. From MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Browne, Major Walker, Capt. Cochran, Lieut. Wauchoppe and Tappin, Mr. McMahon.

Per Hindostan.—From Hong Kong: Capt. Robertson, Lieut. Coombe, Mr. and Mrs. Giles, and two children. From Whampoa: Col. Burney, Maj. Baker, Capt. Gordon, Lieut. Reveley, Lieut. Mosely, Lieut. Chambers, Lieut. Firth, Lieut. Montmorency, and Dr. A. Vans Best.

Per Goddess.—W. A. Lowd, Esq.  
Per str. Baltic.—Capt. B. Wyld and lady, Maj. Browne, Capt. Matherson, and Mr. Dukas.

## DEPARTURES.

April 20. Shah Allum, Talobert, Mauritius; Iskenderia, Eaglesham, Penang and Singapore.—21. Str. Burmah, Gray, Akyab, Rangoon, and Maulmein; Sevilla, Kerr, London; John Henry, Scott, London.—22. Guera, Barns, Boston; Hashemy, Brueuck, Mauritius; Mr. Fiery, Coosa, White, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.—23. New York, Agret, Hamburg.—24. Pearl, Thompson, Mauritius; Samarra, Korison, Liverpool.—25. Str. Colombia, Hicks, Suez; Sultan, Rice, Mauritius.—May 4. P. & O. str. Nubia, Farquhar, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nubia.—For MADRAS.—Maj. D. Brown, Mr. L. R. Tottenham, Mr. McGregor, Mrs. Strachey and infant, Lieut. Markham and son. For GALLE.—Mr. S. G. Lucas, Maj. Showers, Mr. C. N. Cook, Mr. Lackland, Capt. Lambert. For BOMBAY.—Capt. Moore. For SUEZ.—Col. Pratt, Lieut. Page, Capt. Rotton. For MALTA.—Mr. J. Rennie. For MARSAILLES.—Mr. St. George Tucker, Mr. Hyde, Lieut. Blair, Watson, Whelan, Stouge, and Dashiwood, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Trevor and family, Miss Warren, Col. Master, Mr. Johnston, Capt. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Patton, Mr. E. A. Reade, Maj. Strachey, Messrs. C. Douglas, W. Lane, E. J. Lindsay, and D. Maxwell, Miss Allen, Dr. Annesley, Col. Guise. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Palmer and infant, Mr. T. Plowden, Miss Plowden, Mr. J. A. Crawford, Lieut. Hanison, Mrs. Pele and child, Capt. and Mrs. Dawson, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Brodhurst and family, Rev. T. Wood, Lieut. Col. Brett, Capt. Shiffner, Lieut. Bayley, Mrs. Emerson and two children, Mr. Taloon, Lieut. Hall, Capt. McCrea, Capt. Williamson, Mrs. Morrison.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, May 5, 1860.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent.	3 8 to 3 12	
New Company's Rupee 4 do.	16 0 to 16 8	
Ditto, 5 do.	3 8 to 3 12	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.	16 0 to 16 8	
Transfer 4 do.	Nominal.	
New 5 1/2 do.	3 8 to 3 12	

## BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)	6 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.)	8 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper	8 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts	7 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c.	8 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1 to 2 0
Do. with documents, do.	2 1 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	2 0 1/2
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	Ditto.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	Ditto.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts	Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 75
4 per cent. Government Paper	Sa. Rs. 100 " 75
4 ditto ditto	Co.'s Rs. 100 " 75
5 ditto ditto	" 100 " 88
5 1/2 ditto ditto	" 100 " 95
New Treasury Bills	" 100 " 95

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
at Co.'s Rupees.		
Bank of Bengal	4000 each 5875 to 5900	
Agra Bank	500 " 650 to 660	
Delhi Bank	500 " 425 to 430	
India General Steam	1000 " 1655 to 1665	
Ganges Company	500 " 620 to 625	
Bengal Coal Company (Limited)	1000 " 1750 to 1800	
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)	1000 " 500 to 505	
East-India Coal Company (Limited)	70 " 425 to 430	
Bonded Warehouse Association	445 " 590 to 900	
Calcutta Docking Company	700 " par.	
Oriental Gas Company (Limited)	10 " 340 to 350	
Assam Company	200 " Rs. 3 dis.	
East-India Railway Company	£20 " no sales.	
East-India Copper Co. (Limited)	1000 " Rs. 10 dis.	
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited)	60 " "	

## PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Each, Rs. 10	0 to 10 4
Doubloons	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	15 14 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 2 to 15 3
China Gold Bars	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	10 to 16 2
Gold Dust (Australia)	"	14 8 to 15 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	106 0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars	per 100 Rs.	223 0 to 223 8
Mexican do.	"	222 8 to 223 0

## FREIGHTS.

To London, 24 to 25.  
To Liverpool, 23. 12s. 6d. to 24.

Exports (Calcutta, May 5).—The fortnight has again been characterised by dullness. There has been no animation in any article of export, and we believe that unless there be a general decline business will continue in the present unsatisfactory state. In Indigo there is nothing worthy of note. Sugar.—In moderate demand, and fully 2s. above home rates.

Saltpetre.—In moderate demand, but 6s. to 7s. above London value. Raw Silk.—Dull, but still above home quotations. Coran.—Unsaleable, but holders firm. Oilseeds.—In fair demand. Jute.—In moderate demand. Lac Dye and Shell Lac languid.

Imports (Calcutta, May 5).—A perfect stagnation has prevailed for all kinds of importations. Piece Goods have been in very limited demand, both in our, as also in all the up-country markets; prices have already declined to a certain extent, as is shown from our quotations, and there is little or no hope of a speedy improvement; the imports have been extensive, adding thus a considerable amount of goods to the stock of our market. Yarns have been in a very limited request at easier rates. Metals very dull, and there is little or nothing doing; quotations for Copper Sheathing, 45 to 45-1/2 per maund.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of the classes at the close of the session took place on the 4th May, in the Medical College. His Excellency the Governor presided, and among those present we observed the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Mr. Morehead, the Hon. Mr. Maltby, &c., &c. Dr. Shaw, the Principal of the College, read the report, in which the leading events of the past session were recapitulated. From this it seems that the progress of the students had been, on the whole, extremely satisfactory; but the want of a preliminary acquaintance with such matters as are picked up by a medical apprentice in a surgery was dwelt upon. For the system of fines that of confinement had been substituted, and been found to work remarkably well. After the reading of the report, his Excellency the Governor distributed prizes and certificates to those who were entitled to receive them, saying a word of encouragement now and then to the more distinguished of the recipients. Certificates of qualification as assistant apothecaries were given to twenty-one students; and as second dressers, the number who received certificates was twenty. Mr. Lyons received the diploma of the college for independent practice. Dr. Chipperfield then delivered the customary valedictory address. H.E. the Governor next rose, and addressed a few words to the assembled students. He told them that, when Lord William Bentinck was Governor-General, that nobleman had appointed him (Sir Charles) and other gentlemen to be a committee for the purpose of reporting on the state of medical affairs, and that the result of their labours was the medical college of Bengal, which has served as a model for that at Madras. H.E. then alluded to a change in the constitution of the subordinate branch of the medical service, which had been sanctioned by Government. The service, it appears, is to be thrown open to all Christians, Hindoos, and Mahomedans; from those now in the department, sub-assistant surgeons are to be selected; and the vaccination operations are to be included in the duties of the newly arranged department. And after a few further remarks, H.E. sat down amid loud cheers, and the meeting broke up a little after seven o'clock, proceedings having commenced shortly after five.—*Athenaeum*.

MALABAR COAST, April 12.—No rain yet; we have not even had the usual mango showers. Weather very oppressive. Among the departures are Brigadier J. Fitzgerald, commanding the provinces; Captain R. H. Bolton, brigade major; Rev. C. Rhenius, chaplain; and Dr. Lovell, superintending surgeon. Colonel C. E. Low departed to Bombay, and from thence to Europe, on 15 months' leave. Lieut.-col. G. Maxwell has assumed command of H.M.'s 60th regiment on the departure of Colonel Low. The amateurs of H.M.'s 66th regiment enliven the station with fortnightly performances at the "Theatre Royal" (as it is called) of Cannanore. The Roman Catholic bishop of Mangalore made his pastoral visitation throughout the churches in Malabar during the last two months. At Calicut the greater portion of the parishioners, who were dissatisfied with their clergyman, applied for his removal from the parish; the bishop refused to attend to it, and as they were clamorous in their request the bishop threatened them with excommunication, and the result has been their seceding from the jurisdiction of the Vicar-apostolic, and applying for aid to the Archbishop of Goa, who provided them with a vicar, and rented a house, meanwhile, for a church, until the recovery of the church from the Vicar-apostolic, the seceders being now about to file an action for the purpose, and placing the church and themselves under the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical authority of Goa, as was the case prior to 1834. The present priest at Calicut, receiving a Government allowance of Rs. 100 a month for affording spiritual aid to the Catholics of the European detachment there, will have to rent or purchase a building for a church for the European detachment and others who continue their allegiance to the jurisdiction of the Vicar-apostolic of Malabar and Canara. At Tellicherry the Bishop has had further contention to meet with, certain influential inhabitants of the place refusing to attend to the Bishop's edict, directing the immediate removal of their children from the only school established there, superintended by the missionaries of the German Evangelical Society. These men were threatened also with excommunication, and their families from all the rites of the Roman Catholic church; here the result has been different from that at Calicut. Some of them have made their protestations of faith and turned Protestants; others are also expected to follow the example set to them. The German missionaries will have a pleasant report to make this year of the fruit of their labours at Tellicherry in nearly the wholesale conversions of Roman Catholics to the Protestant faith. The bishop's visit to Cannanore has passed off very quietly. The Roman Catholic children of this place attend the garrison school, superintended by the military chaplain and the schoolmaster, a converted Protestant from the Roman Catholic religion. No prohibition as to the attendance of Catholic children to this school has been made.—*Englishman*.

CHURCH AT KURNOOL.—Government Order, 5th April.—It is observed that, of the contributions expected towards the erection of a church at Kurnool, only Rs. 1,857 have been paid up, the proposed grant from the Church Building Society of Rs. 560 having yet to be made good. On this being done and the same intimated to him, the collector of Kurnool will disburse the sum of Rs. 2,240, as a contribution from Government, towards the construction of the proposed building, the work to be executed by the engineer of the division, under the orders of the Department of Public Works.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The works of the Madras Irrigation Canal Company are proceeding very satisfactorily. From a telegram, dated 27th April, from Kurnool, we learn, that in connection with the Anniut, four hundred yards of low rubble stone of the dam had been completed, and two hundred and sixty more were in progress. In all, six thousand tons of stone have been deposited, and two thousand seven hundred and fifty people have been employed on the work. The first stone was put in on the 17th April.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORIAL, lately published, has been sent in to Government signed by no less than fifty-eight members, all men of less than twenty-two years' service in India, no senior having been invited to join. This will, it is hoped, prove to Government and to the authorities at home that it is useless to attempt to extend the time of residence in India from twenty-two to twenty-five years, as lately proposed.

THE "MADRAS CRESCENT," the organ of the high caste natives of the Presidency, condemns the publication of Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute as dangerous, not in exciting revolt among the natives, but in increasing race hatred between Europeans and natives. The writer says, "The people of this Presidency are too fond of peace and quietness to break out into rebellion on account of a little extra taxation; but there are such things as passive resistance, and secret combination, in which the people are not novices, and it is not very safe to raise and spread discontent even among a population peaceably disposed."

**Sovereigns..... each Rs. 10-6**



## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes.....	98 per ct.
Do. 4½ do. do. ....	80 per ct.
Do. 5 do. do. ....	93 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts.....	80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica.....	80 per ct.
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's	80 per ct.
Do. 3½ do. do. ....	65 per ct.
On Tanjore do. do. ....	98 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1. 15s. to £3.

## BOMBAY.

## LORD ELPHINSTONE'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

A public meeting, very numerous attended by Europeans and natives, was held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 9th of May, to consider in what most suitable way the governorship of Lord Elphinstone should be commemorated. A memorial to his Lordship was adopted by the meeting, and a subscription commenced, a committee being appointed to determine what form the testimonial should take. On the following day, the address was presented to Lord Elphinstone by the following gentlemen, who formed a deputation from the public meeting:—The Hon. W. E. Frere; Rev. Dr. Wilson; Captain Rivers; Messrs. Jugunathjee Sunkerset, R. Strong, Michael H. Scott, E. Heycock, Bomanjee Hormusjee, S. Compton, M. R. Westropp, Rustonjee Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy, Sorabjee Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy, Cowasjee Jehangeerjee, E. Howard, C. M. I. Pollock, F. D. Faithfull, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camajee, D. J. Kennelly, Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Shoostry, Mirza Ally Jhan, H. L. Anderson, C. S. Vurjeevundass Madowdass; Bhawoo Dajee, Mungullass Nathoobhoy, Narayan Dinnanathjee, Vinayekrow Jugunathjee, Dawood Sassoon, Cazeo Mahomed Yooosof Moorgay, and others.

The address having been read by Dr. Wilson, his lordship made the following reply:—

"I receive with deep gratitude this farewell expression of your regard for me, and your approbation of my conduct during the six years and a half that I have been among you.

"In closing an important chapter in my life, nothing could be more gratifying to me than to receive this assurance that I possess, and carry away with me, the esteem and good wishes of so many of the most respected and influential members of this great and flourishing community.

"Looking back, as everyone must at such a period, I cannot but be painfully conscious that much I had hoped to have done is still unaccomplished, and that of those works which have been undertaken, some have not been completed in the manner which both the public and the Government had a right to expect. While I admit the facts, I cannot take the blame to myself of all that has been left undone, or that has been badly done, since I came to this presidency. Thus it will be found that this Government has advocated many important reforms, amongst which I may mention the appointment of a public prosecutor, a final and summary settlement on the basis of a compromise with the holders and claimants of alienated revenue, and to come to more immediately local topics, that we have devoted much time and attention to municipal matters, to the thorough drainage and sewerage of this city, to the formation of docks and wharfs, to the reclamation of land for building purposes, &c., and to the embankment and drainage of the extensive mangrove swamps permeated by the slimy creeks which divide this island and Salsette from Trombay and the main land.

"Circumstances over which we have had no control have impeded the progress of these and other useful measures, but the generous manner in which you have given me credit for the little that has been done, assures me that you will be equally generous in making allowances for the many things which have been left undone.

"It is gratifying to turn to the exertions which have been made, and are still being made, by the community, and more especially by the native portion of it, to establish an economical museum, to be named after our gracious Queen. I could

not but take a warm interest in an undertaking which, originating in a feeling of loyalty to the Queen, and of attachment to the British Government, was calculated to promote the ends of science, and to subserve the material interests of India, and, perhaps, of England.

"You are pleased to allude to the interest which I have taken in the cause of education, and to the circumstance that it was first taken up in this presidency by my late revered relative, Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone. I may here mention, that to the very end of his life he continued to take the same lively interest in this cause, and that this alone would have sufficed to inspire me with a similar feeling.

"I regret that here also the restrictions upon expenditure, necessitated by the mutinies, have cramped and impeded our endeavours; but in some important particulars I venture to hope that considerable improvement has taken place within the last few years.

"You have been pleased to allude in far too flattering terms to the part taken by this Government during the crisis of 1857-58.

"The other members of the Government and myself only did our duty to the best of our ability, and we feel that, humanly speaking, we owe our exemption from disturbance far more to those who had to confront and put down actual mutiny where it showed itself, or to watch an excited and misguided population, than to any measures we may have adopted.

"I should be ungrateful if I did not allude to the behaviour of the native inhabitants of this island, not one of whom, I believe, was implicated in treasonable designs, though doubtless many were beset by those emissaries of Delhi and Cawnpore, who unfortunately succeeded in gaining over a few sepoys of the garrison. But now, and at all times, I would express my grateful conviction that in this Presidency we owe our deliverance solely to the interposition of a gracious Providence. If in 1857 the tide of rebellion had been permitted to cross the Nerbudda, there is no saying where it might have stopped.

"It is in the highest degree gratifying to my feelings that you should intend to perpetuate the remembrance of my administration by some work of public utility or ornament. I have no words to express the sense which I shall ever entertain of this proof of your regard, or of the honour you have done me in presenting me with this most gratifying and flattering address.

"It only remains for me to pronounce a word, which your kindness has perhaps rendered more difficult to utter—Farewell."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ARRIVAL OF SIR GEORGE CLERK.—The *Ottawa* was signalled on the 11th May at eleven o'clock, A.M., and in spite of the heat a considerable number of gentlemen had assembled by one o'clock at the Bunder head to receive His Excellency on landing. As the *Ottawa* dropped anchor, the *Ajdaha* manned yards, exchanging signals at the same time. Mr. Secretary Anderson and Col. Robertson then proceeded on board the steamer, followed by Commodore Wellesley and other naval officers. Owing to the extreme heat the troops were not paraded, Sir Geo. Clerk having expressed a wish to land without ceremony of any kind. His Excellency left the *Ottawa* at two o'clock, the *Ajdaha* announcing the fact by the usual salute which was answered by the battery on shore. The little steamer *Snake* was soon after observed approaching the bunder with the Governor's barge in tow; and Sir George Clerk, after a twelve years' absence from our shores, once more landed as Governor elect of the island. His Excellency seems to have recognised a few old familiar faces upon the bunder, and shaking hands cordially with the little group, stepped into a private carriage, accompanied only by his secretary, and drove to Malabar Point. —*Bombay Times*.

CAPTAIN H. RIVERS has been appointed Consulting Engineer for Railways, in succession to the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. G. Crawford.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint J. Scott, Esq., Inspector-General Medical Department, to act as Principal Inspector-General Medical Department, during the absence of B. P. Rooke, Esq., M.D., or until further orders, Dr. Scott continuing to perform the duties of his own office.

CHOLERA.—The *Bombay Telegraph* regrets to announce that the whole of the Bhoze Ghaut Railway works have been suspended for the season, owing to the ravages of cholera all along the incline. Several European overseers have been swept away, and the native workmen have perished by scores. This is the second visitation of this fell disease, and must prove exceedingly disheartening to the managing engineers, Messrs. Adamson and Clowser, who fully expected to make up, before the rains, the ground which had been lost in December last. They have, however, spared no pains to drive the pestilence from their works: the huts of the workmen were at once pulled down and destroyed, medical comforts were provided, and every care taken both to alleviate suffering and to guard against the direful attacks of the disease. Thanks to their exertions, the virulence of the epidemic has, in a great measure, subsided; but all the great works are stopped, and will be so now, except in the tunnels, until after the monsoon. It is to be hoped that the next fair season will be more propitious; and that the ground which has been lost by unforeseen calamities will be fully made up when the works recommence in October next.

ANOTHER PARSEE TO ENGLAND.—It may be safely asserted that the time is very near when the departure of Parsees to England will attract no notice, or will be deemed as ordinary an occurrence as the voyage of an Englishman to this country. The number of young Parsees who have already proceeded from Bombay have been praised for their spirit of enterprise, but we are glad to hear that a Parsee gentleman, who has nearly reached the good old age of three-score and ten, and is well known as an orthodox follower of Zoroaster, has thought of visiting in his old age a strange and distant land. Mr. Nowrojee Manekjee, superintendent of the distillery at Bhandoop, whose hospitality cannot be forgotten by those who have ever visited that place, proceeds to England in a few days by the ship *Lady Canning*. —*Bombay Times*.

KURRACHEE.—The Russian barque *Moskwa*, Captain Kuhl, left London on the 9th November for this port, and was obliged to put into Lisbon on the 24th idem, the cargo having shifted. She left Lisbon on the 7th of January, and made Trinidad Island in latitude 20 degrees 21 minutes south, and longitude 29 degrees 19 minutes west, on the 4th February, having made up to that point an unprecedentedly quick passage. From Trinidad the *Moskwa* had mostly light winds, except off the Island of Bourbon, where, on the 24th March, she experienced a severe gale from the south east to south west, with a high pyramidal sea from the north east, round by south east to south west. On the 3rd April she made the east coast of Madagascar, crossed the line in 51 degrees east longitude, and arrived at Kurrachee on the 30th idem, having experienced light north-east winds up as far as Socotra, and from thence light south-west winds, showing that the westerly monsoon had begun down upon the Arabian coast. It has been proved, and cannot be too generally circulated, that vessels passing the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope any time in February, March, and up to the middle of September, will make the best passage to Kurrachee by keeping well into Madagascar and crossing the line between 51 and 58 degrees east longitude; they may also with great safety and advantage come through the Mozambique Channel in June, July, and August, when bound to this port. The *Alcyon*, bound to Kurrachee, was spoken by the *George Arkle* (arrived at Bombay on the 23th April) in latitude 16 degrees 54 minutes north, and longitude 72 degree 30 minutes east, on the 23rd April. —*Sindian*.

**NAWAB OF SURAT.**—It is reported in the vernacular journals that his Highness Meer Jaffer Ali Khan Bahadoor, Nawab of Surat, shortly proceeds to England, where he intends spending the remainder of his life.

**MAJOR-GENERAL CUNNINGHAM**, who has been appointed to the command of the Scinde division of the army, arrived at Kurrachee from Bombay on Monday night, April 30, and was received with the salute due to his rank on landing from H.M.'s steamer *Punjab*, on Tuesday morning.

**CHOLERA AT SURAT.**—We are sorry to learn that symptoms of cholera are daily becoming more apparent in the town and vicinity of Surat. The epidemic also broke out in the Surat Gaol, but left it without doing much injury. We regret to record the death, at Surat, on the 22nd of April, of Mr. Freeman, employed in the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway as superintendent of pay-clerks of the company. The deceased was attacked early in the morning, and in a few short hours died, though every medical aid was rendered him.

**WAMUNROW JUGGONATH.**—The principal Sudder-Ameen of Poona has been dismissed the service with a reduced pension of Rs. 91 a month, for having borrowed money from natives within his jurisdiction. The local journal remarks that were the rule under which he has been dismissed honestly carried out, a clear sweep of nearly one-half of the entire native judicial service would be made. The rule in Bombay was first promulgated some years ago, on the removal of two Sudder Judges from the Bench, on the ground that their debts were a scandal to the Court over which they presided.

**GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—During the session of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, just closed, the number of admissions of students was twenty-nine, against seventeen in each of the two previous years. The increase is noticeable from the fact of the discontinuance of the practice of awarding stipends. The students, however, still receive their medical education gratuitously. The whole number of students during the year was sixty-two. The scheme of study and examination does not yet seem to have come under the superintendence of the University, as in Calcutta.

**KHANDALLA.**—The *Poona Observer* records a dreadful explosion which took place at Khandalla on the 16th of April on the premises where gunpowder is prepared for blasting purposes in the Railway works. The explosion was accidental. It resulted in the death of nine Hindoos, and the serious injury of ten others.

**CAPTAIN SPEKE.**—In a letter to the Bombay Geographical Society, Captain Speke details his arrangements for another attempt to discover the source of the Nile from the Victoria Nyanza Lake, and if possible so to enter Egypt. The Home Government has given him £2,500 for his expenses on the way, and the Indian Government has allowed him to go on Indian pay. Captain Grant, of the 6th Bengal Europeans, is to accompany him. He is grieved that Lord Elphinstone's proposal to send some officers from Bombay has not been sanctioned. He suggests an expedition "to penetrate Africa from Mombas and to pass up by Dr. Krapf's route via Kituri and Mount Kenia to the head of the Nyanzy, for it is a land of greater promise than any other for every interest of mankind." Captain Patheric, H.M. Consul of Khartum, intends to make an attempt to meet Captain Speke from the Egyptian side somewhere between Gondokoro and Kibuja. Captain Speke was to leave England for Aden on the 27th April.

**THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY** recently delivered a lecture to the natives who constitute the United Students' Association in Africa. He sketched late discoveries and the history of the suppression of the Slave Trade.

**THE WAGHERS.**—Jodha Manik, the leader of the late insurrection in Oorkamundel, with fourteen others, surrendered to Lieutenant Barton, Assistant Resident, Baroda, on the 27th March. There is an end of the much mismanaged Wagher expedition.—[Jodha Manik has since effected his escape.—Ed. A. I. M.]

**BREVET COLONEL G. H. ROBERTSON**, of the 25th Regiment N. I., town major of Bombay, has been appointed Acting Military Auditor-general, in place of Captain J. G. Forbes, deceased.

**MR. JOHN WILLIAM ORR** was sworn in on the 7th May, before Sir Joseph Arnould, as Clerk to the chief justice, sealer, and acting deputy clerk of the Crown. Mr. Henry Gamble was also sworn in as official assignee of the Insolvent Court, in place of Mr. Ketterer, proceeding on leave to Europe.

**BROKERAGE.**—At the special general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on the 4th May, the freight brokerage question was settled, after some discussion, by a resolution that in future brokerage on freights to all parts of the world should be at the rate of 1 per cent. A resolution was unanimously adopted that a letter should be addressed to Lord Elphinstone by the chamber, thanking him for the uniform courtesy with which he has met the representatives of the mercantile community.

**INCENDIARISM.**—There seems to be now but little doubt that the late fires at Colaba have been the work of incendiaries, and so convinced are the agents of the different fire insurance companies of the fact, that they have unhesitatingly offered a reward of one thousand rupees for such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty party or parties.

**PROGRESS OF NATIVE LITERATURE.**—The history of literature in this presidency will shortly be adorned by a new era. Notices have appeared in the vernacular prints about the starting of religious magazines by our educated Parsee and Hindoo youth. The Parsee religious magazine will treat of the religious doctrines propounded by Zoroaster, the researches of the Pehlvi and Zend languages and the language of the arrow-headed characters, and dissertations on moral truths, all of which subjects will be contributed by learned priests and laymen and an European Oriental scholar. The Hindoo magazine will contain commentaries on the Vedas and Pooranas, with a view to the elimination of all superstitious faiths and absurd doctrines contaminating general truths, which have been followed as time-honoured religion.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 27. *Gleaner*, Paine, Mauritius; *Stirlingshire*, Irvine, Aden; *Elphinstone*, Brooman, Persian Gulf.—29. *Alexander*, Baxter, Newcastle; *Surge*, Gething, Judda.—May 1. *Jane Jack Mitchell*, Logan, Greenock; *Typhoon*, Candlish, London; *Cassibolamus*, Scott, Singapore.—2. *Good Hope*, Perkins, Sea; *Merchant Prince*, McLay, Kooria Moorina.—3. *Mornington*, Dyer, Sydney.—4. *Shynna*, Farmer, Singapore; *Anglo Saxon*, Graham, Galle; *Maria Jimman*, Jibla; *C. P. E. Ogust*, Meyer, Antwerp; *Antimetta*, Viale, Zanzibar.—6. *Templar*, Martin, Calcutta; *Idendale*, Spence, Madras.—7. *Sea Queen*, Smith, Liverpool.—8. *Str. Pekin*, Brooks, Shanghai; *Antelope*, Cole, London.—9. *Laurel*, Mistrell, Liverpool; *Tornado*, Mumford, Liverpool; *Pride of the Ocean*, Kyle, London.—10. *Louis Henry*, Tiggler, Sunderland; *Sovereign*, Thom, Leith; *str. Ottawa*, Gribble, Suez.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. *Ottawa*.—From MALTA.—Mr. S. B. Cumming. From SUEZ.—Lieut. A. J. Clarke. From ADEN.—Rev. G. P. Badger, H. Russell, Esq., Dr. J. Welsh, Mr. Beaumont, J.N., Mr. J. Smythe. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss M. E. Bell, Mrs. Renton and child, Mrs. M. Hodge, Mrs. Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Cremer, Riding-master and Mrs. Martin and child, Dr. R. Butler, Assist. surg. Follitt, Dr. Miller, Capt. Etheridge, Lieut. B. P. Jenkins, Messrs. Slaughter, J. Walker, C. B. Lloyd, E. Norral, and R. Taylor. From MARSEILLES.—Sir George Russell Clerk, Capt. Clerk, Mrs. Crankshaw, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Fraser, Lieut. Col. Grimes, Major Andrews, Capt. Hodgson, Messrs. F. Arbuthnot, H. Arbuthnot, and T. Wilson.

Per *Templar*.—Mr. W. Love.  
Per Jane Jack Mitchell.—Miss Gunner, Mr. Bayne, Mr. Turiff.

Per *Typhoon*.—Mr. Gilman, Mr. Jones.  
Per H.M.'s str. *Punjab*.—Capt. and Mrs. Burrows, 16th N.I., Capt. Day, 19th N.I.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. *Pekin*.—Mr. Chisholm Anstey.

Per *Antelope*.—Mrs. Cole and three children.

Per *Laurel*.—Mr. T. Doven.

Per *Pride of the Ocean*.—Mrs. Laughlan.

### DEPARTURES.

April 27. *Velocity*, Shewsbury, London; *Glenroy*, Laing, Liverpool; *Kusrovic*, Grey, Hong Kong; str. *Bombay*, Potts, Aden and Suez.—28. *Teherana*, Jopp, Liverpool; *Caroline*, Parker, Hong Kong; *Ephraim*, Buend, Nantes.—May 1. Str. *Madras*, Browne, China, &c.—2. *Glaucour*, Vassal, Maliporum; *Oscar* L., Thomson, Batavia; *Douglas*, Thomas, Hong Kong; *Conqueror*, Jackson, Liverpool; *Douglas Castle*, Effe, Liverpool; *Janet Willis*, Stable, Hong Kong; *Abyssinian*, Thomas, London, via Kurrachee; *Edmund Kaye*, Burt, Liver-

pool.—3. *Dewa Gungadher*, Ebsworth, China.—4. *Atieth Rahim*, Thomson, China; *Ronne Vere*, Chabre, Mauritius; *Toos*, Fielden, Berclim, Hull.—5. *Langdale*, Browne, Hong Kong; *Pauline*, Hasbagen, Hong Kong; *Emmerson*, Rickerby, Liverpool; *H.M.'s str. Cyclops*, Pullen, Mauritius.—6. *Sir Charles Napier*, Broad, New York; *Algiers*, Morris, Liverpool.—8. *Albion*, Adams, London; *Edward*, Frost, Hong Kong.—9. *Minidoro*, Hamilton, Liverpool; *Dudbrook*, Foster, London; *Gange*, Raggio, Calcutta.—10. *Chalmers*, Bainton, Falmouth, via Queenstown.—11. *Naval Brigade*, McEvan, London; *Kennington*, Edward, China; *Thetis*, Reiss, Hong Kong; *Recruit*, Arthur, Liverpool.—12. P. and O. Co.'s str. *Salactie*, Methuen, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. *Salactie*.—For ADEN.—Mr. J. Rutherford. For SUEZ.—Messrs. W. Delprat, Niemann, and R. Brodbeck. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Black, Mrs. Wood and child, Mr. F. Chamberlain. For MALTA.—Maj. Murray and Capt. Macquay. For MARSEILLES.—Dr. Rooke, Capt. and Mrs. Macdonald and two children, Capt. D'Oyley Compton, Mr. and Mrs. Banks, Col. St. John, Lieut. Fox, Mr. Collum, Mr. Watson, Mr. Sim, Master Hearn, Maj. Arrow, Maj. Gardner, Dr. Clerly, Dr. Phylar, Lieut. Mackanley, Lieut. King, Maj. H. S. Wortley, Mr. Walker, Mr. F. Appleby. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Baron and Baroness Von Jasund and two children, Mrs. Syoboda, Maj. and Mrs. Armstrong and three children, Brig. J. M. Shortt, Mr. Muncheorge Byranger Cola, Mr. Pestonjee Ruttonjee Cola and a child, Mr. O. W. Ketterer, Mrs. Thorn and three children, Mrs. Tanner and three children, Lieut. Bassett, Lieut. Gordon, Messrs. J. Lloyd, S. Stanger, Smith, Scovell, Fitzgibbon, Young, Wood, Maguire, W. Bennett, Ingle, J. Smith, J. Burton, J. Kirkman, and Jones, Capt. McCulloch, Mrs. Colston, Mrs. L. Live and two children, Capt. Williams, Mrs. Pennell, Lieut. Gambell, Capt. Stewart, Master Young, Mrs. Wray and child, Maj. Hanagan, Capt. G. Cunningham, Capt. Bourey, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis and two children.

Per *Abyssinian*.—Capt. Sears, Dr. Burrows.

Per *Edmund Kaye*.—Mr. Casetola.

Per *Teherana*.—Mr. H. Graham.

Per B.S.N. Co.'s str. *Scindian*, to Kurrachee.—Lieut. W. Woodward, Bombay Horse Art., Captain Whitehill, 3rd Eur. Regt., Miss Bickle, the Rev. D. Thomas, the Right Rev. Dr. A. Canoz, Mr. P. Hutterath, Col. and Mrs. Stiles, Lieut. Bird, Capt. Austin, H.M.'s 24th Regt., Major Chads, 64th Regt., Mr. Ackermann, Lieut. E. F. Beville, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott and seven children.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, May 12, 1860.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 85	100 Sa.
4 " " " " " "	1832-33 Rs. 86½	100 Sa.
4 " " " " " "	1835-36 Rs. 85	100 Co.
4 " " " " " "	1842-43 Rs. 85	100 do.
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1854-55 Rs. 85	100 do.
5 per cent. Loan (New)	Rs. 96½	100 do.
5½ per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	Rs. 93	per prem.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	894 per ct. prem.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	84
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	10 per cent. prem.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	31 prem.
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	41 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	9 per cent. pm.
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 up	Rs. 21 cent. dis.
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.	" 25,000
Hydraulic P. Com.	4,000 do. " 3,500
Cotton Spinning Com.	1,600 do. " "
Oriental Weaving and Spin-	
ning Com.	2,500 do. " 1,790
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do. " 11,900
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 do. " 340
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £2½	
prem. in England.—Rs. 1s per share discount.	
Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share.—Rs. 7 do.	

### EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1d. for Doc. Bills.	
2s. 1d. for Cred. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	Nominal.
" " " " " "	99½
On Madras, at 30 days' sight	97½
" " " " " "	97
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 223 per 100 dols

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-2
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 325
Republic Dollars	" 213
German Crowns	" 213
Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 106 4
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 16-10.

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 12s. 6d. to £3. 15s. per ton.
To Liverpool, £3. 5s. to £3. 7s. 6d. per ton.

**IMPORTS (Bombay, May 12).—Cotton Manufactures.**—Dullness still prevails in the market, and holders are obliged to submit to a reduction in order to place their stock; transactions are consequently very limited. In Grey Shirtings a moderate business has been done; 40 and 45 inches have further receded in value, those up to 7 and 7½ lbs. show a still greater reduction, 8 lbs. have slightly reced'd, while 8½ lbs. and upwards have pretty well maintained their value; 50 and 54 inches remain quiet, with a downward tendency. Grey Longcloths are in moderate inquiry at reduced quotations, prices remaining nominal. Grey Domestic are neglected. Grey T-cloths are in moderate inquiry at reduced quotations. Twill is steady. Grey Cambric is dull, and has declined in price. Moderate sales have been made in Grey Madapolams and Printers, at a reduction. Grey Jacquets are in limited inquiry, at lower rates. There is little or nothing doing in Grey Mulls. Bleached Shirtings are in moderate demand, at

lower quotations. Bleached Madapolams are quiet, and no sales are reported. Dimity has been less steady. Bleached Jacquards, fine and medium, are quite neglected, while other kinds have some inquiry at former quotations. Bleached Mulls are dull, and lower in price. Fine Lappets meet with some inquiry at previous rates; other descriptions, though in moderate inquiry, have receded in value. Coloured Lappets are very dull. Dhories are not much inquired for, and but few sales have been made, at lower rates. Turkey Red Goods are generally dull, and lower in value; the few sales that are reported have been effected at reduced prices. *Metals*.—The market is inactive, with a general fall of prices. Transactions have taken place in Copper Braziers at slightly reduced rates. Iron is dull, and both British and Swedish Bars are quoted lower. Nail Rod and Sheet Iron are in good request. Steel is quiet. Lead remains firm. Quicksilver dull. *Ber*, both in wood and bottle, is in good request, especially the superior brands.

*Exports (Bombay, May 12).*—*Cotton*.—During the early part of the fortnight a great reduction was effected in prices, owing to the repeated discouraging advices received from Liverpool. The low prices, however, induced a desire on the part of exporters to operate, but this was checked by the firmness lately shown by holders, who are reluctant to part with the staple at such low figures. *Oil Seeds*.—A very limited business has been done in both Linseed and Rapeseed. Prices have receded from four to five annas per cwt. *Coffee*.—The market is short of stocks, but fresh supplies are shortly expected. *Teap* has only local demand, at previous quotations. The market is well stocked. *Pepper* has a demand on the spot, and prices are a little higher. *Saffron*.—A few sales of both Mooltan and Seide have been effected at slightly advanced rates. *Madder Root*.—Seide and Patna are not to be had, and business is, therefore, confined to Muscat, of which there is a good stock, held at Rs. 3-14 to Rs. 4-2.

## CHINA.

HONG KONG, April 25.—The London mail of the 10th March arrived here early on the 22nd.

The exact terms of the reply made to the ultimatum by the General Council at Peking have not yet transpired; but it must have been conciliatory, and on the whole approaching to an acceptance of the ultimatum, for, after thinking over the subject for a week, the Plenipotentiary sent, on the 14th, a second communication, explaining that the conditions previously specified in the ultimatum were unalterable, as being the expressed will of Her Majesty, and further intimating that if the Chinese Government would yield immediate compliance with it the demand for indemnity would not be pressed. It is evident that such a repetition of the ultimatum would not have been made unless the reply had been conciliatory and very nearly satisfactory. All the stories about the ultimatum having been insolently rejected, or sent back torn into seven pieces, may be safely considered as totally unfounded. There is little doubt, however, that if the Chinese do not yield full compliance to this second requisition, the matter will be handed over to the Naval and Military Commanders-in-Chief.

Almost every day during the fortnight has seen the arrival of steamers and sailing vessels with French and English troops for the expeditionary force. The opposite peninsula of Chim-sa-tsoey presents quite an animated camp, where the Sikh cavalry and the Armstrong guns are the principal objects of attraction. There are many unfounded and premature rumours as to what is doing and about to be done; but the truth is that the moment for action has not yet arrived. The occupation of Chusan and the blockade of the gulf of Pechele, which rumour accomplished a fortnight ago, have still to be effected, and can scarcely be commenced until our affairs in China pass out of the hands of the plenipotentiary into those of the commanders-in-chief. Meanwhile a portion of the force is being assembled at Kin-tang, to be ready to take such steps as may be decided on should war be commenced. Commissariat officers are busy here, at the ports and in Japan, making preparations for the coming campaign. As to the Chinese preparations nothing is really known. The expedition cannot be met by immediate resistance, and the Chinese are by no means such fools as to waste their powers in fruitless resistance before time and climate come to their aid.

The re-appointment of Lord Elgin is not very popular with a section of the community in China, who find in Mr. Bruce a Plenipotentiary more after their own hearts; but his Lordship's greater experience and consideration are much required at present, and the rule is a good one which removes the conduct of affairs from the hands of those who, whether rightly or wrongly, have caused international difficulties.

From Japan accounts are still unsatisfactory. The foreign residents at Yokohama consider themselves still unsafe. There was a rumour that the Regent had been attacked and wounded by the retainers of the Prince of Meto, who is a pretender to the position of Tycoon, and said to be unfriendly to foreigners.

With one of those turns which happen so often in China, the rebels about the Yang-tsze have of late had the worst of it. They have retired from the neighbourhood of Hang-chow, and the locality is quite tranquillised. The Commander-in-Chief of the Imperialist force on the Yang-tsze declares that the rebels are besieged on all sides, and that the last moment of their existence has arrived! He also states that they have been driven back into the province of Che-kiang, where they will be exterminated.

There has been little change since our last summary was issued in the position of the rebels or marauders in the neighbourhood of Canton. They are not far from Fat-shan, but it is not true that that city has been taken by them. Some of their insignia indicate affiliation with the followers of Tai-ping Wang, and they are known in the province by the name of the "red head," or red turban rebels.

Coolie emigration has now ceased for the present season. We understand that when the new emigration scheme was established at Canton, it was first proposed that contracts should be done away with entirely, and bonds substituted for the amount of the expenses of each coolie to be signed by the coolie and recoverable, by extended payments, from his master, who would, of course, deduct the amount from his servant's wages. This would have removed all shadow of objection to the scheme as one of contract servitude; but both the coolies and the Chinese authorities strongly objected to this, as they feared that the emigrant, on arriving at his destination, would be entirely unprovided for, without a situation, and burdened by an apparently enormous debt. It is possible that emigration may yet be allowed on no other terms, should the coolies gain confident expectation of obtaining remunerative work in the West Indies. Such a plan will effectually remove the trade out of private hands, and so prevent the abuses which have hitherto accompanied it. It will then be beneficial only to the colonies at large; and, if the payments are made to extend over three years and not used as a means of coercion, it will be of advantage to the coolie also, as it will render him a free agent after his arrival.

In Hong Kong we have had the commencement of summer heat, the thermometer having stood above eighty on several days lately. There has, however, been almost no rain lately. There has been a difference between H.M.'s naval and military officers here and the Hong Kong Club.—*Overland China Mail.*

## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, May 10.—This is the first of the monsoon mails, and starts five days earlier than usual. But writing in a room whose temperature painfully resembles that of an oven, we summon up all the energy the frightful and long-continued heat has spared to us to announce that as yet the refreshing rains of the south-west monsoon have not made their appearance. So much the better for those who have been employed in preparing and shipping coffee; and limited as is the interval since last mail the aggregate of exports in that period is the largest for the season—perhaps the largest export of coffee that ever left Ceylon in ten days. The quantity added to our exports is 56,795 cwt., in the proportion of 42,790 plantation and 14,005 native. This quantity has been taken away in seven vessels, of which four cleared out for London, one for Falmouth, one for Bordeaux, and one for Havre. The result of this large export is that the total shipments to the corresponding periods in this season and the last are 453,000, against 444,000 cwt. As regards

next crop, the effects of the severe and long-continued drought are exciting serious apprehensions, in respect to the low lying districts at least.

The railway continues to be the great topic of discussion, the publication of a pamphlet by Mr. Doyne, and the revelations it contains, adding fervency to the hope already entertained, that Mr. Hawkshaw's report may eventuate in ridding us of the company. We are waiting anxiously to know our fate.

The immigration tax seems to be as unpopular, if not more so, than the railway scheme. In accordance with the resolution arrived at by those who took part in the famous pavilion meeting, the commissioners ordered Capt. Graham to the Northern Circars. The result of a conference, however, between the gallant agent and members of the Planters' Association has been that he goes for the present to Travancore.

A general meeting of the Planters' Association is summoned for the 24th May, to proceed to elect new office bearers, in the room of Messrs. Tytler and Brown, who retire.

Much astonishment, and no little amusement, has been created by the publication in the *Gazette* of a Royal Warrant of precedence, the intention of which evidently was to place the Anglican Bishop above the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court, and under the Chief Justice. But the document is so awkwardly worded that it may be so construed, and apparently must be so construed, as to place the Chief Justice not only under the Bishop, but under the Puisne Judges!

The new step in rank has not prevented the bishop from getting into fresh trouble. Newera Ellia has, on this occasion, been the scene of strife, and we learn that at length the governor is seriously annoyed with the conduct of his right reverend friend, whose battles he, in former days, so fiercely fought.

There is some sickness abroad already, and if the drought continues, we fear we must be prepared for an epidemic.

Major Henry C. Bird, one of our oldest, most respected, and most enterprising colonists, and one of a family who were the pioneers of coffee planting in Ceylon, goes home by this mail. The Kandy firm of C. Pitts and Co., of which Major Bird is the head, is to be conducted in future by Mr. Henry Bird and Mr. Thompson, under the designation of Henry C. Bird and Son. We are happy to believe that Major Bird has not failed to earn a competency from his long-continued industry.—*Ceylon Overland Observer.*

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A proposal has been brought forward for organizing the London and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of £2,000,000, in 40,000 shares of £50 each. The parties who are understood to be moving in it comprise influential individuals, and the object is to establish monthly communication with India, via the Cape of Good Hope, by means of first-class steamships, sufficiently powerful, fast, and capacious to allow of the passage to or from Calcutta being regularly performed in forty-five days. It appears it is intended to construct ships of 6,000 tons register, fitted with engines of 1,200-horse power, expressly for this important route, the prospects of profitable employment for vessels of that superior class becoming daily more encouraging. It is recommended that these large steamships shall leave England for Calcutta, and *vice versa*, on the 1st of every month, touching at Madras, but coaling only at the Cape, by which arrangement the delay and increased expenditure which, it is said, has hitherto prevented the successful establishment of steam communication with the East may be avoided.

### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. Ceylon, June 4, 1860.

	Gold.	Silver.
Ceylon.....	£1,700	—
Madras.....	2,248	—
Singapore.....	—	238,750
Hong Kong.....	—	49,376
Shanghai.....	—	136,060
	£3,948	£324,076



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Foreign Dept., Camp Pinjore, April 9.*—H. E. the Gov. gen. has been pleased to sanction the following promotions in the Oude commission, consequent on the departure on furl. of Mr. S. S. Hogg, dep. commr., 3rd class, and Lieut. E. G. Clark, asst. commr., 1st class:—

Lieut. J. Perkins, asst. commr., 1st class, to be dep. commr., 3rd class, in room of Mr. Hogg.

Mr. W. Glynn, asst. commr., 2nd class, to be asst. commr., 1st class.

Mr. C. R. Crommelin, asst. commr., 3rd class, to be asst. commr., 2nd class.

Capt. C. R. Shaw, asst. commr., 2nd class, to be asst. commr., 1st class, in room of Capt. Clark.

Mr. R. Berkeley, asst. commr., 3rd class, to be asst. commr., 2nd class.

Capt. Denny, superintendent of Neemuch, assumed charge of the office of political agent in Meywar, on 19th ult.

*Public Works Dept., General.—Establishments, Head Quarters, Simla, April 16.*—Maj. A. Robertson, 48th Madras N.I., officng. superintdt. Lahore and Peshawur road since 1857, to have the substantive position of a superintdg. engr. on the establishment.

Lieut. col. C. B. Young, officng. as chief engr. and secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in dep. of public works, is confirmed in that appointment.

*April 17.*—Capt. G. R. Phillips, 5th Madras L. C., is app. officng. exec. engr., Dharaseo divn. dep. pub. works, Hyderabad.

*Home Dept., Simla, April 17.*—The Gov. gen. is pleased to appoint Lord H. U. Browne to be undersecy. to the Govt. of India in the home and financial departments. The appointment will have effect from the date on which Mr. R. B. Chapman takes his furl.

*Foreign Dept., Simla, April 17, 1860.*—Notifications.—Maj. J. C. Brooke received charge of the office of political agent at Jyopoor on 24th ult.

Maj. R. L. Taylor received ch. of the office of political agent at Meywar on 26th ult.

H. E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appts. in the Oude police, with effect from the date of Capt. J. B. Hearnsey's resignation:—

Lieut. E. Hill to be 2nd class district superint.

Lieut. E. M. Woodcock, asst. district superint., to be 3rd class district superint.

*April 18.*—Capt. R. E. Hutchinson, political agent at Bhopal, left Bombay for England by the steamer *Ottawa*, on 27th ult., in pursuance of the leave granted to him in G. O. of the Bombay Govt., No. 182, dated 26th idem.

The unexpired portion of the leave for 2 mos. granted to Capt. Hutchinson, in G. O. No. 834, dated Jan. 31 last, is cancelled from the date of his departure from Bombay.

*April 20.*—Col. J. Travers, of the late 2nd N.I. (grenadiers), to offic. as comdt. of Mead's horse, and to act also as political agent in Western Malwa.

*Military Dept., Simla, April 17.*—The serv. of Lieut. C. A. de Kantow, of the late 48th N.I., are placed at disp. of the foreign dept.

The leave, dated 17th ult., to Maj. gen. C. A. Windham, com. the Lahore div., to visit Bombay, and thence to proc. to England for 6 mo., is cancelled at the request of that officer.

*Foreign Dept., Simla, April 23.*—The Gov. gen. is pleased to sanction the following arrangements, consequent on the app. of Mr. C. B. Saunders as commissioner of Hyderabad assigned districts.

Mr. T. H. H. Bullock, dep. commissioner, 1st class, to be in charge of Raichore Doab and the Shorapore territory.

Capt. J. Campbell, Inam commissioner, to be a dep. commissioner of 2nd class in West Berar, but to remain in charge of his duties as Inam commissioner.

Lieut. Cadell, dep. commissioner, 3rd class, to be in charge of Dharaseo district.

Capt. Hamilton, asst. commissioner, 1st class, to be in charge of West Berar.

Capt. M. Taylor, dep. commissioner, 2nd class, is transf. from Raichore Doab to East Berar.

*Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab.—Hd. Qrs., Simla, April 24.*—Lieut. H. J. G. Gordon, Madras eng., on public works estab. of Hyderabad, is prom. to grade of asst. eng. 2nd cl. with effect fr. March 15 last.

Mr. C. G. Wray, C.E., is app. an exec. eng. 3rd cl., dept. public works, and placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal.

Capt. E. D. R. Ross, 3rd Eur. regt., is reapp. to

depart. public works as asst. eng. 1st cl., and posted to N.W.P.

*April 25.*—Capt. H. C. James, 32nd N.I., is app. a probaty. asst. eng. in depart. public works, and placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal.

*Mil. Dept., Simla, April 21.*—The serv. of Asst. surg. J. C. Annealey, 12th Punjab Inf., are placed at disp. of Govt. of N.W.P.

*Simla, April 23.*—H. E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to confer the temp. rank of lieut. gen. on Maj. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., chief of the staff; and, under instructions from H.M.'s Govt., H. E. further directs that Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield shall assume com. of the Bengal army on the depart. from that pres. of H. E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. H. Rose, G.C.B., comg. in chief the forces at Bombay.

## BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, April 21.*—Mr. F. O. Mayne, C.S., is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl. for 8 years, fr. date of embarkation.

*April 23.*—The services of Rev. T. Moore are placed at disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

The services of the Rev. J. Rofe, asst. chaplain, are placed temp. at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

*April 24.*—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to place the services of Rev. A. D. Nicolson, asst. chaplain, at the disposal of the Governor of the Straits Settlements for employment at Singapore.

*Fort William, April 24.*—Appointments.—Lieut. J. L. Watts, exec. engr. of 4th class, at present in ch. of Agra div., is confirmed in that appt., v. Capt. J. D. Campbell apptd. a superintg. engr. in notification No. 1, Gov. Gen's camp, dated Jan. 2.

Mr. R. Wright is apptd. a probationary asst. overseer in public works dept., and posted to the N.W.P.

*Military Dept., Fort William, April 21.*—No. 436.

—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Eur., on furl.

Maj. and Brev. Lieut. col. A. H. Duncan, 3rd Eur. regt., for 1 year, under new regs.

Capt. T. Watson, 33rd N.I., comdt. of 12th irreg. cav., for 6 mo., under new regs.

*April 24.*—No. 437 of 1860.—The services of Asst. surg. G. F. Crimmett are placed at disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George.

*April 25.*—The Hon. the Pres. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. F. Gouldsbury to resg. the C.S. from 1st prox.

The Hon. the Pres. in Council is pleased to grant Mr. W. H. Abbott, registrar of the archdeaconry of Calcutta, leave for 1 mo. from this date.

During his abs., Mr. W. H. Abbott, junr., will offic. as registrar.

*April 27.*—Dr. J. B. Collison, civil asst. surg. of Hurdul in Oude, res. charge of his duties on 10th inst.

Capt. J. L. Pearse, officg. 1st asst. to the comr. of Mysore, ret. to his du. on March 31 last.

Maj. D. Brown, dep. comr. of Promé, has priv. leave for 2 mo. from 8th inst., the date on which he made over charge of his office to Lieut. A. G. Duff.

Mr. D. Lonsdale, asst. comr. at Pounjdang, relieved Lieut. Duff at Thayet-myo.

*Financial Dept., Fort William, April 26.*—Mr. A. K. Corfield, who was app. civil auditor Fort William, from May 1 next, in the notification from Financial Dept. No. 23, dated March 31, being about to proc. to England on leave, on m.c., the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to make the following appts.:—

Mr. H. D. Sandeman, sub treasurer at Madras, to offic. as civil auditor, Fort William.

Mr. F. Forbes, 1st asst. accountant gen., Madras, to offic. as sub treasurer, v. Mr. Sandeman.

Mr. W. J. Raynor, 2nd asst. accountant gen., Madras, to offic. as 1st asst., v. Mr. Forbes.

Mr. W. Waterfield, 1st asst. accountant gen. to the gov. of India, to offic. as civil auditor, Fort William, pending the arr. of Mr. Sandeman from Madras.

Mr. S. G. Wyatt, 3rd asst. accountant gen. to gov. of India, and at present officg. as 2nd asst., to offic. as 1st asst. acct. gen., v. Mr. Waterfield.

Mr. G. W. Kellner, at present officg. 3rd asst. accountant gen., to offic. as 2nd asst., in the room of Mr. Wyatt.

*Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., Hd. Qrs., Simla, April 17.*—Promotion.—Lieut. C. M. Browne, officg. exec. engr., Kohat div., is prom. to the grade of exec. engr., 4th class, with effect from Feb. 20.

*April 18.*—The temp. transfer sanctioned by the lieut. gov. of the Punjab, of the Lahore and Ferozepore road, from Lahore div. to 8th div. Grand Trunk Road, as also the transfer of Mr. J. Gordon, special asst. engr., from the upper Sirhind div. to the 8th div. Grand Trunk Road, are confirmed.

Maj. S. O. E. Ludlow, chief engr. of Saugor territory, is, on the application of the gov. of Madras, placed at disposal of that gov., from the period on which he may make over his present charge. This he will do on receipt of orders from the gov., N.W.P.

The undermentioned individuals are app. temp. asst. overseers in the pub. works dept., and posted to Bengal:—

Messrs. C. Manly, G. B. Phibbs, C. Macquiere, J. P. Thompson, and Baboo Shib Chunder Mullick.

*April 27.*—Transfer:—Mr. C. Mayne, exec. engr.,

4th class, is transf. fr. the railway dept., N.W.P., to Bengal.

Leave of absence:—The leave for 3 mos., on m.c., granted by the comr. of Pegu to Capt. B. Wyld, 4th class exec. engr., Bassein div., with effect fr. April 9, is confirmed.

*Home Dept., Fort William, May 1.*—Appointments.—Capt. R. Murray and Mr. J. T. Bisset to be dep. superintendents of electric telegraphs in India.

## NEW OFFICES.—PUBLIC WORKS.

*April 30.*—The hon. the President in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of an additional executive charge of public works in the presidency circle for duties in connection with the contemplated erection of a new building for the general post-office and electric telegraph department in Calcutta, and such other duties as the hon. the lieut. governor may think proper to transfer to this new office.

Mr. C. G. Wray is app. an exec. engr. of 3rd class, with effect from April 28, and posted to Bengal for employ. as addl. exec. engr. at presy.

Appointment:—Mr. J. Park, sub overseer of 1st class, att. to Rangoon town div., is app. a temp. asst. overseer in Pegu.

The undermen. individuals are app. probat. asst. overseers in the public works dept., and posted as follows:—

Mr. C. P. Shanan, N.W. Provs.

Mr. D. McCarthy, Bengal, with effect fr. Dec. 19, 1859.

Transfer:—Capt. H. Hyde, engr., dep. consulting engr., railway dept., N.W.P., is transf. from N.W.P. to Bengal.

*Military Dept., Fort William, April 30.*—No. 449.

—The undermen. officers are per. to proc. to Europe, on leave of abs. m.c.:—

2nd Capt. A. Rotton, regt. of art., for 18 mos., under old regs.

Capt. R. R. Harris, 67th N.I., canton. jt. mag. and superint. of canton, abkaree mehal, at Cawnpore, for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 452.—Capt. P. F. Gardiner, 29th N.I., com. 10th Punjab inf., is allowed leave of abs. from April 15 to June 15 next, to visit Bombay, prep. to leave on m.c. to Eur., under new regs.

No. 454.—The undermen. officer has rep. his return from England:—Lieut. J. F. Templer, 3rd Eur. regt., date of arr. at Fort William April 24.

No. 457.—The undermen. officer is per. to proc. to Eur. on furl.:—Lieut. T. P. Harrison, 69th N.I., attached to 3rd Sikh inf., for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 458.—The undermen. officers are per. to proc. to Eur. on leave m.c.:—

Lieut. E. G. Stone, 40th N.I., 2nd in com., Mysore auxillary levy, and officg. comdt. of Etah district police batt., for 15 mos., under new regs.

Capt. C. L. Showers, 14th N.I., for 18 mos., under new regs.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

*April 21.*—Appointment:—Mr. A. G. Crewe to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Purneah. This cancels his appt. of 27th ult. to Pooree.

*April 21.*—Leave of absence:—Mr. A. Crawford, superint. of stamps and stationery, for 15 mos., on m.c.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Rev. J. C. Browne, chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, is confirmed.

*April 26.*—Mr. J. A. Crawford, superint. of stamps and stationery, for 1 mo., under Financial Notification of Nov. 14, 1856, prep. to Europe.

*April 23.*—The following officers are reported to have passed a successful examination in Burmese language:—

Mr. C. J. Brown, col. of customs and asst. commis. at Akyab.

Mr. J. Hind, additional asst. to the commisr. at Akyab.

*April 20.*—Appointments.—Mr. T. F. Pepper, officg. sub dep. opium agent in Behar agency, to be a sub-dep. opium agent in that agency, and to be stationed at Bettiah.

Mr. J. Cossarat, asst. sub-dep. opium agent in Behar agency, to be a sub-dep. opium agent in that agency, and to be stationed at Mooteehary.

Mr. G. Barnes to offic. as a sub-dep. opium agent at Chupra.

*April 21.*—Rev. J. Rofe to offic. as chaplain of garrison of Fort William and general hospital.

*April 23.*—Mr. J. Mackenzie, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Shahabad, is transf. to Chumprun, in which district he will exercise powers of a co-nominated asst. to a mag.

*April 30.*—Mr. E. G. Man, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Jessore, is transf. to Pubna, in which district he will exercise full powers of a mag., for the purpose of trying, by summary process, complaints of breach of indigo contracts.

Mr. H. Davies, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Behar, is transf. to Pubna, in which district he will exercise full powers of a mag., for the purpose of trying, by summary process, complaints of breach of indigo contracts.



**May 1.**—Mr. G. L. Martin, now absent on leave, to be civ. and sess. judge of Purneah.

Mr. V. H. Schallch, offic. civ. and sess. judge of Tirhoot, to be civ. and sess. judge of that district.

Mr. A. E. Russell, offic. mag., coll. and salt agent of Ballasore, to be mag., coll. and salt agent of that district.

Mr. C. E. Lance, offic. mag. and coll. of Dacca, to be mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. H. B. Simson to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Midnapore, but to offic. as mag. and coll. of Purneah.

Mr. H. J. Reynolds to be a joint mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. C. F. Carnac, now absent on leave, to be mag., coll., and salt agent of Cuttack, and ex-officio asst. to the superintdt. of the tributary mehals.

Mr. G. Bright, offic. coll. of 24-pergunnahs, to be coll. of that district.

Mr. G. G. Balfour to be mag. and coll. of Pubna, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Sylhet.

Mr. W. H. Henderson, offic. mag. and coll. of Monghyr, to be mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. S. C. Bayley to be mag. of Shahabad.

Lieut. J. G. Reeves, commdnt. 2nd police batt., is vested with full powers of a mag. in the dist. of Pubna.

**Leave of absence.**—  
April 16.—Mr. C. B. Trevor, judge of the Sudder Court, for 6 mos.

April 25.—Mr. W. Ainslie, railway commr., for 1 week, under the financial notification of Oct. 14, 1857, prep. to proceeding on furl.

April 25.—The appointment of Mr. J. B. Worgan on 20th inst., to offic. as magist. of Shahabad, is cancelled, and he will remain in charge of the sub-division of Sasseeram.

Mr. G. A. Pepper, offic. mag. and coll. of Noacolly, to be mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. K. V. Cockerell, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Hooghly, to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of that district.

Mr. J. S. Drummond to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the second grade, and to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Patna.

Mr. F. A. B. Glover, offic. civil and sess. judge of Mymensing, to be civil and sess. judge of that dist.

Mr. C. P. Hobhouse to be mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad, but to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Hooghly.

Mr. E. G. Birch, offic. mag. and coll. of Burdwan, to be mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. T. B. Lane to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Moonghyr, but to offic. as mag. and coll. of Tirhoot.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep to be mag. of Howrah.

Mr. W. V. G. Taylor to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the second grade.

Mr. H. M. Reid to be commissioner of revenue and circuit of the Rajshahy div.

Mr. C. T. Buckland to be civil and sess. judge of Burdwan.

Mr. A. Pigou, offic. civil and sess. judge of Moorshedabad, to be civil and sess. judge of that district.

Mr. R. J. Richardson to be mag. and coll. of Sarun.

Mr. W. J. Longmore, now absent on leave, to be mag. and coll. of Chittagong.

Mr. G. G. Balfour, offic. mag. and coll. of Sylhet, to be mag. and coll. of that district.

Mr. W. M. Beaufort to be mag. and coll. of Pubna, but to continue to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Purneah.

Mr. H. B. Simson to be mag. of Dinagopore.

Mr. R. H. Russell, offic. civil and sess. judge of Tipperah, to be civil and sess. judge of that district.

Mr. G. D. Wilkins, offic. civil and sess. judge of Sarun, to be civil and sess. judge of that district.

Mr. H. Rose to be mag. and coll. of Bograh.

Mr. H. Balfour to offic. as coll. of Dinagopore.

Mr. T. P. Larkins, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Mymensing, to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of that district.

Mr. J. D. Ward, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Chittagong, to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of that district.

Mr. V. T. Taylor to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. S. Lushington to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Midnapore, but to continue to offic. as mag., coll. and salt agent of Pooree.

Mr. C. F. Harvey to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Dacca.

Mr. J. P. Grant to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. A. Grote to offic. as a member of the board of revenue.

Mr. E. H. Lushington to offic. as commis. of revenue and circuit of Nuddea div.

Mr. H. L. Dampier to offic. as jun. sec. to the board of revenue.

Mr. W. J. Herschel to be mag. and coll. of Chumparun, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Nuddea.

Mr. L. R. Tottenham to be mag. and coll. of Furreepore.

Mr. D. J. McNeile to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

#### Leave of absence :—

April 21.—Mr. H. H. Metcalfe, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Manickgunge, for 1 mo.

April 25.—Appointments.—Mr. A. W. Russell to be add. judge of Dacca.

Mr. H. B. Lawford, offic. regis., to be regis. of the Sudder Court.

Mr. W. S. Wells, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Burdwan, to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of that dist.

Mr. H. C. Richardson to be mag. and coll. of Bhau-gulpore.

Mr. T. Walton, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Sylhet, to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of that dist.

Mr. R. C. Raikes, offic. mag. and coll. of Backergunge, to be mag. and coll. of that dist. from 11th ult.

Mr. H. H. Robinson to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Patna, but to continue to offic. until further orders as mag. and coll. of Chumparun.

Mr. A. Smith, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Purneah, to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of that dist.

Mr. F. Tucker to be mag. and coll. of Midnapore, but to continue to offic. as judge of Rungpore.

Mr. E. W. Molony, offic. mag. and coll. of Jessore, to be mag. and coll. of that dist.

Mr. J. M. Lewis, offic. mag. and coll. of Maldah, to be mag. and coll. of that dist.

#### Treasury Bills.

**Financial Dept., Fort William.** April 27.—Referring to Notifications Nos. 34 and 69, dated April 30, 1859, and August 23, 1859, respectively, it is hereby notified for public information that, from and after April 27 inst., money will cease to be received at any of the Government Treasuries in any of the presidencies for the purchase of treasure bills, in the forms indicated in the above notifications.

With regard to the amount of such bills in circulation, it is also intimated that a further Notification will shortly be made, under which holders will be enabled to convert them into other stock, or to receive the amount in cash as they fall due.

Published by order.  
C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,  
Secd. to the Govt. of India.

#### Batta to the Persian Expedition.

**Military Dept., Simla.** April 18, 1860.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to publish for general information the following extract, paragraphs 1 and 2, from a despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 101, of March 8, 1860, authorising the grant of a donation of six months' batta to the officers, soldiers, and seamen engaged in the Persian expedition, in acknowledgment of the great service rendered by them.

Para. 1. The earnest recommendation conveyed in your letter dated Oct. 8th last, that, in lieu of the small amount of prize money realized by the Persian expeditionary force, six months' donation batta should be granted to the land and sea forces engaged in that expedition, has been under the consideration of H.M.'s Government; and I have now the pleasure of informing you that H.M.'s Government have acceded to your recommendation, and have resolved that a donation of six months' batta be granted to the officers, soldiers, and seamen engaged in the expedition, in acknowledgment of the great services rendered by them.

The time which has elapsed since these operations renders it especially necessary that all diligence should be shown in the preparation and transmission to this country of rolls or the officers and men who have left India, in order that their claims to the batta should be settled, you are requested to give instructions accordingly.

H. E. the Gov. gen. is pleased in consideration of their gallant services and exemplary loyalty to the state, to sanction the advancement of jemadar Sew-churn Misser, of the 1st Belooch extra batt., from the 3rd to the 2nd class of the order of merit, and to admit jemadar Elahoe Bux, of the same regt., to the 3rd class of the order.

#### Medals to Sergeants.

H. E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to publish the following copy of the Horse Guard's circular memorandum, dated June 1, 1859, No. 170, defining the principles which regulate the grant of medals to sergeants for "good conduct" and "long service" and for "distinguished conduct in the field":—

**CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM ADDRESSED TO THE ARMY AT HOME AND ABROAD.**

Horse Guards, S.W., 1st June 1859.  
General No. 140.

**Medal and Gratuities. 1 (1859).**  
It being desirable that the principles which regulate the grant of annuities and medals to sergeants who may be already in possession of medals and are at present, the following rules have been framed by his Royal Highness the general command-in-chief, in concurrence with the secretary of state for war, for the guidance of the army gene-

1. The medal accompanying the annuity, and inscribed "for meritorious service," is to be considered as given for service of the same nature as that accompanying the gratuity. "For long service and good conduct," the former being held by sergeants only, the latter by non-commissioned officers and privates indifferently.

2. Both annuity and gratuity are also given, under special circumstances, accompanied by medal similarly inscribed "for distinguished conduct in the field."

3. When a sergeant, on becoming an annuitant, receives a medal denoting by its inscription that it is given for service similar to that for which he has already received a medal, he will be required to relinquish the latter medal, together with its accompanying gratuity, and to sign a declaration that he does so voluntarily.

4. When, however, the inscription on the medal granted to a sergeant, together with an annuity, shows that it is given for service of a different nature from that for which he already holds a medal, he will be required to relinquish the gratuity only, making a like declaration as to the voluntary relinquishment.

5. Commanding officers are at liberty to recommend the re-appropriation of a relinquished gratuity to any other deserving soldiers, provided they shall have been serving in the year for which the gratuity was originally awarded, and shall have fulfilled the required conditions as to service and character in that year.

By command.

(Signed)

G. A. WETHERALL,

Adjutant general.

It is notified that her Majesty's Government have resolved that the principles laid down in the above memorandum shall be made applicable to her Majesty's Indian army.

#### MADRAS.

##### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**Fort St. George, April 26.**—No. 187.—The under-mentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Europe:—2nd Capt. J. Mullins, engr., dist. engr. of Nellore, on m.c. for 15 mo., and to embark from Madras.

##### DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF MUSKETRY.

April 27.—No. 188.—With reference to G.O. Feb. 21, promulgated in Madras G.O. March 13, No. 102 authorising the appt. of district inspectors of musketry for the European troops in India, the following distribution list of the districts of the two inspectors sanctioned for the Madras pres. is published:—

1st District—to include the European troops stationed at  
Madras, Wellington, Jaulnah,  
Mount, Bangalore, Kamptee,  
Arcot, Mysore, Malleapooram,  
Poonamallee, Bellary, Cannanore,  
Trichinopoly, Secunderabad.  
2nd District—to include the European troops stationed at  
Rangoon, Bassein, Shuay Gheen, Malacca,  
Moulmein, Theytmyo, Singapore, Waitair,  
Tonghoo, Meeday, Penang, Vizagapatam.

##### STAFF APPOINTMENTS. EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

No. 189.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to publish the following extracts of a despatch from the Govt. of India, relative to the tenure of staff appointments by officers proceeding with the expedition to China.

"I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Hon. the Lieut. gov., that, with regard to officers belonging to H.M.'s regts. which form part of the expedition to China, such officers necessarily vacate their appointments because their corps are struck off the establishment. This decision includes the case of Lieut. Goldard, H.M.'s 87th fus."

"With regard to officers of the local forces (case of Lieut. W. C. Anderson, offic. adjt. 1st Punjab cav.), I am directed to state that it must depend upon their having volunteered for the expedition, or having been taken for the benefit of the public service, whether or not they vacate their appointments. Officers who have volunteered are to vacate, but officers who have been taken from their appointments for the public service will retain their lien on their appointments and draw half the salaries as usual on such occasions."

No. 191.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to notify that the Govt. of India have authorised a second and a third class sergeant instr. of musketry being att. to each of H.M.'s inf. regts. serving in the three presidencies.

No. 192.—With reference to G. O., March 27, 1860, No. 127, Maj. gen. W. A. McCleverty is admitted on the staff of this presy. from 23rd inst., the date of his arrival at Madras.

No. 193.—Promotions and alterations of rank:—3rd Madras Eur. Regt.—Capt. C. H. Winfield to be maj., v. Otley, ret.; date of commission, Feb. 16.

Capt. H. Lock and Lieut. R. Ottley to take rank fr. Feb. 16, in succ. to Winfield, prom.

Senior Lieut. C. L. Pereira to be capt., and Sen. Ens. C. J. T. Whitlock to be lieut., v. Dansey, dec.; date of commission, March 9.

Sen. Ens. A. G. Hutchins, on the general list, to be lieut., v. B. T. Ashe, 10th N.I., dec.; date of commission, March 27.

The services of Maj. W. H. Freese, 37th N.I., payr. Nagpore force, have been replaced at disp. of C. in C. from April 1.

Capt. T. Gillilan, 5th N.I., paymr. centre div., is perm. to proc. to presy. on m.c., with a view to m.c. to Europe. Capt. W. S. Kenney, 27th N.I., is perm. to act as paymr. for, and on the responsibility of Capt. Gillilan until an officer is app. by Govt.

Maj. R. O. Gardner, 50th N.I., is perm. to proc. to Eur. on m.c., for 15 mos., and to embark from Bombay—vacating his appt. of asst. commissary gen. from date of embarkation, under G.O. dated Dec. 5, 1854, No. 288.

Returned to duty:—  
Lieut. F. S. Cherry, 4th L.C., arrived at Madras on April 23.

Lieut. J. J. Barclay, 1st Madras fus., arrived at Madras on April 23.

Lieut. A. F. Tytler, 17th N.I., arrived at Madras on April 23.

Lieut. T. P. F. Tytler, 17th N.I., arrived at Madras on April 23.

Lieut. F. M. Alexander, 8th L.C., do. du. 4th L.C., to Calcutta and Burrisaul, on leave for 6 mo. from June 1.

The leave to the Cape for 1 year granted in G.O. No. 183, dated April 24, to Lieut. A. C. Forth, 14th N.I., is can. in compliance with his request, and he is now granted leave up to April 23, 1860, (the date of his return to this presidency) in ext. of that notified in G.O.G., Sept. 16, 1859, No. 361.

Mr. C. H. Carr, who arrived at Madras on April 23, is admitted upon the estab. as a cadet for the inf., in conformity with his appt. by the Home Government, and prom. to the rank of ens., leaving the date of his commission to be settled hereafter.

With reference to G. O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, Ens. C. H. Carr, will join and do duty with 1st Madras fus. at Bangalore.

Leave of absence:—  
Maj. J. Denton, dep. commissary of ordnance, in continuation, till Nov. 15, Nilgiris, m.c.

April 28.—Mr. G. S. Hooper is permitted to resign the service from May 1.

May 1.—The hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to appoint the following officers on probation to the Mufassal police.

As Superintendents.—Capt. P. T. Sims, 6th N.I.; Lieuts. H. D. Cloete, 5th N.I.; W. M. Williams, 13th N.I.; C. G. Bloomfield, 21st N.I.; commanding Malabar police corps E. L. Hankin, 24th N.I.; 1st asst. dist. engr. D. P. W. H. Robinson, 40th N.I., cong. Kurnool irreg. horse.

As Assistants.—Lieut. J. L. Seton, 1st Madras fus.; C. A. Liardet, 2nd N.I.; R. C. Lavie, 3rd N.I., adj. Malabar police corps; J. C. Bailhe, 8th N.I.; W. M. Carr, 9th N.I.; A. Palmer, 24th N.I.; H. C. Macdonald, 35th N.I.; T. Weldon, 42nd N.I.; H. I. Lugard, 47th N.I.; Ensign C. A. Porteous, 27th N.I.

Appointment.—Mr. F. W. Morris to be a deputy director of rev. settlement, v. Mr. Ballard procg. on furl., and to offic. as such from April 24 to the date of Mr. Ballard's embarkation.

April 27.—Leave of absence:—Mr. H. Smith, superint. of the Govt. Press, for 2 mos.

May 1.—Mr. W. Beaumont, asst. superint. rev. survey, Trichinopoly, for 2 mos.

The leave granted under date 30th March last to assist. comms. W. Arnold, sub. engr., is to be considered as privilege leave.

No. 196.—Appointments and promotions:—

Capt. J. G. Russell, 29th N.I., dep. paymr. Malabar and Canara, to be paymr. Nagpore force, v. Freese.

Capt. J. R. G. Magrath, 1st N.I., superint. of Mufassal police, to be dep. paymr. Malabar and Canara, v. Russell.

Maj. P. T. Snow, 3rd L.I., asst. to Govt. agent at Chepauck, to act as paymr. at Vellore.

8th N.I.—Sen. lieut. H. Clerk to be capt., and Sen. ens. W. H. Cockell to be lieut., v. Macpherson, dec.; date of com., April 27.

Maj. (brev. col.) E. H. Atkinson, 19th N.I., is permitted to retire from the serv. on pension of a lieut. col. fr. May 6.

Lieut. F. D. Gordon, 26th N.I., is permitted to proc. to Bombay on m.c., under old regs., prep. to m.c. to Eur.

The serv. of Capt. H. Clerk, 8th N.I., is placed at disposal of Govt. of India for employ. with Hyderabad cav.

The underment. officers are permitted to proc. to Eur. on m.c.:—

Lieut. F. S. Budd, art., for 12 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Surg. C. D. Currie, for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Mr. W. Turnbull, who arrived at Madras April 23,

is admitted upon the estab. as an asst. surg., in conformity with his app. by the home Govt.

May 1.—No. 197.—The following general orders by His Excellency the Govr. gen. of India is republished:—

Camp Khurrur, April 7.—H. E. the Govr. gen. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Pegue L. I. Batt.—Lieut. J. Duval, 50th Madras N.I., adjt., to offic. as commndt., v. Maj. Nuthall.

Lieut. S. C. Montgomerie, 3rd Madras L.I., to offic. as 2nd in command, v. Capt. Acton, who is in civil employ.

Lieut. T. Lowndes, 44th Madras N.I., doing duty, to offic. as adjt., v. Lieut. Duval.

April 1.—No. 409.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on leave m.c.

Capt. G. F. J. Lewin, 2nd Madras Eur. regt., asst. commr. Punjab, for 15 mos., under new regs.

Fort St. George, May 1.—No. 199.—The following notification from the Calcutta Gazette is republished in Gen. Orders:—

For. Dept., Fort William, April 17.—No. 1,046.—Asst. surg. H. R. Oswald, M.D., assumed med. ch. of Nugger div., in Mysore, March 25.

No. 200.—The following order by the Lieut. gov. of N.W. Prov. is republished in Gen. Orders:—

Judi. Dept., Camp Nynce Tal, March 29.—No. 677a.—The servs. of Asst. surg. G. F. Trimmell, civ. surg. of Seonee, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India, mil. dept., from the 4th inst., with a view to their being placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Madras.

Orders by the Lieut. Govt. Punjab Prov.:—

Lieut. C. C. Minchin to be asst. commr., 2nd class.

The above to have effect from the date of Maj. R. G. Taylor's prom. to a commissionership.

Fort St. George, May 4.—Lieut. W. O. Swanston, superint. of police, South Arcot, is permitted to proc. to the pres., prep. to leave on m.c.

Leave of absence:—

Mr. G. E. Cover, 3rd judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, to Eur., for 12 mo.

May 3.—Appointments:—

Lieut. J. T. McGoun, of 36th N.I., to be asst. superint., 2nd class, on probation, in the Mufassal police.

Mr. W. H. Rose to act as 1st judge of the Court of Small Causes, dur. the abs. of Mr. Burgess.

Public Works Dept., May 4.—Col. J. H. Bell is permitted to res. the office of chief engr. from the date of the departure of the 1st str. of the present month.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the following appts:—

Maj. W. H. Horsley, engr., to be chief engr.

Maj. S. O. E. Ludlow, engr., to be dep. chief engr.

The foregoing appts. to take effect from the date of Col. Bell's resignation.

Capt. J. Carpendale, asst. to the chief engr., to act as dep. chief engr., till arr. of Maj. Horsley.

Lieut. J. O. Hasted, act. 1st asst. district engr., Tinnevely, to act as asst. to chief engr., dur. employ. of Capt. Carpendale on other duty.

Leave of absence:—

Mr. R. E. Norfor, actg. 2nd asst. dist. engr., South Arcot, for 2 mos., to presy.

The following will be the departmental rank and distribution of the officers who have been app. to the Mufassal police:—

Nellore.—Superint., Lieut. H. L. Grove, 3rd Madras Eur. regt.

Asst. superint., 1st class, Lieut. H. I. Lugard, 47th N.I.

Cuddappah.—Superint., Lieut. W. M. Williams, 13th N.I.

Asst. superint., 1st class, Lieut. H. C. Macdonald, 35th N.I.

Bellary.—Superint., Brev. capt. P. T. Sims, 6th N.I.

Asst. superint., 1st class, Lieut. J. L. Seton, 1st Madras fus.

Kurnool.—Supt., Lieut. H. S. Robinson, 40th N.I.

Asst. supt., 2nd class, Lieut. C. A. Liardet, 2nd N.I.

Chingleput.—Supt., Lieut. C. S. Hearn, 26th N.I.

Asst. superint., 1st class, Lieut. W. M. Carr, 9th N.I., who will act as personal asst. to the insp. gen.

North Arcot.—Supt., Capt. G. Hearn, 49th N.I.

Asst. superint., 1st class, Lieut. A. J. F. Gordon, 25th N.I.

South Arcot.—Superint., Lieut. W. O. Swanston, 7th N.I.

Asst. superint., 1st class, Brev. capt. C. E. Bates, 16th N.I., who will cont. to act as superint. dur. the abs. of Lieut. Swanston, or until further orders.

Tanjore.—Supt., Lieut. H. T. Duncan, 46th N.I.

Asst. supt., 2nd class, Lieut. J. P. Warlow, 5th N.I.

Trichinopoly.—Superint. Lieut. H. D. Cloete, 5th N.I.

Asst. superint., 2nd class, Lieut. J. T. McGoun, 36th N.I.

Madura.—Superint., Lieut. E. D. Gompertz, 1st N.I.

Asst. superint., 2nd class, Ens. C. A. Porteous, 27th N.I.

Tinnevely.—Superint. ———

Asst. superint., 2nd class, Lieut. T. Weldon, 42nd N.I.

Coimbatore.—Superint., Lieut. T. B. Tenant, 26th N.I.

Asst. superint., 2nd class, Lieut. A. Balmer, 24th N.I.

Salem.—Superint., Bt. Capt. A. B. Marsack, 15th N.I.

Asst. superint., 1st class, Lieut. J. E. Baillie, 8th N.I.

North Canara.—Superint., Lieut. W. S. Drever, 31st N.I.

Asst. superint., 2nd class, Lieut. E. Maclean, 8th N.I.

South Canara.—Superint., Lieut. E. L. Hankin, 24th N.I.

Malabar (Northern div.).—Superint. Lieut. C. L. Blomfield, 21st N.I.

Asst. supt., 1st class, Lieut. R. C. Lavie, 3rd N.I.

Malbar (Southern Div.).—Superint., ———

The Kurnool horse and Malabar police corps will be incorporated in the Mufassal police.

Officers appointed on probation to the Mufassal police are required, within one year from the date of their joining, and previously to their appts. being confirmed, to pass—

1st.—The examination prescribed for officers of the dept. of public works, in the language of the district to which they may be appointed; and,

2ndly.—An examination in the criminal regulations and law of produce, and in the law of procedure, and in the law of evidence.

Officers who fail to pass these examinations within one year will be remanded to their regiments.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Id. Qrs., Choultry Plain, April 24.—The following posting is ordered:—Maj. gen. W. A. McCleverty to the centre div.

With the sanction of the Hon. the Gov., Vet. surg. T. Pritchard, is app. to chg. of the horse of No. 8 horse field battery at the Mount, with effect from March 18, 1860.

April 25.—The leave to Capt. C. G. Southey, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., in G.O., April 20, is can. in compliance with his request.

April 23.—Surg. W. G. Pritchard doing du. 52nd N.I., is to proc. immediately to St. Thomas Mount at the public expense, and assume med. ch. of 1st batt. art. and Eur. and nat. art. at that station, v. Surg. Currie, reported sick.

Asst.-surg. W. F. DeFabeck, 4th N.I., now at the presidency, will proc. immediately by rail to Vellore, at the public expense, and assume med. ch. of 52nd N.I., during Surg. Pritchard's abs.

April 28.—Capt. F. C. Barber, 29th N.I., is app. to the command of the details of H.M.'s British and Indian forces proceeding to England on the *Ascendant*.

Lieut. F. S. Cherry, 4th L.C., is app. to do duty with the 1st L.C. until further orders—to join.

With reference to G.O.G., No. 193, dated April 27, Lieut. A. G. Hutchins, on the general list, will continue to do duty with the 34th L.I. until further orders.

The undermentioned officer having been reported qualified to command a company at battalion exercise, is relieved from doing du. with the 2nd Eur. L.I., and app. to duty as specified against his name.

Ens. R. E. Cox, with 15th N.I., but to do du. with the 13th N.I. until arr. of 15th N.I. at Trichinopoly.

Capt. F. J. M. Mason, 29th N.I., is app. president of the committee on claims to pension held in Fort St. George, v. Capt. F. C. Barber, 29th N.I., relieved.

Lieut. G. B. Stokes, 29th N.I., is app. a member of the above committee.

The following removals and postings are ordered in the artillery:—

2nd Capt. J. R. Magrath, from 3rd Bn. D. Co. to 2nd Bn. B. Co.

Lieut. H. G. Pritchard, from 4th Bn. A. Co. to 3rd Bn. A. Co., to await arrival of the company at Bangalore.

Lieut. J. W. MacDougall, from 4th Bn. D. Co. to 4th Bn. A. Co., to join.

Lieut. J. H. Gleig, to 4th Bn. D. Co., to join at Rangoon on the expiration of his leave.

With reference to G. O. G. No. 158 of 1860, Superintending Surg. C. C. Linton, centre div., will act as superintending surg. of the Mysore div., during the absence of superintending Surg. Goodall or until further orders; and the duties in the centre div. will be absorbed in the presy., northern and southern circles of medical superintendence as provided for in the above G. O. G.

May 1.—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their department and stations:—

Capt. E. H. Couchman, asst. adjt. gen. art., from May 3, for 25 days: Bangalore, privilege leave.

April 27.—Asst. surg. W. Turnbull, m.p., recently admitted on the estab., is appd. to do du. under the surg. of the 1st batt. art. at St. Thomas Mount.

Capt. W. C. Rich, 46th N.I., is appd. to do du. with the details of H.M.'s British and Indian forces under orders to embark for England in the *Ascendant*.

The order of the 18th ult., detailing Lieut. J. A. Woods, 1st Madras fus., for the above duty is can.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of abs. from their corps and stations:—  
Brev. col. H. Green, 2nd nat. vet. batt. in ch. of pensioners and holders of family certificates, Bangalore.—Pres. s.c., prep. to proc. to Eur.  
Capt. C. D. Hill, engr., comdt. sappers and miners, from May 1, for 60 days, to remain on the Nilgiris, priv. leave.

Capt. F. M. Haultain, 3rd L.I., from April 21, 1860, till May 1, 1860—Nilgiris, s.c.

Capt. A. F. Place, 31st L.I., from May 3, for 6 mo. Mysore div. and the Nilgiris.

Lieut. R. T. Hainond, art., from date of Eur. priv. leave till May 2, 1860—Madras.

Surg. B. S. Chimmio, 51st N.I., presy. s.c., prep. to obtaining a final m.c. to proc. to Eur.

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL.

(From the Government Gazette, April 20.)

*Bombay Castle, April 23.*—Lieut. Westropp performed the du. of 3rd in comm. of the Sawant Warea local corps, from Feb. 19 last, and Lieut. Way ass. ch. of adjt's office from the same date.

Mr. C. Forjett, dep. commr. of police, Bombay, has leave for 6 mo., with permission to proc. to Eur.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to app. G. J. Bowyer, Esq., attorney for paupers, in succ. to E. Arthur, Esq., and has also app. R. T. Reid, Esq., as examiner of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, in succ. to E. Yardley, Esq.

His lordship has also been pleased to grant leave of absence to O. W. Ketterer, Esq., official assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, clerk to the chief justice, and sealer of the Supreme Court, to proc. to Eur. for a period of 6 mo., from May 12.

Mr. M. R. Westropp received ch. of the office of remembrancer for legal affairs from Mr. Lowndes, on 11th inst.

*April 21.*—Mr. H. Bulkley, asst. to superint. of revenue survey and assessment, Gozerat, has a further ext. from 15th inst. to 15th prox. of the leave granted to him on Feb. 22 last, on m.c.

*April 25.*—Mr. A. R. Grant to act as coll. and mag. of Khandeish.

Messrs. G. F. Sheppard, W. Ramsay, and J. B. Richey to act, respectively, as 1st, 2nd, and 3rd assts. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish.

Mr. L. Reid to act as coll. and mag. of Ahmednugur dur. abs. of Mr. C. E. F. Tytler.

*April 24.*—Mr. A. D. Robertson has assu. ch. of his app. as actg. sec. to Govt. in the general, public works (including the railway branch), and ecclesiastical departments.

Capt. Greig, actg. exec. engr., Khandeish dist., is app. exec. engr. Northern Concan, but to continue to act in the former appt.

Lieut. White, 1st class asst. engr., is app. actg. exec. engr., Northern Concan.

*April 25.*—Rev. R. Easum, chapl. at Ahmedabad, is granted priv. leave for 1 mo., fr. April 23.

(From the Government Gazette, May 2.)

*Bombay Castle, April 28.*—Capt. J. Black, 1st asst. to political agent in Kattywar, has leave from 20th inst. to 11th proximo, prep. to proceeding on furl. to Europe.

*April 26.*—Mr. C. Forbes to act as judge and session judge of the Konkun, during absence of Mr. Erskine.

*April 30.*—Mr. E. P. Robertson, 1st asst. magist. of Ahmedabad, is vested with the full powers of a magist. in that collectorate, with the exception of the power of review.

*Appointments:—*  
Mr. W. H. G. Dunlop to act as dep. commr. of police for the town and island of Bombay, during absence of Mr. Forjett.

Mr. A. Edgington to act as dep. commr. of police of the Bombay harbour.

*May 2.*—Appointments:—Mr. H. Hebbert to act as puisne judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, during absence of Mr. W. H. Harrison.

Mr. A. K. Forbes to act as judge and sessn. judge of Surat.

Lieut. W. A. Gillespie, adjt. of police, Hyderabad in Scinde, has leave for 1 mo., from 15th inst. to 14th proximo.

Mr. C. Forjett, dep. commr. of police for the town and island of Bombay, delivered over charge of his office to Mr. W. H. G. Dunlop, on 27th ult.

*May 1.*—Mr. John Anding, sub-asst. Inam commr. Northern div., has leave for 1 mo.

*May 2.*—Capt. H. Rivers to be consulting engr. for railways, in succession to the late Lieut. col. J. H. G. Crawford.

Capt. H. F. Hancock, engr., to act as dep. consulting engr. for railways in Guzerat, during absence of Capt. J. S. Trevor.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, April 25.*—No. 241.—The following appts. are made:—

Capt. C. Clarke to be a dep. commissy. of ordnance on the establishment, and to remain in ch. of the Ajmeer Magazine.

Lieut. and dep. commissy. H. Purcell to take ch. of the Mhow magazine.

Lieut. and dep. asst. Jeremiah Coleman to act as jun. dep. principal commissy. of ordnance in the grand arsenal, from the date of Lieut. H. Purcell's dep. for Mhow.

No. 242.—Under instructions from the Supreme Govt., the right hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to authorise a second and a third class sergt. inst. of musketry, to be attached to each of H.M.'s infantry regts. serving under this Presidency.

No. 243.—Lieut. and adjt. J. E. Fairlie, Madras L.C., has a furl. to Europe for 15 mos., on m.c. under new furl. regs.

*April 26.*—No. 245.—The undermentioned officers are allowed a furl. to Eur. for 3 years on m.c., under new furl. regs.

Capt. and brev. maj. T. W. Lambert, 56th Bengal N.I.

Lieut. L. B. Magniace, of the 1st Bengal fus.

No. 247.—Capt. E. McCulloch, 31st N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for two years, under new furl. regs.

*April 27.*—No. 249.—Capt. H. P. Tyacke, 2nd Eur. L.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, under old regs., com. from Jan. 5, 1860.

*April 30.*—No. 251.—The following pro. is made:—  
Corps of Engineers.

Capt. C. F. North to be Lieut. col. from April 23, 1860, in succ. to Crawford, dec. on 22nd idem.

Superann. Capt. J. A. Fuller is brought on the estab. of captains, from April 23, 1860, v. North, pro.

Lieut. col. P. L. Hart is entitled to the pay of lieut. col. from April 23, v. Crawford.

No. 253.—Capt. D'O. T. Compton, 29th N.I., paymaster Poona div. of the army, has a furl. to Eur. for 6 mos., from June 5, under new regs.

*April 27.*—No. 248.—The Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to republish the foll. extract from G.O. by the Govt. of India, dated March 30, No. 348:—

"The underment. officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—Capt. and brev. maj. E. Campbell, 3rd Bombay Eur. regt., cantonment jt. mag., Morar, Gwalior, on leave for 15 mo., G.G.O. No. 288 of March 17.—Caudia, March 24."

*May 2.*—No. 254.—Orders confirmed:—  
Dated Feb. 20.—By Lieut. col. Christie, appg. Lieut. Phelps to receive charge of superint. of bazaars and police at Rajkote, v. Lieut. Bell.

Dated March 21.—By Lieut. col. Malcolm, appg. Lieut. Watts, adjt. 2nd S. Mahratta horse, in add. to his other duties, to receive charge of the bazaars and treasure chest at Kulladghee, as a temp. measure, v. Lieut. Fellows.

*May 3.*—No. 255.—The underment. officers, who proceeded to England in com. of disch. soldiers, are respectively allowed furl. to Eur.:—  
2nd Capt. J. B. Hardy, art., for 2 years; and Lieut. H. G. Robinson for 1 year and 78 days.

No. 256.—Qmr. sergt. J. Hodgson is app. conductor of the corps of sappers and miners, v. Allsop, pensioned.

No. 257.—Capt. F. J. Groube is transf. to inv. est., at his own request.

No. 258.—The foll. transfer and promotion are made:—  
2nd Lieut. R. D. Anstruther is transf. fr. 4th N.I. (rifles) to 10th N.I., at his own request.

10th N.I.—Ena. R. D. Anstruther to be lieut., fr. this date, v. Pierce, prom.

*May 4.*—No. 261.—Capt. G. E. Herne, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.), who proceeded to England in com. of discharged soldiers, is allowed a furl. to Europe for 3 years, under old regs., to com. from 2 mos. after the date of his arr. in England.

*May 5.*—No. 262.—The underment. officer has been per. to return to his duty, viz. Capt. A. T. Etheridge.

The underment. officers have been granted exten. leave for 6 mos., viz.:—Maj. H. W. Preedy, Lieut. A. St. J. Mildmay, Lieut. W. A. Armstrong, Lieut. J. W. Watson, Lieut. F. W. Knight, Lieut. A. Fergusson, Lieut. J. Ritchie, Asst. surg. T. B. W. Johnson, Asst. surg. A. Adey; for 4 mos., Vet. surg. A. F. Poett.

The underment. officers have been per. to retire from the serv. from the dates specified, viz.:—  
Col. R. Farquhar, 6th N.I., from Feb. 29, 1859, and Lieut. T. D. Fraser, invalids.

The underment. officers, who accompanied discharged soldiers to England, having produced mod. certificates of their unfitness to return to India at the expiration of the two months privilege leave allowed to them, have been per. to remain in England for six months, viz.—2nd Capt. T. B. Heathorn, Lieut. G. H. Bonnor, Lieut. P. J. F. Henslowe, Lieut. H. T. Vachell, Ens. C. H. Coglan; for four months, 2nd Lieut. G. H. Bridges.

No. 263.—Col. R. St. John is per. to resign the brig. com. from 6th inst., and to return to Europe on furl.

No. 264.—Lieut. LeMessurier is available for employ. in the Public Works Depart.

No. 265.—Lieut. J. H. Bedford, engr., is qualified for employ. in Public Works Depart.

*May 7.*—No. 267.—Lieut. J. Macdonald, Bengal army, revenue surveyor of Scinde, has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos. on m.c., under new regs.

No. 268.—Asst. surg. W. Delpratt, 3rd Bengal cav., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos. on m.c., under new regs.

*May 8.*—No. 269.—C. T. Aitchison, H.M.'s 2nd Bombay Eur. L.I., to act as paym. of Poona div. of the army, dur. ab. on furl. of Capt. D'O. Compton.

No. 270.—Brev. Maj. R. O. Gardner, 50th Madras N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos. on m.c., under new regs.

No. 271.—Asst. surg. W. Playfair, of the Bengal med. estab., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c., under new regs.

No. 272.—Brev. Maj. W. Murray, Madras army, commandant 1st regt. cav., Hyderabad contingent, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos. on m.c., under new regs.

No. 274.—Maj. W. G. Arrow, 28th N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos. on m.c., under new regs.

No. 275.—The undermentioned officers are allowed furl. to Eur. for 15 mos. on m.c., under new regs.:—  
Lieut. G. W. Macauley, of 16th N.I., and commandant 1st regt. Scinde irreg. horse.

Lieut. E. King, of 1st Eur. regt. fus., brig. maj. Scinde irreg. horse.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Mahabeshwur, April 25.*—Under instructions from the C. in C. in India, leave for 18 mo., to England, is granted to Brev. maj. Clowes, 8th hussars.

*Bombay, April 26.*—The underment. officers passed the colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee on the dates specified opposite their names:—  
Cornet H. S. Daniel, 3rd L.C., April 7.

Ens. T. M. Madden, att. to 15th N.I., April 11.

Ens. P. H. Greig, att. to H.M.'s 56th foot, April 11.

*April 28.* The undermentioned officers have been reported to be qualified as interps. in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. G. F. Bevil, 1st Belooch batt.

" C. J. Holbrook, H.M.'s 95th foot.

" B. H. Pottinger, art.

" F. H. Ireland, 16th N.I.

Leave of absence:—  
Regt. of art.—Lieut. B. Pottinger, from April 7 to 30, to proc. to Bombay for exam. in Hindoostanee language.

9th N.I.—Capt. R. T. N. Tabbs, from April 18 to May 31, to proc. to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before the standing med. com. for transf. to invalid estab.

Medical establishment.—Asst. surg. A. Fox, from April 18 to 30, to proc. to Bombay, on m.c., under old furl. rules, prep. to his final certificate to Eur.

*Mahabeshwur, April 26.*—The following orders are confirmed:—

By Brigadier Honner, c.b., commanding Malwa div., dated April 9, ordering the following medical arrangements:—  
Asst. surg. Corolan, 72nd Highlanders, to relieve Asst. surg. Don from duty with detach. of H.M.'s 28th regt. at Mhow.

Asst. surg. Don, H.M.'s 28th regt., will proc. to Neemuch for duty with H.M.'s 95th regt., and assume med. ch. of 6th co. 13th batt. royal art., and squadron of H.M.'s 8th hussars.

With reference to G.O. by the C. in C. in India, No. 37, dated March 19, Ens. Sandys, H.M.'s 1st batt. 4th regt., assumed duties of adj. of the regt. from March 30.

Leave of absence:—  
83rd Regt.—Capt. J. V. Ellis, from May 1 to June 30, to Bombay.

72nd Highlanders.—Paymr. R. Webster, for 2 mo. from date of his leaving the regt., to Bombay.

*April 27.*—Leave of absence:—  
33rd Regt.—Capt. Mackenzie, for 1 mo., from April 23, to remain in Bombay on m.c.

At the recommendation of the deputy inspector general H.M.'s hospitals, Asst. surg. White, 3rd dragoon guards, now at Kirkee, will proc. to Mhow, to assume med. ch. of the regt. Asst. surg. Stanley, on being relieved, will proc. to Kirkee by train, and take med. ch. of the squadron of the 3rd dragoon guards at Kirkee, which duty will, in the interval, be performed by the surg. of the 6th Inniskilling dragoons.

Confirmation of G.O. No. 229, Feb. 27 last, having been withheld by the C. in C. in India, in consequence of Lieut. Bythell, 56th foot, not having passed the prescribed exam. in the Hindoostanee language, that officer will resume his appointment of adj. of the school of musketry, at Poona.

Brev. maj. J. W. F. Sandwith, 3rd Eur. regt., is confirmed in the app. of dep. judge adv. gen., with effect from the 24th inst., and posted to Poona div. of the army.

*Mahabeshwur, April 28.*—By the officer com. royal art., dated April 28, 1860, directing Paymr. A. S. Murray, 13th brig. royal art., to proc. to Poona and take charge of his duties at that station.

The following order of the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is republished:—

**Bombay Castle, April 25.—No. 142.**—Under instructions from the Supreme Govt., the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to authorise a second and third class serj. instruct. of musketry to be att. to each of H.M.'s inf. regts. serving under this presy.

The following order is republished for information and guidance with reference to G.O. No. 1, dated 10th Nov., 1859:—

**Hd. Qrs., Camp Bhurtalla, April 4.**—The G.O. of 25th Oct., 1858, directing the detachs. of the royal and Bengal arts., when serving together at a station, shall be formed into a div., under the com. of the senr. officer, is cane. All such detachs. will henceforth remain on a distinct and separate footing, each under its own senr. officer.

Asst. surg. L. S. Bruce, att. to 3rd L.C., is transf. to 17th N.I., v. Fox, and directed to join forthwith.

**Bombay, May 7.**—The undermentioned officers are directed to appear before the general examination committee to be assembled in the town hall on the 10th instant, for the examination in the languages, as follows:—

#### HINDOOSTANEE.

Capt. D. J. Kinloch, art.  
Lieut. St. John, H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders.  
Lieut. A. J. Doig, 15th N.I.  
Lieut. Showell, 2nd Eur. L.I.  
Lieut. Edwards, 2nd gren. N.I.  
Lieut. E. S. Ostrehan, 25th N.I.L.  
Lieut. W. Eden, 29th N.I.  
Lieut. A. W. B. Caldecott, 1st Eur. regt. fus.  
Ens. F. J. P. Adams, 22nd N.I.

#### MAHARATTA.

Lieut. G. R. Goodfellow, 15th N.I.  
Lieut. F. Spring, art., passed colloq. exam. in the Hindoostanee on April 30.

#### ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF OFFICERS.

**Mahabeshwar, May 7.**—The brigdr. comdg. the garrison at Bombay having represented the frequent omission on the part of officers of H.M.'s British forces to make any report of their arrival or departure, the C. in C. is pleased to direct that G. O. dated Simla, April 10, on that head be made applicable to Bombay.

Lieuts. S. W. Jacob and F. W. Major, of the regt. of art., have obtained the required certificate of qualification as surveyors.

The leave granted to Lieut. Wilkins, dep. asst. commissy. of ordnance, in G. O. No. 419 of the 21st ult., is to be considered privilege leave.

**May 9.**—Ens. Peart, attached to 19th N.I., passed colloquial examination in Hindoostanee on May 2.

#### Arrival of the New Governor. PROCLAMATION.

**General Department.**—Whereas H.E. the Hon. Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., hath been appointed by her Majesty to the office of Gov. of Bombay and its dependencies, it is hereby proclaimed that H.E. the Hon. Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., has on the date hereof assumed charge of the Govt. of Bombay and its dependencies, and taken the oaths and his seat under the usual salute from the garrison; and all persons are required to obey H.E. the said Hon. Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., as Gov. and Pres. in Council accordingly.

Published by order of the Hon. the Gov. in Council,  
H. L. ANDERSON,  
Acting chief secretary to Government.  
Bombay Castle, May 11, 1860.

#### BIRTHS.

AUSTIN, the wife of N. J., of a son, at Kaigalle, May 4.  
BADDELEY, the wife of W. C., of Tirhoot, of a son, at Mozuffurpore, April 19.  
BARTLETT, the wife of Joseph, Madras Railway, of a daughter, at Veyausarpandy, Madras, May 3.  
BEST, the wife of J. R., Bengal C.S., of a daughter, at Mutha, April 28.  
BLEWITT, the wife of H., of a son (still-born), at Kosie, Muttra district, April 29.  
CAHUSAC, the wife of the Rev. C. W., of a daughter, at Simla, April 27.  
CLABBY, the wife of J. H., of a daughter (still-born), at Poona, May 4.  
CURR, the wife of James, Eastern Bengal Railway, of a son, at Barrackpore, April 18.  
DAVIDSON, the wife of Lieut. col. C., of a daughter, at the Residency, Hyderabad, April 24.  
ELLIOT, the wife of Capt. C. S., brig. major, of a daughter, at Madras, April 21.  
FARQUHARSON, the wife of R. N., B.C.S., of a daughter, at Patna, April 15.  
FORBES, Hon. Mrs. H., wife of Maj., 1st Bengal Lt. Cav., of a son, at Cawnpore, April 17.  
FRASER, the wife of James, Madras C.S., of a son, at Bangalore, April 19.  
GREENWAY, the lady of Thomas, of a son, at Cawnpore, April 20.  
GRESSEUX, the wife of C. G., of a daughter, at Trevandrum, April 28.

HARRIS, the wife of A., of a son, at Guntoor, April 15.  
KELAART, the wife of Dr., staff surg., of a son, at Colombo, May 9.  
LEDLIE, the wife of A. H., of a son, at Calcutta, April 29.  
LOWE, the wife of W. H., Bengal C.S., of a daughter, at Allahabad, April 22.  
LUTMAN, the wife of Maj., H.M.'s 24th regt., of a son, at Ferozepore, April 20.  
MANDY, the wife of J. C., of a son, at Calcutta, April 27.  
MARRIOTT, the wife of Capt., paymaster H.M.'s 54th regt., of twins, son and daughter, at Cawnpore, April 23.  
MATHEWS, the wife of M., of a daughter, at Madras, April 30.  
MCLAREN, the wife of D., of a son, at Beach road, Upper Colaba, May 3.  
McMEKIN, the wife of John, G. I. P. Railway, of a son, at Mazagon, May 1.  
McMULLER, the wife of R. W., of a son, at Agra, April 26.  
MONTRESOR, the wife of C. F., Bengal C.S., of a daughter, at Allipore, April 27.  
NEWMARCH, the wife of Lieut. G., Bengal engra., of a daughter, at Simla, April 27.  
OAKLEY, the wife of W. H., of a son, at Hursion, near Darjeeling, April 8.  
SCRIVEN, the wife of George, of a son, at Vepery, April 25.  
SPARKS, the wife of Maj. T. P., of a daughter, at Rangoon, April 13.  
TILLARD, the wife of Arthur, Bengal horse art., of a son, at Saugor, April 17.  
TULLOCH, the wife of Lieut. A., late 20th Bengal N.I., of a daughter, at Umballa, May 1.  
WARNER, the wife of James, of a daughter, at Kurachee, April 22.  
WILLIAMS, the wife of Lieut. Ben., Mooltanee cav. regt., of a daughter, at Rawul Pindie, April 11.  
WYATT, the wife of James, E.I. Railway, of a son, at Howrah, May 7.

#### MARRIAGES.

ARTCHISON, Lieut. J. W., 46th Madras N.I., to Fanny, daughter of Rev. T. G. Lugard, at Chiltivalsah, April 16.  
DE SOUZA, F. W. R., to Clementina L., daughter of A. Da Costa, at Singapore, April 18.  
DYER, W. to Miss Agnes Elgelbregt, at Allahabad, April 26.  
GARDEN, A., to Janet A., daughter of the late Major M. Nicholson, at Ghazepore, April 19.  
GIFFORD, H. H. F., to Annie M., daughter of J. Bairy, at Bangalore, April 16.  
GLOVER, E. A., to Mary A., daughter of H. Guillo, at Calcutta, April 21.  
GRANT, Trevor J. C. Grant, to Letitia C., daughter of F. Gouldsburg, at Rampore, April 24.  
HALL, C. B., to Miss M. J. Hashman, at Agra, April 16.  
HAININGTON, Capt. E. H., 2nd Madras European L.I., to Edith C., daughter of E. B. Glass, at Chicacole, April 27.  
HAY, Lieut. A. C., 50th Madras N.I., to Annie, daughter of Maj. R. S. Dobb, April 18.  
ILBERY, J. W. H., to Jane A. E., daughter of the late J. Simpson, at Kandy, March 31.  
KELVEY, C., to Isabella S., daughter of the late J. Low, at Kidderpore, April 30.  
MALONE, J., to Eliza, daughter of Capt. A. Weir, at Kirkee, April 2.  
PENNEL, J., to Ann, daughter of the late J. J. Stevens, at Mazagon, May 7.  
ROSS, M., to Grace E. C., daughter of Col. R. C. Lloyd, at Madras, April 21.  
ROWLEY, Capt. J. A., H.M.'s 18th L. I., to Georgiana A., widow of the late S. Stroyan, at Goruckpore, April 25.  
Todd, Lieut. col., H.M.'s 14th dragoons, to Clara S., daughter of Lieut. col. Szczepanski, at Agra, April 21.  
WHISIT, Lieut. H. E., 26th Bengal N.I., to Margaret W., daughter of J. Black, at Mynpoorie, April 23.

#### DEATHS.

BALDWIN, William R., at Calcutta, aged 34, April 15.  
BLEWETT, Rose A., wife of H., at Kosie, aged 34, April 30.  
BONAMEY, Jessie J., inf. daughter of Capt. J. C., at Dorundah, April 13.  
BOWEN, Eliza, wife of Capt. J., aged 51, May 10.  
BRODIE, Capt., 7th Bombay N.I., of cholera, on march for Kulleedghoe, May 7.  
COSTLEY, Lizzie L., inf. daughter of W. C., at Gya, April 13.  
DROESER, Edward, inf. son of Rev. E., at Bhangulpore, April 21.  
EDGE, Miss Elizabeth, at Upper Colaba, aged 34, May 8.  
ELLIOT, Cornet R., H.M.'s 1st King's Dragoon Guards, at Madras, April 30.

FERNANDEZ, Anne N., wife of the late J. B., at Bombay, aged 56.  
FORBES, Capt. John G., 23rd Bombay N.I., at Malabar Hill, aged 47, April 29.  
FREEMAN, Frederick G., of cholera, at Surat, aged 38, April 22.  
GLENNIE, Shedden, aged 32, April 28.  
JACKSON, William J., at Calcutta, aged 23, April 25.  
LAWLER, Harriet E., wife of W., aged 25, April 29.  
MACDONALD, Lieut. R. M., Madras art., at Jelpigoree, aged 17, April 17.  
MACTIER, Thomas B., at Calcutta, aged 25, April 19.  
MARSHALL, Maria E., daughter of the late H. P., at Barrackpore, aged 7, April 22.  
MARTIN, William, at Calcutta, aged 63, April 28.  
McCoy, Frederick, at Sholapore, April 17.  
MICKLEJOHN, Mrs., at Byculha, April 25.  
NOWLAN, P., at Cawnpore, April 29.  
OLIVER, Ann, at Kaldabad, April 30.  
PENNEL, Henry F., of cholera, at Bombay, May 1.  
ROACH, Virginia, wife of J. J., at Poona, aged 27, April 21.  
SMITH, Raymond W. H., inf. son of W. H., at Bombay, April 9.  
SOADY, Owen B., inf. son of Capt. B., April 16.  
STEWART, Margaret, wife of Capt. N., April 8.  
TRAFFORD, inf. daughter of Rev. J., at Serampore, May 1.  
VALLINGS, James, H.M.'s Bengal army, on board the *Blenheim*, on his voyage home from Calcutta, aged 71, Feb. 14.  
WILLIAMS, Mary, at Poona, aged 5, May 1.  
WILMOT, Mathew C., at Chintadrepattah, aged 39, April 28.

#### WAR OFFICE.

##### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA. June 1.

**6th Drags.**—Corn. R. Davies to be lieut., by purch., v. O'Neill, ret., June 1.  
**7th Lt. Drags.**—Capt. E. P. Baumgarten, from 10th Lt. drags., to be capt., v. Hon. C. C. Molyneux, who exch., June 1.  
**Royal Art.**—Brev. Maj. S. H. S. Inglefield, to be lieut. col., v. Haultain, ret.; 2nd Capt. W. J. Wilson to be capt., v. Inglefield; Lieut. W. R. Llewellyn to be 2nd capt., v. Wilson, May 4. To be surgs.—Surgs. E. H. Blake, from 55th foot; T. Guy, from 20th foot; W. P. Ward, from 17th foot; A. S. Fogo, from 23rd foot, v. Davies, June 1. To be asst. surgs.—Asst. surgs. W. H. Pollard, from 22nd foot; G. Whitley, from the staff; J. Mackay, from the staff; J. J. C. Rogers, from the staff; A. E. Bartlett, from the staff; R. Storey, from the staff; J. Adsetts, from the staff; W. D. Smythe, from the staff; A. O. Cowan, from the staff, June 1.  
**3rd Foot.**—Serg. maj. G. R. H. White, from 9th Lt. drags., to be qmrm., v. Bliss, June 1.  
**20th Foot.**—Surg. G. P. M. Woodward, from the staff, to be surg., v. Guy, June 1.  
**23rd Foot.**—Surg. B. Tydd, from the staff, to be surg., v. Fogo, June 1.  
**44th Foot.**—H. H. Tabb, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Lewis, prom., June 1.  
**72nd Foot.**—C. W. N. Guinness, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Mackinnon, prom., June 1; R. Tomkinson, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Baillie, ret., June 2.  
**73rd Foot.**—G. S. Holroyd, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Ashmore, June 1.  
**82nd Foot.**—S. H. Carroll, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Mason, prom., June 2.  
**91st Foot.**—K. T. Passingham, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Spearman, prom., June 1.  
**97th Foot.**—H. B. Williams, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Irvine, June 1.  
**98th Foot.**—Capt. G. P. Beamish, from 63rd foot, to be capt., v. Stroud, who exch., June 1.  
**Rifle Brig.**—W. M. W. C. Burrell, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Smyth, prom., June 1.

**FLOW OF GOLD AND SILVER TO INDIA.**—A return presented to Parliament shows that the precious metals, coined and uncoined, were imported into India in the financial year 1857-58 to the amount of £15,815,436, which was about £1,400,000 more than in the preceding year, and £4,500,000 more than in the year before that. But, until 1855, the influx was much less; from 1850 to 1855 the annual average was below £4,500,000. In the nine years ending in 1858 the total amount reached no less than £87,522,689. For 1858-59 the Bengal return has not yet been received; in the other two presidencies the import was nearly a sixth less than in 1857-58. The value of the coined money issued by the mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay in the year 1857-58 was as follows:—Gold, Rs. 4,37,835; copper, Rs. 13,96,055; bar silver, Rs. 12,55,14,032; in the nine years ending in 1858—gold, Rs. 70,85,055; copper, Rs. 60,18,268; silver, Rs. 51,70,17,709.



\*.\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1860.

### WAR WITH CHINA.

THERE is no longer any uncertainty as to the course to be pursued with regard to China. Averse to a renewal of hostilities, and perhaps conscious of being itself not entirely free from blame, the British Government furnished the Emperor of China with an easy mode of extrication from the difficulties produced by the too-spirited conduct of Prince Sang-Kolin-sin. His Imperial Majesty was simply called upon to repudiate the treacherous attack on the British squadron at the mouth of the Peiho, to restore the guns and materiel captured on that occasion, to ratify the Treaty of Tien-tsin, and to pay the stipulated indemnity for losses and military expenses incurred through the insolence of the Chinese authorities at Canton. The moderation evinced in these demands is undeniable. It was impossible to ask for less without endangering the prestige of the British arms throughout Asia. To have submitted to the outrage committed by the Imperial General in command of the Taku forts would have been regarded by the Chinese as an act of pusillanimity, and as an avowal of our incapability of competing with the might of the Celestial Empire. Impunity in this instance would have emboldened every governor of a province to adopt aggressive measures whenever it suited his interest or caprice, and no security would remain for life or property. It may easily be imagined that so far as this country is concerned an apology would have been far more welcome than the rejection of the ultimatum. The state of Europe is not such as to render a distant and troublesome warfare at all desirable. Were there no other objection, the necessity of again acting in concert with the French would suffice to make hostilities with the Chinese altogether distasteful to the nation, and vexatious to the troops employed on that service. The final results, too, are likely to be far from advantageous to the true interests of Great Britain. Our allies are apt to convert their "ideas" into substantial acquisitions. They ask for something more enduring than the renown of victory, or the honour of avenging an insult or redressing a wrong. In China, indeed, there can be no question of geographical boundaries, nor will it be possible to appeal to universal suffrage. Nevertheless, in the name of Christianity and civilisation, France will demand territorial cessions, if for no other purpose than as affording a pretext for henceforth maintaining a powerful squadron in the China seas. The island of Chusan, so unwisely abandoned by the English, has long been an object of French ambition, and now an irresistible opportunity presents itself for gratifying the lust of aggrandisement, under the plea of preventing the recurrence of acts of violence towards French missionaries and merchants. Already a station has been acquired in the Red Sea, and it is proposed to establish a regular communication with Cochin

China, by means of a packet-service similar to that of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. In all quarters of the globe the feline policy of Louis Napoleon is stealthily making progress. His object is to establish a *point d'appui* whence he may one day be able to operate against every dependency of the British Crown. This unfortunate war with China now furnishes him with a specious pretext for seizing upon Chusan, and it will be well if a port on the northern coast be not also appropriated. Were it not for this ill-omened alliance, England would be content to inflict summary chastisement on the Chinese for their treachery at the Peiho, and to insist upon the right of trading with any point on the coast, and with any town in the interior.

It is not impossible that the present difficulty might have been entirely avoided if the Government had acted frankly and cordially towards that of Russia. Were China to become a Russian Province to-morrow, England, so far from being injuriously affected, would immediately profit by a vast extension of trade. There is not the slightest reason for entertaining a jealous fear of the progress of Russian influence in the East. It is through that Power alone that either China or Central Asia is likely to become truly civilised, and it indicates a mean and grovelling mind to envy her the glory of humanising those semi-barbarous peoples. The true policy of this country is rather to forward than to retard the development of Russia to the eastward. France is the only Power from whom we have anything to fear, and yet by a strange fatality she is the only Power whose ambition we aid and encourage to our present detriment and to our future peril.

### MR. WILSON'S EXPLANATIONS.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council of Calcutta on the 21st of April, Mr. Harrington asked the following questions of the Financial Member:—First, How far the expected deficiency for the next year of six and a-half millions was likely to be met by reduction of expenditure? And secondly, Seeing that it is proposed to take the Income-tax Bill for the limited period of five years, how is it contemplated in the interim to provide ways and means, so as to enable the Government to dispense with the tax at the expiration of that period? In reply, Mr. Wilson entered at considerable length upon an explanation of his former financial statement, and cleared away much of the obscurity in which it was previously enshrouded. He began by reminding the Council that the income of 1859-60 was £37,706,209, while that of 1860-61 was estimated at £38,116,208, the increase being chiefly attributable to the additional duty upon salt. On the other hand the expenditure of 1859-60 was £41,770,018, while that of 1860-61 was not expected to exceed £40,230,000. The deficit in India would therefore be £2,113,810, to which must be added £4,393,020 for Home charges, and £1,000,000 for the payment of interest on the guaranteed railway capital; making in all the large sum of £7,506,830. From this, however, must be deducted the million sterling allowed for compensation for losses incurred in consequence of the mutiny, as that item will not again appear in the esti-

mates. The actual difference, therefore, between regular income and regular expenditure may be stated in round numbers as six millions and a-half. This deficit, it must be understood, does not include the sums required for the redemption of the Tanjore Bonds and the payment of the debts of the Nawab of the Carnatic, which Mr. Wilson refuses to recognise as belonging to the category of expenditure, because they affect only the finances of the single year in which they take place. Such being the state of the exchequer, the question arises how is this "yawning chasm" to be bridged over? Reduction of expenditure will not alone suffice. In the Civil Service there may be room for improvement, but certainly not any opportunity for retrenchment. The public works, too, that have been temporarily suspended will have to be resumed, so that it is more likely that the civil expenditure will be increased than diminished. The military charges, however, may without doubt be considerably reduced. In 1856-57 they amounted to £11,303,780, in 1857-58 to £15,089,391, in 1858-59 to £20,258,065, and in 1859-60 to £16,855,275. These aggregate sums are thus divided between the three presidencies:—

	MILITARY EXPENDITURE.		
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
1856-57 ..	£ 6,247,517	£ 3,005,283	£ 2,050,981
1857-58 ..	8,656,965	3,653,150	2,778,976
1858-59 ..	11,613,922	4,643,774	4,011,269
1859-60 ..	8,346,486	4,313,030	4,208,795

Whence it appears that the reductions already effected have been almost entirely confined to the Bengal army, though the Bombay Government are now in a fair way of following that example. The Madras Government have not been equally careful or provident. Their expenditure has been actually reduced by only £300,000, though so far back as last May they estimated the expenses for the current year at £2,782,000, which implied a reduction to the extent of £1,850,000. But, asks Mr. Wilson, is it possible to bring down the military charges for the year 1860-61 yet further? And this question he himself answers in the affirmative—to the extent of £800,000, which would lower the entire cost of the Indian army to £14,258,065. This may be regarded as nearly the minimum to which the military charges for India can be permanently reduced, for whatever changes be introduced into the organisation of the army it is manifest that a much larger European force must henceforth be maintained than was thought necessary prior to the mutiny. It thus appears that the deficit may be brought down to £5,700,000 in place of £6,500,000, but beyond this nothing can be done, notwithstanding the assertion of the Madras Government that by the end of next year income and expenditure may be equalised by cutting down the military estimates.

Mr. Wilson objects, with good reason, to an economy that would incapacitate us from defending the empire against either internal or foreign foes:—

"It may indeed be," he said, "and I sincerely believe that it will be so, that as long as we maintain in India an adequate European force, and as long as we resist every temptation to revive the native army which has been dissolved, there is no probability that we shall ever again have a repetition of the events of the last three years; but looking to the altered state of intercourse in the Eastern seas, looking to the many questions raised in reference to the political importance of Egypt and the Red Sea, and looking to the state of affairs in Europe, every day becoming

more seriously complicated, it would be impossible that a prudent Government, charged with the preservation of interests, both public and private, so enormous as are involved in the security of India, could be insensible to the duty of maintaining its military defences in an efficient state. For certain it is, if ever we are to have another European war, and how long that may be postponed no one will venture to say, yet come when it may, it is certain that, in the altered state of things, we may expect operations in India and against India to form no small element in such a war. Therefore, sir, while it will be our duty to persevere in the course we have begun of reducing expenditure to the utmost, it will equally be our duty to see that we take every precaution to preserve India alike secure from internal disturbance and from foreign aggression."

There still remains, then, to provide the £5,700,000 which stand on the wrong side of the account after every desirable retrenchment has been made. The Customs may be expected to produce a small sum, but the other taxes proposed are not likely to yield more than two millions in the course of the present financial year, and the Government will think themselves fortunate if they succeed in reducing the deficit to £3,500,000. This deficiency may, indeed, be covered by having recourse to the balances in the exchequer, but that is an operation which cannot be repeated, and will not be available for more than one year.

"What, then," asks the right hon. gentleman, "are we to rely upon in succeeding years? Well, we hope that, after the first year, our new taxes may yield more richly; but it will then only be by a continuation of further reductions and of improved systems that it will be, under the most favourable circumstances, possible to make both ends meet. Sir, the task is a most difficult one, and is surrounded with impediments the full value of which no man can judge of who has not gone carefully into every part of the subject as it affects the present and the future. I say, sir, without hesitation, that the readjustment of Indian finance is a task so difficult, that, except with the full and hearty concurrence and co-operation of all who are interested in the Queen's Government, I do not believe that it is possible. We cannot hide from ourselves that we have received a severe shock—a shock which it will require all the patriotism, self-denial, and zeal of the public service to counteract."

Notwithstanding this somewhat gloomy view of public affairs, Mr. Wilson is hopeful for the future. He fondly believes that in five years it will be possible to dispense with the Income-tax, though the reasons he assigns for that agreeable anticipation are not altogether convincing. He looks forward to a considerable saving being accomplished by the gradual disbandment of the new levies and military police, and the substitution of a well-organised civil police force under European officers. The new Currency system is also to stimulate trade and industry, which will further be developed by the completion of railways, canals, and navigable rivers. It must be admitted that this is not very reassuring; and if this be all that can be urged in justification of the hope that that objectionable impost will expire and determine in five years, the Indian taxpayers may as well make up their mind to bear it somewhat longer. After all, they have only themselves to thank for the additional burdens now laid upon them, nor have they any right to complain that having sown the wind they have now to reap the whirlwind.

#### BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

The report of the directors stated that they had the satisfaction of announcing to the proprietors the opening of the first portion of the line, twenty-nine miles, between the Taptee and Nerbudda rivers, from Anrolee to Unklesar. Trains were running regularly up to the last dates from India. Running one train each way daily, the gross earn-

ing for the week ending the 12th February last was at the rate of 3s. 6d. per train mile; for the week ending the 19th February, 4s. 7d. per train mile; ending the 26th February, 5s. 3d. per train mile; ending the 4th March, 5s. 7d. per train mile; and the 11th March, 5s. 6d. per train mile; the number of passengers conveyed each week being 693, 1,849, 2,157, 2,351, and 2,255 respectively. Running two trains each way daily, the gross earning for the week ending March 18, was at the rate of 3s. 3d. per train mile; week ending March 25, 3s. 1d. per train mile; week ending April 1, 3s. 8d. per train mile; and for the week ending April 8, 3s. 0d. per train mile; the number of passengers being 2,078, 2,595, 2,965, and 2,475 respectively. The progress reports to the 29th February last, in respect of the works on the section between Surat and Ahmedabad, 143 miles, stated that the whole of the earthwork was executed, and also the whole of the brickwork and masonry. 35½ per cent. of the ballast was spread of the line, 72½ per cent. of the fencing completed, and 48½ per cent. of the permanent way laid. With regard to the works on the section between Surat and Veturnee, 117 miles, the quantity of earthwork executed was 71·2 per cent.; of brickwork and masonry, 22·1; of fencing, 49·75 per cent.; and of permanent way, 6·75 per cent.

The latest advices from India gave a most satisfactory report of progress in the erection of the large iron-bridge across the Taptee river. This bridge would consist of thirty-two spans of sixty feet, for which both the piers of cast iron and superstructure of wrought iron had been supplied from England. The erection commenced last November, and on the 7th April nearly the whole of the perpendicular piles forming the piers had been screwed into their places. It was expected that the few that were not so would be completed within a week from that date. The fixing of the strut piles and superstructures are likewise proceeding rapidly; and, according to these advices, there was no doubt that this bridge, 2,000 feet long, across a tidal river, would be completed either before or during the coming monsoon,—that was, within a period of about six or seven months from its commencement. The bridge over the Nerbudda, of a similar nature, would be more than 3,800 feet in length, composed of sixty spans of sixty feet each. The difficulties to contend with here were greater than in the case of the Taptee; one of the most formidable—the strength of the tidal current—had already twice impeded operations by injuring the staging. A further delay had also been occasioned by the cholera, which had lately appeared in the district, and driven the labourers from the bridge. Of the fifty-nine pile piers for this bridge, seventeen had been erected on the north side, reaching the deepest water of the river, and several others were in the course of erection on the south bed above low-water mark. It had been found necessary in some instances to screw these piles to a depth of forty feet,—the more usual depth being about eighteen feet. The directors were glad to say that by the last advices the cholera had abated, but not sufficiently to enable them to anticipate that the piers of this bridge would be completed before the monsoon. All the minor iron-bridges over fifty-four miles of line between the Nerbudda and the Mhye rivers were in an advanced state, and were expected to be completed before the monsoon, as well as those on the first thirty miles south from Surat. The permanent way was laid from the Nerbudda to near Etola, within twelve miles of Baroda, and was passable for an engine. The company's officers were in possession of the land for the line from Ahmedabad to Mahim, about 300 miles. The short distance (nine miles and three-quarters) from Mahim to the terminus in Bombay was the only portion which now remained to be decided. This included the purchase of the Mahim branch from the Great Indian Peninsula Company. The directors proposed to raise a further sum of £250,000 by debentures, convertible into shares at one month's notice after the expiration of twelve months from the date of their issue. An offer had just been

made officially through the Bombay Government by his Highness the Guicowar of Baroda, to give to this company the construction of a line of railway through his territory from the vicinity of Etola to the towns of Dubhoee and Bahadurpore, in the direction of the line now being surveyed by the company towards Indore. His Highness offered the land free, and the usual 5 per cent. guarantee. The proposed line was about twenty-five miles in length, through a rich, populous, level country, producing cotton largely, and free from all impediments to railway construction. It would constitute a valuable feeder to the main line. Over 79,700 tons of materials in weight and measurement had been shipped to Bombay up to the 30th ult., and the shipment of the remainder of the materials was actively proceeding.

The capital account showed that £1,871,526 had been received, and £1,595,709 expended, leaving a balance of £275,817.

#### CEYLON RAILWAY.

The report of the directors of this company states, that in consequence of the very high estimates prepared by Mr. Doyne, the company's late chief resident engineer, of the cost of the railway, arrangements were made with Messrs. Brassey, Peto, Betts, and Wythes, and Messrs. Waring Brothers, to send out independent agents of their own to examine the country, with a view to competitive tenders. This was represented to the Secretary of State, and, with his concurrence, Messrs. Waring's agent left England for Ceylon at the end of August last, and returned in December, but Messrs. Brassey and Co. were unable to despatch their representative until October, who consequently did not return until the end of February. Immediately on his arrival a general specification was prepared and settled with Mr. Hawkshaw, the engineer acting on the part of the Government, as the basis of the tenders. This specification was issued on the 10th of April, and tenders were invited for the 19th of the same month. A copy of the specification was forwarded to Captain Moorsom, the Government engineer, and an additional week granted to enable him to send in his tender; instead of doing so he expressed his inability to tender upon the company's specification, although both the other contractors were ready to do so. It was then intimated to him that his tender would be received upon any specification of his own, and the time for tendering was extended for a further period of a week, expiring on the 10th of May. On that day tenders were received from Messrs. Brassey and Co., and from Messrs. Waring, Brothers, and referred to Mr. Hawkshaw and Mr. Gregory. Some additional information, however, required in the specification, did not accompany the tenders, and had still to be supplied. Captain Moorsom did not put in a tender. It had been the earnest endeavour of the directors to bring the matter to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion, and the correspondence with the Government on the subject would show that they had left no means untried to enable them to attain that result in time to communicate it to the proprietors at the meeting. While the directors, in common with the colony and the proprietors, regretted the delay which had taken place, it was nevertheless satisfactory to observe that it had not been unattended with benefit. In consequence of the wish of the Government that operations should be partially suspended until the question of the estimates and contracts should be decided, comparatively little progress had been made with the works during the past half-year. About fourteen miles of the line were far advanced in construction, and the present acting engineer, Mr. Molesworth, had so judiciously conducted his operations that he had kept the whole of the staff profitably employed, and everything that had been done would tend to facilitate arrangements for resuming the work. The number of coolies employed, according to the latest accounts, was about 1,400, but in order not to lose the dry season the Government had sanctioned the employment of a thousand ad-

ditional men, so as to push on those portions of the line which were liable to be flooded at certain seasons of the year. Fresh surveys had been made in various directions, some with a view to improvement in Mr. Doyne's line, and others with a view of obtaining a line through the upper country susceptible of better gradients, the results of which, as far as they had gone, convinced the directors that by devoting more time to the exploration of so difficult a country a more advantageous route than that recommended by Mr. Doyne would yet be found. With this object the Government had lately authorised the survey of one of the most important of the suggested deviations. Since Mr. Doyne's return Mr. Molesworth had administered the twofold office of agent and engineer, and the directors expressed the high sense they entertained of the able manner in which he had conducted the company's business. Up to the 14th of April, 1859, neither the directors nor the Governor of Ceylon, with whom the late chief resident engineer was in constant communication, had the smallest reason to suppose that the estimates would exceed £1,200,000; they consequently entered into contracts for permanent way, stores, and other materials applicable to the whole line, the cost of which was included in the expenditure already incurred. Large supplies of rails, 100 iron bridges, and other materials and stores were purchased, and ready for shipment; but directly the Governor had reason to suspect that the estimates would greatly exceed £1,200,000 means were taken to suspend shipments, and to diminish every expenditure in their power. The actual expenditure in England to the present time was £95,538, and in Ceylon, to the 9th of February, £115,075; total, £211,214. The amount received on capital account was £294,231, leaving £83,007 in hand.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**HOME CHARGES FOR INDIA.**—The annual accounts for India estimate the year's charges in this country for the Secretary of State and the Council of India, and the members of their establishment, at £122,138, after deducting £7,098 applied from the fee fund in part payment. There is also an item for contingent expenses, of which the only account given is, "Repairs to India-office, taxes, rates and tithes, coals, candles, subscriptions to charities, and on public occasions, printing, stationery, stamps, bookbinding, postage, and various petty charges, £27,376." Annuitants and pensioners will take £243,193, and there is a further charge:—"Lord Clive's Fund, payments for pensions, £84,222." Addiscombe takes £24,268, but there will be £16,013 received from cadets. Recruiting charges mount up to £101,927, passage and outfit for a Governor, a member of Council, staff officers, &c., £111,540; war medals, £12,729. There is a very humble charge of £45 for cultivation and manufacture of vegetable products of India. During the past year pensions to the amount of £11,862 have been granted, some of considerable amount, being for superior Indian functionaries; many of the pensions are for widows and families of officers killed in the mutiny, and some to the widows of pilots and others.

**THE EAST INDIA COAL COMPANY** have held their half-yearly meeting, when the balance in favour of revenue up to the 31st December last being only £541, a dividend was not proposed. The East India Railway Company have entered into a contract to take 28,500 tons of coal in the course of two years on terms similar to those of the Government contract, and considerable savings are expected to accrue from the formation of two lines of railway to the company's property.

**HIMALAYAN TEA COMPANY.**—The project started under the name of the Himalayan Tea Company, not having met with adequate support, although several of the daily journals quoted the shares at ½ pram., has been withdrawn, and the subscribers are receiving back their deposits in full.

**APPOINTMENTS.—MAURITIUS.**—*Downing-street, May 28.*—Adolphe Barrant, Esq., M.D., has been appointed assistant health officer, and Immigration depot surgeon for the island of Mauritius.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

May 26. Simoom, Bake, Bombay.—28. Wacousta, Kirby, Kurrachee.—29. Sydenham, Tosh, Bombay; Spartan, Storey, Foo-Chow-Foo; Sir George Grey, Ellis, Cape of Good Hope.—30. Security, Campbell, Ceylon; City of Manchester, Watson, Calcutta; Blenheim, Atkinson, Calcutta; Thornhill, Ewing, Bombay; West Derby, Sergeant, Mauritius; Holmsdale, Ferris, Calcutta.—31. Red Riding Hood, Rossiter, China and Barbadoes.—June 2. Gloucester, Greig, Calcutta.—4. Belgravia, Wharton, Calcutta; Annie Royden, Affleck, Calcutta; Franklin, Haven (American), Calcutta; Duke of Wellington, Bragg, Calcutta and Coringa; Whirlwind, Edgell, China and Deinerara; Swanley, Craig, Mauritius; Cambridge, Balfour, Tutuoreen; Lauriston, Adamson, Sourabaya; Jacatra, M'Toldridge, Samarang; Maynards, Miller, Algoa Bay; Star Queen, Barber, Bombay; Abcona, Seales, Whampoa.—5. Myrtle, Mordue, Whampoa.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ceylon, from SOUTHAMPTON, June 4, to proceed, per str. Nubia, from SEYD. For MALTA.—Ens. Durnford, Mr. House. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lord and Lady Haddo, Lieut. Dane. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Smythe, Capt. and Mrs. Cox, Prince Gholan Mahomed, Prince Ferook Buckt, Prince Ferroz Shah, Mr. W. Knighton, Capt. Curtis, Capt. Seale, Capt. Holdsworth, Lieut. Sturke, Mr. C. Brooke, Capt. A. Pond, Lieut. A. R. Chilton, Lieut. A. W. Twyford. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. Arnot, Lieut. H. Carmichael, Lieut. J. Cressy, Ens. W. S. Daniell. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Hamilton, Quar. Roston, Mrs. Anderson, Capt. Gammell. For CEYLON.—Ens. Shed, Mrs. Reid and two children, Miss A. Steel. Per str. Valetta, from MARSEILLES, June 13, to proceed, per str. Nubia, from SEYD. For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Pearson, Mr. G. Egerton, Mr. Kinlock, Mr. Reay, Mr. C. J. Mackenzie, Mr. L. A. De Souza, Mr. De Bourbel. For CEYLON.—Mr. W. Hall. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Edes. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. K. H. G. Boyer.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTH.

**JERVIS**, the wife of Lieut. col. Wm., formerly of the Bengal army, of a son, at Chathyll, Lawrie Park, Sydenham, May 30.

#### MARRIAGES.

**BROWNE**, Lieut. col. S., H.M.'s Indian army, to Lucy, daughter of the late Richard C. Sherwood, at St. Luke's, Cheltenham, May 31.  
**VINCENT**, Francis A., Bengal L.I., to Sutherland R., daughter of the late Sutherland H. Sutherland, Esq., at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, May 31.

#### DEATHS.

**BAYARD**, Robert, late of the Madras Civil Service, at 21, Cornwell-ter., Regent's-park, aged 75, May 25.  
**BAYLEY**, William Butterworth, for many years a Director, and at one time Chairman, of the Hon. East India Company, at St. Leonards, aged 79, May 29.  
**DAVIDSON**, Mary, wife of James, late of the Bengal Civil Service, at Hereford, May 29.  
**LEIGHTON**, General Sir David, K.C.B., of the Bombay army, at Ballford House, near Cheltenham, aged 86, June 1.  
**MACKENZIE**, Capt. R. W., H.M.'s 5th regt., Bombay N.I., at Torquay, aged 39, May 26.  
**TIMBRELL**, Capt. C. W., of the Bengal art., at Clifton, aged 38, May 30.  
**TORRENS**, John S., late a judge of the Sudder Court, Bengal, at 16, Porchester-terrace North, Kensington Gardens, June 2.

### East-India House,

May 30, 1860.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

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**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. col. G. S. Cotter, Art., 4 mo.; Lieut. C. V. Bertie, 1st Eur., 6 mo.; Vet. surg. T. Aston, 2 mo.  
**Bombay Estab.**—Asst. surg. A. L. Williams, 6 mo.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

##### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Capt. J. W. L. Bird, 11th N.I.; Lieut. A. W. Twyford, 3rd Cav.  
**Madras Estab.**—Capt. E. W. Dance, Art.; Lieut. col. J. D. Mein, Art.; Ensign W. S. Daniell, 2nd Eur.  
**Bombay Estab.**—Major M. J. Soppitt, Art.; Capt. W. De Vitre, Art.; Lieut. A. B. Hoskin, Art.

#### PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

##### CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Mr. J. H. Mangles, May 24th.

#### No. 2, OF 1860.—LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

##### FOR THE ENGINEERS.

To rank from June 11, 1858, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, viz.:—

C. W. I. Harrison, *Almick Castle*, quitted Chatham March 9, 1860; F. J. Horne, *Almick Castle*, quitted Chatham March 3, 1860; L. D. A. Jackson, overland, March 20, quitted Chatham March 7, 1860; B. Lovett, *Almick Castle*, quitted Chatham March 5, 1860.

To rank from June 11, 1858, and in the following order, provided they take their departure within the prescribed period, viz.:—

G. T. Skipwith, quitted Chatham March 5, 1860; H. M. V. Crichton, quitted Chatham March 7, 1860; E. A. Trevor, quitted Chatham March 23, 1860.

##### FOR THE CAVALRY.

To rank from the date of their departure from this country, and in the following order, viz.:—  
J. B. B. Dickson, overland, Jan. 20; M. H. Court, overland, Jan. 20; W. W. Biscoe, overland, Feb. 4; F. W. Macmullen, overland, March 20.

##### FOR THE INFANTRY.

To rank from the date of their departure from this country, and in the following order, viz.:—  
G. D. Reid and J. N. Steel, overland, Jan. 20; F. Jadis and F. W. Crohan, *Contest*, Jan. 31; R. O. Vyvyan, overland, Feb. 4; R. H. Ward and J. H. C. G. Lassalle, overland, Feb. 20; A. Y. Leslie, C. L. Prendergast, R. E. Wilmott, and H. L. Young, overland, March 4; H. F. Woodcock, *Undunted*, March 27; M. O. Boyd, overland, April 4; G. E. Macpherson, *Buckton Castle*, April 7; R. Beavan and A. C. Toker, overland, May 4.

Mr. H. T. Larkins, who proceeded to his destination on Jan. 4 last, without the certificate of his appointment, will take rank from that date, and next below Mr. T. H. T. Drake (vide List No. 1 of 1860), provided no inconvenience arise from previous postings.

#### No. 2 of 1860.—LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

##### FOR THE ENGINEERS.

To rank from June 11, 1858, provided he take his departure within the prescribed period, viz.:—  
R. Thompson, quitted Chatham March 23, 1860.

To rank from June 11, 1858, and in the following order, viz.:—  
P. S. Marindin, overland, June 20 (*viz* Mauritius), must arrive at Madras by October, 30, 1860, quitted Chatham, March 30, 1860; A. T. Fraser, overland, Jan. 20, quitted Chatham Dec. 6, 1859.

##### FOR THE CAVALRY.

To rank from Jan. 20.—F. G. H. Ainslie.

##### FOR THE INFANTRY.

To rank from date of departure from this country, and in the following order, viz.:—  
W. R. Carr, A. M. Black, C. W. Blenkin, and J. C. V. White, overland, Jan. 20; A. G. C. Power, overland, Feb. 4; R. Hunter, H. E. D. Bayley, and J. H. Ganssen, *Earl of Hardwicke*, March 8; C. H. Carr, overland, March 20; H. A. Hogge, *Southern Cross*, March 30; J. L. G. Silver, overland, May 4.

# No. 2 of 1860.—LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ENGINEERS, CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

## FOR THE ENGINEERS.

To rank from June 11, 1858, and in the following order, provided they take their departure within the prescribed period, viz.:

W. M. Campbell, quitted Chatham March 28, 1860, and J. H. R. Cruickshank, quitted Chatham March 28, 1860, must both proceed within 6 mo., having been allowed to study civil engineering for 8 mo.; G. W. Oldham and H. W. Watson, quitted Chatham March 3, 1860.

## FOR THE CAVALRY.

To rank from the date of his departure from this country, viz.:

J. A. H. Arbuthnot, overland, April 12.

## FOR THE INFANTRY.

To rank from the date of their departure from this country, and in the following order, viz.:

A. B. H. Barnes, overland, Jan. 27; E. S. Walcott, John Wood, March 9; D. C. Pedder and W. Scott, overland, March 12; H. W. C. Bulkeley and T. A. Buchanan, overland, April 27.

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
Bengal...	2s. 4 1/2 d.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 1s. 11d. 1/2	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay...	2s. 4 1/2 d.	2s. 2 1/2 d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest Bills on Calcutta, 2s. 0d.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock	223	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859	106 1/2	1/2
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper	97 1/2	1/2
	India Bonds, Enfd. Paper, 5 1/2 per cent.	102 1/2	
	India Loan Debentures, 1858	90 1/2	
	India Debentures, 1859	90 1/2	
	India Enforced Paper, 4 per ct.	83 1/2	
	India 5 per cent. for account...		
	India Scrip.		
	India Bonds (£1,000)	8s. 6d.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)	10s. 6d.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	96 1/2 to 97 1/2
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A	all	17 1/2 to 18
18	Ditto B	13 1/2	1/2
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)	1.8	par to 1/2 pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.)	7 1/2	1/2 to 1/2
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)	100	102 1/2 to 103 1/2
Stock	East India	all	98 1/2 to 99 1/2
100	Ditto 4 1/2 p. ct. debentures	all	par to 1/2 pm.
20	Ditto F Ext.	10	101 to 102
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. debentures	100	1/2 dis. to 1/2 pm.
20	Jubulpore	10	
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)	100	99 1/2 to 100 1/2
20	Ditto (New ditto)	6	1/2 dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.)	10	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4 1/2 per ct.)	100	88 to 90
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent.	100	98 to 99
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4 1/2 per cent.)	100	91 to 93
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.)	10	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.)	7	1/2
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent.	all	99 1/2 to 100 1/2
20	Ditto (New)	15	
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	94 1/2 95 1/2
20	Punjab (5 per ct.)	5	1 1/2 to 1 dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agriand United Service lim.	50	£78
40	Australasia	all	
25	Bank of Egypt	all	21 1/2 to 22
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China	all	19 1/2 to 20
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China	all	30 to 32
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	
20	Ottoman Bank	all	17 to 18
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal	1	2 1/2 to 3 1/2 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)	all	1 to 3
1	N. B. Australasian Company	all	3 to 1
1	Oriental Gas	all	1/2 to 1 x. d.
	Ditto New	15s.	1/2 to 1 dis. x. d.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A.	6	
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.	all	74 to 78
50	Ditto New	15	13 to 15 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph	17 1/2	1/2 dis.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip	all	1/2 to 1
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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .....	May 15	Burmah (Rangoon) .....	May 8
Madras .....	" 19	Bombay .....	" 24
Agra .....	" 19	Ceylon .....	" 19
China (Hong-Kong) .....	April 25.		

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Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

By the Bombay Mail of the 24th of May we learn that the Governor-general reached Allahabad on the 15th, and that Lord Clyde was expected at that station on the following day. There is, in fact, a general movement and dispersion among those placed in authority over the armies and peoples of India. Sir Hugh Rose, the new Commander-in-Chief, left Bombay on the 16th, after issuing a highly complimentary address to the army of that Presidency, not a little at variance with his private reports to H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief, to one of which we have alluded elsewhere. The publication of these letters among the papers presented to the House of Commons on Tuesday, the 13th, will scarcely tend to make Sir Hugh very popular with the late Company's officers, in whatever light he may be regarded by the Royals. His successor at Bombay, Major-General Sir William Mansfield, appears to be equally prejudiced against the local service, and impressed with the idea that the best of all possible systems is that presided over by the Horse Guards. The personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief, we may observe, consists of Colonel Warre, H.M.'s 7th, as military secretary; Dr. Vaughan, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, as private surgeon; and Lieutenant Moore, 6th Bombay N.I., as interpreter. Sir George Clerk, again, has appointed Brevet-Major Coley, 10th Bombay N.I., military secretary, and Mr. T. C. Hope, Bombay Civil Service.

On the 18th Sir G. R. Clerk held his first levee for the reception of the European officials and residents, and on the 19th his first durbar. At the latter considerable dissatisfaction was afforded to the native gentry in consequence of his Excellency remaining seated during the whole of the ceremony. Formerly it was the custom for the natives, whatever might be their rank, to take off their shoes on entering the durbar-room, retaining their caps or turbans, but latterly they appear to have evaded the removal of either article of attire, a proceeding equivalent to an expression of supreme contempt. Lord Elphinstone was probably not sufficiently acquainted with native usages and etiquette to be fully aware of the rudeness of his visitors, but Sir George's lengthened experience enabled him at once to see through their covert insolence. He met them accordingly with their own weapons, and asserted his dignity in a manner that will probably render a repetition of the lesson quite unnecessary.

Brigadier Chamberlain's expedition is re-

ported to have been completely successful. After a sharp struggle the Mahsood Wuzerees were driven from their last stronghold, and have since sent in a deputation to sue for peace. Lieutenant Ayton, doing duty with the 5th Punjab infantry, fell while forcing their stockades.

The Court Martial on Captain J. G. Griffin, of the Madras army, has sentenced him to be cashiered, and Lord Clyde has confirmed the decision.

From the other parts of India there is little news worthy of record, unless it be the birth of a son and heir to his Highness the Nizam.

## HOMEWARD BOMBAY MAIL.

MALTA, June 15.

The *Columbian* arrived at Suez on the 9th.

The *Massilia* arrived at Malta at six P.M. on the 13th, and left at midnight for Southampton, where she will probably arrive on the 22nd.

## OUTWARD CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

The *Ceylon*, from Southampton on the 4th, arrived at Malta at six A.M. on the 13th, and left at nine P.M.

The *Valetta*, from Marseilles on the 13th, arrived at nine P.M. on the 15th, and left at midnight for Alexandria.

The *Simla* at Galle on the 21st of May (20th of April from Southampton).

The *Northam*, at Bombay on 24th of May (20th of April from Southampton).

The *Ottawa* left Galle for the colonies on the 19th of May.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s Forces.—Lieut. J. R. A. Colebrook, H.M.'s 68th regt., at Camp Myana, aged 22, April 29; Lieut. John S. Theobald, H.M.'s 15th regt. Irish regt., at Secunderabad, aged 25, May 9.

BENGAL.—Maj. gen. F. S. Hawkins, c.s., Bengal army, at 32, Sussex-gardens, aged 61, June 3; Capt. R. Harris, 67th Bengal N.I., at the Park, Harrow, aged 36, June 14; Capt. D. A. Chase, 64th Bengal N.I., on the passage to Calcutta in the str. *Burmah*, in April; Lieut. J. Russell, Pension estab. at Agra, aged 54, May 5; Lieut. Ayton, doing duty with 5th Punjab inf., killed in action with Mahsood Wuzerees, May 4.

MADRAS.—Asst. surg. Rae, M.D., at Quilon, May 7; Lieut. G. F. L. Dames, 37th Madras N.I., on board the *King Phillip*, on his passage home, April 15; Lieut. Bathurst, of Schomberg, 49th Madras N.I., of cholera, at Secunderabad, April 24.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. gen. S. Goodfellow, Bombay eng., at 19, Fitzroy-square, aged 46, June 14; Lieut. G. R. Seacombe, 2nd gren. regt., H.M.'s Bombay army, aged 36, May 30; Asst. surg. Roberts, of H.M.'s str. *Retribution*, at Bombay, May 22.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—Mr. Robertson, Capt. and Mrs. Annesley, Capt. Trevor, Capt. Carr, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse and child, Mr. Gale, Capt. Sprot.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Massilia*, June 22.—From MALTA.—Dept. comm. gen. Mallasey, Capt. Hind, Maj. Colvill's two children, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Capt. Carey, R.A., Miss Herne, Lieut. E. B. Solly. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Bolaff, Miss Chandler. From BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Stanley, Capt. and Mrs. Francis, Mr. Craik, Mr. Cunningham, Capt. Robson, Maj. Webster, Mrs. Rosie, Mr. Glasson, Capt. Elliott, Miss Thomas, Mr. Galtier, Mr. Shaw, Mrs. Warre, Mr. and Mrs. Hindmarsh, Mr. S. Blon, Capt. and Mrs. Wemyss, Mrs. Shewell and two children, Mrs. Crawford and child, Mrs. Denton, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts and two children (Capt. Pollock died at sea, June 13), Mr. Voyte, Mr. Claver.



## BENGAL.

## THE PROBABLE AMOUNT OF THE INCOME-TAX, AND THE MEANS OF COLLECTING IT.

Immediately after Mr. Wilson made his financial statement, and proposed the income tax, our contemporary the *Englishman* (the well-known Calcutta daily paper) put forward an estimate of the yield of the new tax. "The income-tax proposed by Mr. Wilson," said the writer, "is 4 per cent. on all incomes above Rs. 500, of which 3 per cent. is to be taken by the Imperial Treasury, and 1 per cent. laid aside for local improvements; and 2 per cent. is to be taken on incomes below that sum; but for the sake of simplicity we will take the whole all round at 3 per cent. to arrive at our approximate estimate. The revenue derived from land throughout India is 18 millions sterling, this is the Government rental. Of this, 6 millions are paid by the permanent settled provinces and 12 millions by the rest of India. If, then, we estimate the income of the permanent settled provinces at 150 per cent. of the rental we have an income of 9 millions sterling for taxation."

"The rest of India," continued the writer, "is to be valued at one-half of the Government rental, from which there are many deductions for small incomes; but allowing the whole to be taxable, this gives us an income of six millions." The funded debt payable in India is estimated by the same writer at seventy millions, giving an income, at 5 per cent., of three and a-half millions. The probable income of bankers, merchants and tradesmen is placed at fifteen millions. The profit at 5 per cent. on the foreign trade of the country, imports and exports, taken at sixty millions, is put down at three millions. The income of professions, salaries of civil and military officers, clerks, agents, &c., is fixed at the high figure of ten millions: and the income of the distant and small settlements is placed at three and a-half millions. It was the object of the writer to point out the comparatively small way the income-tax, under a favourable estimate, would go to fill up the anticipated deficit of six and a-half millions; and putting every item at what he conceived to be a most liberal valuation, he was unable to place the income of India higher than fifty millions, and the tax upon it at a million and a-half sterling.

Now, to put the above valuation into the schedules of the Income Tax Act, we must make some alterations in the distribution of it. We must add the three and a-half millions estimated for the distant settlements, and consisting chiefly of profits, to the fifteen millions estimated as profits of merchants, bankers, and tradesmen; and to the latter we must also add the income of non-official professions, agencies, clerkships, &c., having deducted it from the aggregate amount fixed for it, and for official salaries, by the writer in the *Englishman*—say four millions from ten millions. To the fifteen millions of income from professions and trades we must further add the income derived from foreign trades, viz., three millions. The *Englishman's* estimate will then stand as follows in the schedules of the New Act:—

	Taxable Income.	Tax.
Sched. 1. Profits by landlords	£9,000,000	£270,000
Do. by ryots	6,000,000	180,000
2. Trades and Professions	25,500,000	765,000
3. Public Funds	3,500,000	105,000
4. Official salaries Civil and Military	6,000,000	180,000
	£50,000,000	£1,500,000

On comparing this estimate with the actual sum realised by the English Income Tax, according to a statement before us, we are at once struck with the enormous disproportion of the sum estimated by the *Englishman*, for the income of trades and professions. For, in England, that income is only one-fourth of the whole: whereas, for India, the *Englishman* estimates it at more than one-half of the entire income of the country. There is, however, every reason to suppose that in so thoroughly an agricultural country as India the income derived from trades and pro-

fessions will bear a far smaller proportion to the whole than it does in England, and therefore if we, in revising the *Englishman's* estimate, place the income of trades and professions in India at a proportion no lower than what it bears to the entire income in England, we shall be most liberal in our allowance. This, however, will reduce the twenty-five and a-half millions of the *Englishman* to six and a-half millions.

The *Englishman* also places at six millions the income derived from the ryots who pay direct to the Government: he puts the tax, we observe, on the entire six millions; but here he is altogether wrong. A very small proportion of that six millions will be touched by the tax. In Madras, for example, out of 1,030,364 ryots paying direct to Government, not more than 3,000, at the utmost, we should say, pay Rs. 400 or upwards a-year; and these only will be amenable to the tax. In the absence of exact statistics we will estimate these 3,000 to pay on an average Rs. 800 each, a most liberal estimate. This gives us a sum of twenty-four lakhs of rupees; which sum is not one-thirtieth of the total amount of land revenue. In revising the *Englishman's* estimate, therefore, we shall place the total amount of ryotee taxable income at just one-sixth of the amount set down by the *Englishman*, i. e., at one million instead of six; and this, it is obvious, is a very liberal valuation. The *Englishman* has given no estimate for house-rents. We will add a million for those; now our revised estimate will then stand as follows:—

	Taxable Income.	Tax.
Sched. 1. Profits by Landlords	£9,000,000	£270,000
Do. by Ryots	1,000,000	30,000
Do. on houses	1,000,000	30,000
2. Trades and Professions	6,500,000	195,000
3. Public Funds	3,500,000	105,000
4. Civil and Military Salaries	5,000,000	150,000
	£26,000,000	£780,000

Thus, chiefly by giving to the income derived from trades and professions the same proportion to the entire income which it bears in England, we have lowered the *Englishman's* estimate by one-half; and we believe we are far nearer the mark than he. Observe, too, that the profits by landlords, in the permanently assessed provinces, are estimated at nine millions by the *Englishman*; and that only so much of this nine millions is taxable as consists of incomes at and above 200 rupees a month.

The means of collecting a great part of the tax will be the same as those which are adopted in England. There are, however, some differences. The tax upon the income of the landlord is, in England, paid by the tenant on the actual rent; and the receipt for it is taken by the landlord as part payment of the rent. There is, therefore, no room here for evasion or fraud. In India the tax on the income of the landlord is paid direct by the landlord himself. This provision has been, doubtless, made in consequence of the large number of tenants in this country; there often being fifty or more tenants on a property yielding 1,000 rupees a year. But the landlord's opportunity for fraud is destroyed by the evidence given in the returns which will have to be furnished by the renter, whether of houses or lands. Leases, if necessary, may be called for by the assessor from the landlord, as well as from the tenant. The duties on the profits of the ryots are to be computed in the same manner as are those on the profits of the farmers in England, that is, not on any return, but according to a fixed portion of the rent or kist. There is, therefore, no room for fraud here. Thus we see that the whole of the tax collected under schedule 1, amounting to £330,000, will not be liable to this taint.

It is under schedule 2 that there will be room for that demoralising system of fraud and evasion that is so complained of in England. This schedule, as we have seen, embraces all the profits upon trades and professions, and on those things which are not specified in the other schedules. Here, then, we have every opportunity for fraud; and here will be concentrated every motive which men may have for giving fraudulent returns.

The amount of tax to be collected under this schedule is only £105,000, or one-fourth of the whole, which, bear always in mind, is the same proportion as is borne to the entire income-tax by the duty on trades and professions in England.

The amount collected under schedule 3, or £105,000, will be free from even the chance of fraud. It is the tax accruing from the dividends upon the public funds, and will be collected as these dividends become due by the officers entrusted with the payment of interest.

The same may be said of the tax collected under schedule 4 upon public salaries, military and civil. This will be stopped at its source by the officers by whom the salaries are payable. The amount of this portion of the tax we place at £150,000.

Thus we see that out of the total estimated amount of the tax, or £780,000, only £195,000, or one-fourth of the whole, will be peculiarly liable to be attended by fraud in the collection: and the fact may be exultingly paraded by those who are favourable to the new imposition. It must be remembered, however, that, although the amount, viz., £195,000, is comparatively small, it is on the whole six millions of taxable income that the returns will be made. We are perfectly aware that there will be those who will laugh to scorn our "ridiculously small" estimate of six millions as the total amount of the taxable income of trades and professions in all India; nevertheless, it is incumbent on those who laugh to show, in the absence of detailed and definite information, why this portion of the tax should, in an almost purely agricultural country like India, bear a larger proportion to the whole than it does in the greatest trading nation in the world.—*Indian Statesman*.

## A ROMANCE OF THE REBELLION.

The mutinies and massacres of 1857 gave rise to not a few facts which time proved to be baseless, to many a story which afterwards turned out apocryphal. The naked truth was horrible enough; the garniture of fancy and the extravagance of exaggeration only made it less terrible. Prominent among the events which the poet decked out in verse, with which the penny novelist fed the prurient tastes of the London mob, which the low dramatist set forth as "spectacles" in the cheap theatre, were the incident of the Highland Girl in Lucknow hearing the pipes of the relieving force, the oath of the 78th at the Cawnpore Well, and the heroic fate of Emily Wheeler. The first two were long ago exploded, over the last has hung a cloud of doubt and mystery, in the gloom of which the real facts have been magnified into gigantic proportions. Some months ago it was roundly asserted that she was still living with the sower who was said to have carried her off, and that she wished to hide her sorrows and her shame alike in oblivion. If it was not unlikely that any Christian girl would deliberately prefer such debasement, it was most certain that no Christian officer, no Government such as ours, would permit her captor to remain unpunished, or cease energetic efforts to induce her to return to civilisation. Obscurity was a right desire, but a swinish rebel's hut in a native State was not the place for a Christian's broken heart. We are now able to give all the facts which will probably ever be known as to the fate of Emily Wheeler.

Was a daughter of General Wheeler, was any Christian lady carried off by a sowar after the massacre at the Cawnpore Ghat? So far as the depositions taken by Col. Williams on the spot can be trusted, the answer must be decidedly in the affirmative. Twelve witnesses, Christian, Mussulman and Hindoo, testify to the fact. Perma Nund, General Wheeler's jemadar, was shut up in the entrenchment with the others. After describing the life there and the capitulation, he says:—the General, his lady and two daughters proceeded on an elephant to the Ghat on the fatal morning. With Captains Thompson and Delafosse, four servants and others, they embarked, and pushed off unhurt to gunshot dis-

tance from the spot. The boat was fired into, evidently from the other side. One of the General's daughters jumped out with Captains Dalafosse and Thompson, and the servants. The jemadar says, "I saw a cavalry sowar take Miss Wheeler out of the Nulla." William Clarke, a musician, saw two sowars carrying off a lady on horseback. "She wore a chintz gown, which appeared to be wet; she seemed to be eighteen or nineteen years of age." From the evidence she appears to have been carried off to Futtehgurh. There W. T. DeCruze, a musician, "saw one lady with the troopers." The matter became noised abroad among the other rebels, and he deserted with her. At the same place the drummer Fitchett saw her. He was told by the sepoy that the Nana had ordered her captor to give her up, and he accordingly decamped. He afterwards heard that she had destroyed herself. Elahee Buksh, a faithful sepoy of the 56th N.I., who was in the intrenchments, when a prisoner, "saw a sowar carrying a lady on a horse; she had on a green dress, her legs were hanging over one side of the horse and the sowar held her with one arm." He was told it was General Wheeler's youngest daughter, and afterwards heard that she had killed the sowar and thrown herself into a well. Such was the report current among the sepoys. Several testify to the fact that the sowar's name was Nizam Ali Khan, Pathan, resident of Rampore. A fellow trooper thus describes him:—"age twenty-two or twenty-three years, a fair complexion, height about five feet seven inches, long nose, dark eyes, wears a beard and small moustache." Finally, Manuck, a spy who was sent by Colonel Williams to discover the sowar, traced him to Rampore, and was there told by a jemadar of the Nawab's troops that he had seen him "with a young lady, the daughter of a gentleman, with him; she was disguised in native clothes. Ali Khan shortly afterwards left Rampore for the rebel camp at Toolseepore." Such were all the facts elicited by Colonel Williams.

Major Hervey, Thuggee and Dacoity Superintendent, Bombay, took up the scent. He employed Mahomed Buksh, a rebel whose guilt was too great to allow him to hope for mercy even under the royal proclamation. To secure his fidelity, the man's son, equally guilty with himself, was kept as a hostage. The spy bound himself by the most solemn of native oaths, and by the life he believed would else be forfeited, to the faithful performance of his perilous mission. He was a native also of Rampore. His route to the rebel camp, then in Nepal, lay through the entire length of our watchful frontier outposts. He ran many dangers, and had to assume various disguises. Step by step he traced his way, communicating with Major Hervey from several places. Every arrangement was made to secure Miss Wheeler's escape in the event of her being discovered. But at each step the truth became evident that she had been brutally murdered, and that her captor had fallen in the Bootwal engagement. We give the spy's deposition:—

"I went in the first place to Rampore where I made very close inquiries regarding the sowar whom I was to trace out, but I could get no tidings of him. I learnt, however, that at the request of Mr. Wilson, the Nawab of Rampore had rased the man's house to the ground. I then proceeded in search of him into the districts round about Rampore. I went to a place in that province called Belaspore, where I put up at the 'Surrai.' A man, a Persian, who had been Captain Wheeler's servant, happened to alight there also. At night we got into conversation with each other, and he then told me that the sowar who carried away General Wheeler's daughter had murdered her and thrown her into a well. I went on to Shahagpur, where, too, I made inquiries. There I was informed that a man named Nizam Ali Khan, a Resaldar, was killed in the battle at Toolseepore. On this I sent Major Hervey an intimation by post from Bareilly, and informed him that this name corresponded with that of the sowar after whom I had been deputed by him. I then went on to Phillibheet, where I learnt that some of the enemy arrested at one of the outposts as they were escaping from the fight at Bootwal, had, when they were interrogated about the man Nizam Ali Khan, declared that he had acted very wickedly. They said he had also been accompanied (from Cawnpore,) by his wife and sister; but that on some quarrel taking place among

them all one night, his wife became estranged from him, and that thereupon he went and killed the young lady in the jungle and cast her body into a dry well. Such I heard was the account they gave of him, and that they had also declared that he perished soon after in the battle at Bootwal in a very miserable manner ('burree khurabee ke sath'). All this every one swore to; so that I thereupon left and turned my way back towards Jubbulpore, where now I have arrived.

"I know nothing more. I made all the inquiries I could, acting up to my promises on the subject. If the man had been still alive, I would have gone on in my search for him. The jungle in which the young lady was slain was in the Koothar district (Kuttao?). My informants also said that it was not known where the wife and sister had gone to, but that as for the man himself, he had been killed at Bootwal."

To the native mind the expression translated in the above "in a very miserable manner," conveys the idea of something shocking and disgusting. The phrase would be used of such deaths as those of Sulla or Herod. The myth of the well is thus accounted for, and another illustration afforded of the saying that truth is stranger than fiction.

In the circumstances we must accept the above as generally conclusive regarding the fate of Emily Wheeler. The speculations which it suggests we leave to our readers. The troopers of the 2nd cavalry carried off four ladies and three musicians' wives from the massacre at the Ghat, but all, with the exception of Emily Wheeler, were delivered up to the Nana, and placed in confinement with the 130 victims who afterwards perished. We know that more than one Christian woman was altogether carried off by rebels,—but the victims were so-called Portuguese, the families of almost natives. We know that one such refused to return with a large force which had been sent out to rescue her after the siege of Delhi. But we have no reason to believe that any European lady, that any officer's or soldier's wife, sister or daughter, is still experiencing the tender mercies of the heathen, which are cruel.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CENTRAL INDIA TRANSPORT TRAIN, we are informed, has proved a loss to Government of Rs. 1,18,624 per annum. The expenditure was Rs. 3,03,340. The receipts from private traffic Rs. 33,998, and for carriage of Government stores Rs. 1,50,727. Total receipts, Rs. 1,84,725. Under these circumstances the Governor-general has ordered that the Director-general of Post-offices take over charge of the Bullock train from the political agent of Indore at as early a date as he possibly can.

MR. RAVENSHAW, BENGAL C. S., having written in a most disrespectful manner to Mr. Davidson, the Commissioner of Dacca, the Lieutenant-governor brought the matter to the notice of the Supreme Government, enlarging on the necessity of supporting the authority of the commissioners of revenue, whose duty it was to report on the conduct of their subordinates, and who could not be expected to uphold the discipline required by their office if not properly supported. The Lieutenant-governor was of opinion that the displeasure of Government should be expressed at once, as Mr. Ravenshaw had applied for, and even obtained, his furlough leave to Europe. The Supreme Government in reply, it is stated, has suspended his furlough leave, pending further consideration of this case.

THE WUZEREES EXPEDITION.—We (*Lahore Chronicle*) are now in a position to give our readers a connected account of General Chamberlain's operations against the Mahsood Wuzerees to the end of April. The hills were entered on the 17th, and there was some notion that the enemy would defend the Junis Tangah; but they thought better of it, and retired, although they had thrown a strong breastwork across the whole breadth of the Tam Durra. On the 18th the General advanced to Kot Shingee, twenty-one miles within the hills, and the Mahsoods again making no fight, the place was burnt, and more cattle captured. On the 19th the force halted at Polloseen. On the

20th Colonel Lumsden was left with 1,600 infantry, 100 sabres, and four field guns in position; whilst General Chamberlain made a flank movement in a westerly direction through the difficult Shahoor defile, with the double object of surveying that country and punishing the Shingee, Navakhail, and Mullikehye tribes, for their raids along the Tonk border. The cultivation, however, turned out to be so rich as to render its entire destruction troublesome and unnecessary! Hence only that belonging to the most mischievous communities was laid waste. On the 20th, as the force went through the Shahoor Pass, it was fired on, and a horse belonging to the irregular levies was killed; but subsequently the advance guard came upon the rear of the Wuzerees and killed several, having themselves three men and four horses wounded. Major Taylor offered to allow the Wuzerees to take away the dead bodies which had been brought into camp, but owing probably to distrust, advantage was not taken of the offer. After this brush on the 20th the halt was at Hydnee Kutch, the western mouth of the Pass. On the 21st Kot Shunhoor was burnt, and the force halted at Tooran Cheera: on the 22nd at Barwund, under the Koondegurh mountain; on the 23rd at Jungee Khan's fort. Jungee Khan was the Mullik who headed the movement on Tak, and fell in the skirmish in which Resaldar Saadut Khan so much distinguished himself. His post, situated at the head of the Burwund valley on a high scarp hill, and consisting of a centre keep with four towers and good stone walls, was razed to the ground, its village close at hand, belonging to a tribe not guilty of plundering, was spared, whilst some cultivation in the neighbourhood, appertaining to the aggressive Nava Khail tribe, was trampled down, when the troops could eat no more. The 24th and 25th were spent on the march to rejoin Colonel Lumsden, which was effected on the 26th. How it fared with Colonel Lumsden's force has in a former issue already been narrated. His camp was attacked on the morning of the 23rd by some three or four thousand Wuzerees, overwhelming the pickets. About 500 men made their way to the camp, and did much mischief near the godown, where the mounted levies were placed, amongst the camp followers and camels. The main body kept up a matchlock fire from the ridge. But the guides and Goorkhas speedily cleared them out. Ninety-two bodies were left on the ground, and forty of those which fell in the pursuit were found on the day following. Even the Wuzerees admit that many of their best men were killed. Our own loss, particularly amongst the levies and camp followers, was also severe, and a valuable officer, the Tehsildar of Bunnoo, was amongst the slain. From the nature of the case the intelligence to be had is meagre: the tribe is strong and united, and the Buttunees, who are employed as spies, are known, and hoodwinked by the Mulliks. A force must consequently depend almost entirely on its own strength and vigilance; and the chastisement administered in the present instance will make the Mahsoods think twice before they attempt another *chapao*. From the 26th to the end of the month the united force remained halted at Gulrung Kot, after which the forward movement on Kaneegram was undertaken. The damage done to the Wuzerees by the presence of the force is rated at about Rs. 600 a day, but collaterally it must amount to much more.—Telegram from Major Taylor, dated May 4, to Secretary to Government Punjab:—"The Mahsoods held the Barrah Pass in force this morning. They had rows of strong Tangas (?) on the heights, and a tremendous abatis of stones and poplar trees across the Dera. General Chamberlain attacked the pass about ten a.m., and in two hours the heights were cleared, and the force marched through the Bungeewalla. The Wuzerees on the heights on the right fought bravely. We had one officer, Lieutenant Ayton (doing duty with 5th Punjab Infantry), and twenty-eight men killed and twenty-six wounded. The Wuzerees have suffered severely; they left thirty-two bodies on the ground at the point of

the chief struggle, and must have had many more killed and wounded in other places. The Wuzerees were from six to seven thousand strong; they were completely driven from the pass, and retreated in two bodies to the east and west. We are encamped two miles on the Karneegoonah side of the pass."

**NAWAB SOHRAB JUNG.**—The serious attention of Government has been at last attracted to the extraordinary case of Nawab Sohrab Jung and the other heirs of the celebrated Nawab Munerood-dowlah. Some months ago we (*Englishman*) alluded to this case as one deserving consideration. The heirs of the late Nawab are living in Patna with stipends scarcely sufficient to keep soul and body together, while the Government enjoys their fine estates, which were made over to the State to be managed as a trust, and, to speak plainly, bagged by the honourable trustees. These are the acts which create disaffection, and if Sir Chas. Trevelyan would hunt up, and remonstrate against acts of robbery and spoliation like this, instead of opposing reasonable measures of taxation, he would be worth listening to. We shall shortly give the particulars of this case, and reveal some curious circumstances connected with it. A full report of the circumstances has now been peremptorily called for from the Commissioner of Patna, and there are distant signs that justice may yet be done. We recommend a Bill of Discovery in the Supreme Court, which would soon bring the Government to its senses.

**JHANSI, May 4.**—A Mr. Fuller, a European possessed of some property, was lately transferred from Mote (distant some twenty-five miles from this, where he held the position of the Tehseeldar), to the Tehseeldarship of Jhansi. The citizens of Jhansi not appreciating the change, did all in their power to make the place too hot for Mr. Fuller, and actually in many instances his own underlings, in the shape of Kotwal chupprassees, &c., refused to carry out his orders. On Sunday Mr. Fuller's chupprassees, headed by Naib Tehseeldar entered Mr. Fuller's house, rushed on him, got him down while the Naib Tehseeldar well licked him with his shoe, and the chupprassees, his own chupprassees (the civil chupprassees of the city) abused him right well, and took the opportunity of walking off with the money under Mr. Fuller's charge. The Naib Tehseeldar and the Government "special" then tied his hands with a rope, and accompanied by a mob of some three or four hundred people, hauled him about the city with *uncovered* head, and *we believe* (though we won't vouch for it) undressed. In this position, accompanied by his own august body of responsible and trustworthy dependents, who were heaping all kinds of abuse upon him, Mr. Fuller was met and rescued by a European officer, and conveyed home in his buggy. For days his life was despaired of. He was nearly demented. All kinds of inquiries and investigations that the endeavours of the most trustworthy and truthful detectives can accomplish are being put in force to carry out the utmost rigour of the law! The Naib Tehseeldar will most likely get 14 years' imprisonment, and the chupprassees return to their duty to prepare for another tussle with the next European Tehseeldar. The deep plot of these cowardly ruffians appears to have been the following:—Mr. Fuller having boxed a chupprassees' head for down-right insolence, or refusal to obey his orders, they planned to bring him before the magistrate with a complaint that he was madly drunk, and suffering from delirium tremens, trusting to this plan to get him turned out. It is naturally to be inferred that once down on the ground, the shoe beating on the part of the Tehseeldar, and abuse and licking on the part of the chupprassees was a species of lark that became irresistible! This is Jhansi of 1860, and the chupprassees brigands of Bundelcund. Now anyone with the least perception, knowing how cordially all the people of this part hate us, would have endeavoured to have found a body of chupprassees of any other class than the men of the city itself, but here you have doubtless the participators in the Jhansi massacre, the paid servants of the State and the public castigators of the Civil functionaries.

Have we no Seikhs, no Pathans, not one man of any other nation or creed, but that of Hindooism, on whom can be bestowed the mighty dignity of chupprassees that we must take the men of Jhansi to coerce the men of Jhansi? It is obvious, that if they now get a native Tehseeldar after this, they will have accomplished all they wish for. We should recommend Resaldar Sahadut Khan, 5th Punjab light cavalry, for the post, with 150 Wuzerees armed with a good cat, and one Moonshiee to keep the official ledgers.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**THE PUNJAB.**—I must say that matters are not going on so favourably as I had hoped regarding the income-tax. There are sinister influences at work to counteract the wise determination of Government to make the grounds on which the necessity for such taxation rests fully known. The proclamations on the subject are wilfully misconstrued and misrepresented, and nothing is left undone by the un-friends of the English to excite the dissatisfaction that naturally rests in certain quarters as being called upon to pay the piper to whose music they say they have not danced. I am not at all sorry, therefore, at the countenance given to a movement at this place for the formation of a rifle corps (volunteer), which has been actively taken up, and which, I trust, will be followed out in every other station throughout the country. Let it be known that every European in the country is fully prepared to meet any hostile demonstration with arms in his hands, and I feel assured that there will be a sensible subsidence of that feeling that every now and then comes uppermost in the mind of the native population, and which must be repressed for their good and for our safety. I believe that the government of these provinces is personally not at all satisfied with the aspect of things, and fully alive to the necessity of being prepared for any emergency that may arise. I do not mean to say that the agricultural portion, and they are the bulk of the people, are disaffected, but I do believe there are many classes, amongst the Mahomedans especially, who would do all they could to expel us from their fancied inheritance of which they consider we have deprived them. Being thus forewarned we may look upon ourselves as forearmed, and, therefore, in a much better position than when the storm burst upon us in May, 1857. It was owing to this uneasiness that Sir Robert Montgomery, who, by-the-bye, has gone off to his mountain retreat of Muree, impressed on the Rajah of Puteala that the season was much too far advanced for him to visit the Jumoo territories, that he would suffer much from the heat, and that it would be much more to the benefit of his health if he returned at once to his own possessions. The Rajah, like a sensible man, took the hint, left us the day before yesterday, and, on reaching Shallimar, his first encamping-ground, started off by dakh, and is by this once more safe within the palace walls of his ancestral possessions. His people, of course, follow at leisure. I do not know whether any inquiry has been made as to the permission, so unwisely given, to a portion of his escort to enter the busy town armed, but there is no doubt it was a most injudicious permission, that might have led to disastrous results. The Rajah of Jumoo, or, as he is now officially styled, the Maharajah of Kashmere is much disgusted at his brother Rajah not visiting him after all the great preparations he had made to do him honour, and is going or has gone off in the sulks to Kashmere, where he will no doubt revenge himself by taking the cost of his expedition out of the unfortunates of that miserable valley. You may see sundry laudatory paragraphs in *Our Paper* regarding the improvements contemplated by this Maharajah. I do believe he is more desirous than his father to do something towards relieving the people, but he is surrounded, like him of Kupoor-thulla, by such a frightful set of leeches, who tell him that everything he attempts which his father did not do is a reflection on his paternal progenitor, that there is not much hope of him, and what small spirit of enterprise he has shown is

marred in the carrying out of his plans by an unprincipled fellow of the name of Dewan Chund, who was once printer and publisher of a low paper at Sealkote, and who knows more about the said laudatory paragraphs than he would like to own. He suggests sundry plans, obtains money to carry them out, fails and disgusts his master, only to take him in again.—*Lahore Correspondent of the Englishman.*

**THE RAJA OF AMETHEE** in Benares has been pardoned under the Royal amnesty, and the sums realised from the sale of his property are to be refunded. The Raja confessed his guilt, "ordered himself lowly and reverently to his masters," and falsified the proverb, "confess and be hanged."

**MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF CAPTAIN SIR WILLIAM PEEL, KT.**—A solid European white-veined marble monument, of the Egyptian style, inlaid with a black marble tablet, engraved with the following inscription, is about being despatched to Cawnpore for erection over his grave, and which can now be seen at the marble ware-room of Messrs. Brown and Co., sculptors, &c., 34, Cos-sitollah, by whom the works have been executed. The following is the inscription:

#### TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM PEEL.

His name will ever be dear to the British inhabitants of India, to whose succour he came in the hour of need, and for whom he risked and gave his life. He was one of England's most devoted sons, and with all the talents of a brave and skilful sailor he combined the virtues of a humble, sincere Christian. This stone is erected over his remains by his military friends in India, and several of the inhabitants of Calcutta. Captain Sir William Peel, R.N., K.C.B., was born in Stanhope-street, Mayfair, on the 2nd November, 1824, and died at Cawnpore on the 27th April, 1858.

**SIMLA, May 4.**—Yesterday Lord Canning held his durbar at "Barnes Court," the accommodation afforded in the one, and only room of any size in the house, was very scanty. The chieftains, together, according to custom, with their heirs or nearest of kin, and the Wuzerees of such States as are large enough to need the assistance of a Prime Minister, were admitted. A guard of honour from the Nusseeree Battalion was in attendance, as also the Governor-general's band, but there were no salutes. The Governor-general occupied a raised platform at the head of the room, Mr. Beadon being on his right hand, and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on his left. The several chieftains of higher rank were separately introduced by Lord W. M. Hay, the deputy commissioner, and superintendent of these hills, to Mr. Beadon, who in turn presented them to Lord Canning—the minor chiefs were introduced to the Under Secretary, Mr. Aitchison, and by him to the Governor-general. The Rajahs of Keonthul, Surmoor, Khiloor, Hindoor, and Bussbir; and Ranahs of Bhagul, Joobul, Bhujee, Bulsun, Kaom-harsain, Dhamee, and Koothee, were the principal personages. Lord Canning did not make any long speeches, as he has done elsewhere; he wasted not a single syllable in saying that he would "have peace," for happily in these hills we have had peace. While the rest of India was surging with rebellion and anarchy, these States remained friendly, loyal and devotedly attached to the Government, showing the greatest zeal in assisting the British cause to the utmost of their ability, and giving proofs of their attachment by many individual acts of kindness to Europeans. Lord Canning simply complimented the Rajahs of Keonthul, Surmoor, and Kihloor, more particularly the first; while "he hoped to hear better accounts of Bussbir." Khilluts were distributed to, and nuzzurs presented by each chief, the value of the latter in almost every instance outweighing that of the former. It was customary formerly to present a portion of the nuzzur in coin, but the bulk was in the shape of horses, arms, cloths of gold, shawls, jewels, &c.—which were afterwards sold by public auction, the proceeds going into the Government treasury; but on

this occasion it was distinctly intimated that the nuzzurs were to be in gold mohurs, the amount expected from each being stated on their cards of admission, varying from one to thirty gold mohurs.

—May 7.—A Royal salute at sunrise this morning announced the departure of Lord Canning, Viceroy and Governor-general of India. The Commander-in-Chief follows to-morrow. Lady Canning, accompanied by Lord William Hay, deputy commissioner of Simla, leaves on the 21st for Chini, and will proceed via Gurlwall to Mussoorie. The Rajah of Puteealla paid a visit of ceremony to the Viceroy on Saturday afternoon. The Rajahs of Jheend and Naba are also here.—*Delhi Gazette*.

ALLAHABAD, May 15.—The Governor-general and suite arrived here late last night, and took up his quarters at Government House. He leaves at 5 p.m. this evening. He travels in a light mail-cart, attended by two vans, one containing provisions for the way, the other official papers, and so forth, servants and attendants forming stowage. The Commander-in-Chief is expected by the early train to-morrow morning; he will leave again in the evening. Both great men will make the day spent at Allahabad one of rest. The people here are all perfectly satisfied with both the income-tax and the currency measure of Mr. Wilson, their only surprise is at the extreme moderation of the former. This feeling I am satisfied was nearly universal over India until the Madras minute was published. The tax-payers would never have found out that they were aggrieved unless their grievances had been pointed out to them. Why did not the Madras and Bombay Governments, before pointing out what could be done by retrenchment, show examples of economy? The extravagance of the two is literally shameless. Besides the Rs. 120,000 a-year each Governor draws as salary, the Parliamentary accounts show that they cost the State about as much more in "establishments" and personal charges. Two and a-quarter lacs annually is the interest on half-a-million—one-twelfth of the deficit desired to be made good expended in sheer personal extravagance by a couple of gentlemen who desire to lighten the burdens of the people by reductions! "Be ye fed—be ye clothed!" say they, but not a mouthful or rag do they contribute of their abundance to assist the wretched. The opposition of Bombay to the income-tax is the richest thing in the world. When the English obtained possession of Bombay, just two centuries ago, the entire value of the property of the island was £2,800—it is now, solely through British protection, worth above five millions sterling. The seaborne commerce alone is worth thirty millions in money, having doubled in a quarter of a century! The Peishwa, with his Mahratta horse, would have raised three millions sterling in the island in the course of a forenoon—Napoleon or the Czar would do it now were India in their hands. Another of the Cawnpore murderers has been sent to his account. Jwala Persad was hanged on the morning of the 3rd, at the scene of his crimes. He was escorted from jail by a detail of the Cawnpore police, under the Adjutant, as far as the gallows, where a European guard awaited him. He denied his guilt to the last, and on being asked what was the use of speaking falsely when about to die, said this was no "faida" now, and no "faida" then, alluding to 1857. He died quite unconcernedly, and "appeared not to care a straw in mounting the gallows." A large concourse of spectators was on the ground.—*Delhi Gazette*.

KISHNAGHUR, May 11.—Since I last wrote to you we have had plentiful showers, and thanks to Mr. Herschel's mode of carrying out the new law framed for the protection of the Indigo crop, scarcely anything but rice has been sown in a great many of the principal concerns in this district. The ryots are in great spirits at the success of their infamous conduct, but they need not halloo till they are out of the wood, and it remains to be proved whether Mr. Herschel has been their friend or foe in encouraging them in their unprincipled acts. The second act of the play is about to begin, and we shall see how they

like the decrees for damages, which must be given in spite of all Mr. Herschel can do for them. To the injured planter, Durkhasts will now pour in, not in hundreds but in thousands; the jail, now over-crowded, can never hold a tenth part of the convicted; the laugh will soon be on the other side, and instead of the blessings Mr. Herschel expects, he will have the curses of deluded ryots. Contrast Jessore with the Kishnaghur district, and mark the difference; scarcely 18 men have been sent to prison by the magistrates of the former, and at least 800 by the latter, which might easily have been avoided by a little firmness and consistency of conduct. To this has to be added the utter ruin now hanging over the heads of the ryots whom Mr. Herschel encouraged to break their engagements. He has said that his work is now at an end; poor young man, it is only beginning; he has been obliged, much against his will, to decree for damages some twenty cases. I know of 780 that will be before him immediately from one concern, and that is one that has sown more Indigo than most in the district. What may he not expect from those who have sown rice almost entirely! All business in the collector's office is at a standstill, and hundreds are waiting impatiently till Mr. Herschel appears in the character of collector, which he has not as yet had time to do. There is work enough in the Foujdary for twenty magistrates, and that will be increased to an enormous extent when the cases for damages come in. Verily the Government have not prepared a bed of roses either for the magistrate or the poor ryots they have led astray. I wonder if Mr. Grant has turned his attention to the revenue of this district, and how it is being affected by the present state of affairs. How are Zemindars to pay Government when they cannot collect their rents from the ryots, who are in many places in undisturbed possession of the villages, and drive out planter, talookdars, and servants alike?—*Englishman*.

SUBAHNDAR KURHEE RAM and a rebel Sepoy of the late 17th Regiment have been apprehended by the exertions of the District Superintendent of Police. Both these mutineers have eluded many attempts made to capture them. Having obtained information of their whereabouts from some spies, the Superintendent of Police sent out a party of sowars in search, who after much hard riding came to the village where the two rebels had taken refuge, and captured them. They are accused of having been principals in the murder of some officers of the 22nd Native Infantry, stationed at the time of the mutiny at Fyzabad. The prisoners will be forwarded to Captain T. Chamberlaine, of the Thuggee Department, for trial. Another man, Madho, the rebel who fired at Captain Hutchinson and murdered Colonel Goldney, is still at large.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN D. A. CHASE.—It is with regret we have to announce the death of Captain D. A. Chase, of the 64th regiment of Bengal N.I., and lately appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner at Henzadah. The lamented gentleman had just returned to India from a sick furlough to Europe, and on reaching his new station, not feeling sufficiently well, was obliged to leave again for Bengal. On the passage up in the steamer *Burmah* to Calcutta the lamented gentleman's illness increased to such a degree as to produce temporary insanity. He took some medicine, which, we have been informed, was probably laudanum. He retired to sleep, and never woke again. He was found dead in his cabin. Captain Chase was highly esteemed by many personal friends. He was considered a very active civil officer, having held appointments in the Arracan and Tenasserim provinces. He was favourably known as the author of a very useful little work, entitled "Chase's Anglo-Burmese Handbook," which had quite a rapid sale immediately after its publication. He leaves a widow and three children, who are now in England, to mourn his untimely end.—*Maulmain Times*, April 26.

M. A. SCHLAGEINTWEIT.—We (*Lahore Chronicle*) are happy to have it in our power to state that two servants of the late Mons. A. Schlageintweit (Mahomed Ameer and Morad by name),

have succeeded in discovering the remains of their unfortunate master, besides all the valuables which belonged to him. They communicated the fact to the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, and have been told in consequence, that if on the opening of the passes in the course of this month they bring in the remains of the murdered *Savant* and all his valuables, they will receive a bonus of Rs. 200 each, this being in the opinion of the Governor-general the smallest sum that should be given them.

COLONEL HAYTHORNE has been appointed Adjutant-general of her Majesty's forces in India, superseding Colonels Greathed and Denison, the deputies at Madras and Bombay. It is a Horse Guards appointment. Colonel Haythorne is on the Staff of the China force.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 2. Phoenix, Jarvis, Port Blair.—3. Helen Mar, Weston, Alippee; str. Prince Arthur, Twynam, Hong Kong; City of Pekin, Craig, Glasgow.—4. Helenthaler, Weston, Tulela.—7. Noosrut Shah, Tweedie, Moulineu; Day Dream, Tulloh, Port Blair.—8. Screw str. Dalhousie, Hopkins, Hong Kong; screw str. England, Dundas, London; Burman, Robertson, London; Hornet, Byrne, London; Ravenscraig, Obovron, Sundah; Asteroid, Gardin, Bombay.—9. Futay Rozac, Lalrenais, Bombay; str. Lancelfield, Oliver, Hong Kong; Tudor, Armstrong, London.—10. Screw str. Burmah, Grey, Moulineu.—11. City of Dublin, Adair, Glasgow; Novell Penelope, Flotte, Rimpitana; Balie Nichol Jarvie, Montlay, Bimlipatam.—12. Str. Candia, Curling, Suez; Talbot, Spencer, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Prince Arthur.—Col. Kennedy, 17th Regt. B.N.I.; Col. Harris, 70th Regt. B.N.I.; Capt. Ganstea, 70th Regt. B.N.I.; Capt. Whittins, 70th Regt. B.N.I.; Lieut. Ripley, 70th Regt. B.N.I.; Lieut. Bushby, 70th Regt. B.N.I.; Lieut. Drummond, 70th Regt. B.N.I.; Lieut. Millet, 70th Regt. B.N.I.; Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Woolbridge.  
Per Phoenix.—Mr. Haynes.  
Per City of Pekin.—Mr. Winchester.  
Per Lancelfield.—Brigadier Corfield, Capt. Nelson, and — Hyde, Esq.  
Per str. Burmah.—Sir A. Larpent, E. J. Meard, A. Walker, Miss Taylor, Capt. Godfrey, J. B. Tomkins, Mr. Christian, Mr. Venore, Mr. and Mrs. Harding and child, W. A. Madge, A. Jacquenien, Master Ripley, L. Achard.  
Per str. Dalhousie.—Capt. Lucas, Lieut. Ramsbottom, Lieut. Dvans, Lieut. Bhenshire, Lieut. Ripley, Asst. surg. Fowens.  
Per Balie Nichol Jarvie.—Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Buchanan.  
Per Burman.—Mrs. Robert, Mrs. T. Gaviens, Mr. J. S. Robins, Mr. H. J. Hickford.  
Per str. England.—FROM LONDON.—Lieut. and Mrs. Gair, Mrs. Dundas and family, Mrs. Gardener, Mrs. Hoskins and family, Mrs. Pearce and child, Mr. G. George, Mr. E. Bamber. FROM MADRAS.—Mr. Donkir.  
Per Hornet.—Mr. Charles Salmon, Ens. and Mrs. J. Baker.  
Per Asteroid.—Mr. T. Palmer, Mr. Starbuck.  
Per Ravenscraig.—Mrs. Butler.  
Per Day Dream.—Mrs. Tulloh and two children.  
Per str. Candia.—FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Hallem and infant, Major Wilson, Mr. Boyd, Miss Taylor, Capt. Patterson, Mr. Doig, Dr. A. Broelhuic. FROM MARSEILLES.—Captain Tierney, Mr. Carter, Mrs. Burlton, Mr. Miller, Lieut. McGreay, Major Fisher. FROM SUZ.—Right Rev. Bishop of Patna, Rev. Father Assis, Rev. — Segena, Miss Burgar, Miss Boyll. FROM GALLE.—Mr. Miller, Mr. Crowe. FROM MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Sandeman and two children, Mr. Mahon, Mr. Clerk, Capt. Needle.  
Per Talbot.—Capt. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Harcot and three children, Mr. F. Haund, Col. Apperley, Col. Good, Dr. and Mrs. Eaden, Mrs. Carmichael, Dr., Mrs., Miss, and Master Rogers.

### DEPARTURES.

May 5. Str. Baltic, Melville, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulineu; str. Nubia, Farquhar, Suez.—6. City of Nankin, Taylor, London; Evangeline, Farlem, Liverpool.—7. Gallant Neill, Farley, Madras and the Coast.—9. Haversham, Pearce, Australia.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

"WASTE SILK."—A doubt having arisen as to whether the material known as silk chusum is included with raw silk in the free list of export duties, the Supreme Government, on the 21st of last April, observed as follows:—Silk chusum is represented to be the exterior rough coating of the cocoon, what is called in England "waste silk," or that part which is first wound off the cocoons, or which is taken from imperfect cocoons that have been eaten through by the worm and cannot be wound off. It is clearly, therefore, the same article as silk, only of an inferior quality, and there appears no reason why it should not be included with raw silk in the free list. The necessary instructions have been given to the Customs' authorities to include the article referred to among the free exports.



**THE MADRAS MINUTE.**—We can assure the *Bombay Times*, on authority which cannot be doubted, that the minute was sent by the writer of it to Mr. Forbes and to other members of the Council. The moment this became known, a certain member of the legislature most peremptorily directed Mr. Forbes to suppress it, and keep its very existence a secret. The consternation excited in certain of the members can scarcely be conceived. Two indignant and astute legislators determined to checkmate the author of the minute by treating his production with pretended contempt; but Sir Charles is not easily checkmated. He knew with whom he had to deal. He had experienced their insolent contumely when he reclaimed against the licence bill, and for anything we know to the contrary, may have learned their determination in regard to his second remonstrance; but however this may be, certain it is that the consternation of our law-makers was speedily changed to rage when they found that the paper of which they intended to dispose so quietly was given to India in the columns of this journal. "Our precautions were useless; it is published in full in the *Madras Times*, which has just come in," wrote one of our legislators to another, who doubtless had united with him in applauding Mr. Wilson's proposal to deal frankly henceforth with the Indian public. French frankness, perhaps, he meant. It is not very like the British quality so named, to do everything possible to stifle discussion and censure any attempt to give the people more than one side of a question. Supposing Mr. Wilson to be satisfied of the justice and propriety of his scheme, we can only suppose him a disbeliever in the power of truth, when we find him doing his utmost to introduce Parisian fashions, and silence all who dare to dissent from him.—*Times and Spectator*.

**MR. SHUBRICK'S COTTON.**—The Chamber of Commerce has written to Government in reply to a communication forwarding samples of the Egyptian cotton grown in Chingleput by Mr. Shubrick. It considers the sample excellent in its original colour, but much stained in picking; the staple is strong, but not of much length; it is undoubtedly a valuable description of cotton, but for want of any means of comparison with similar kinds, the Chamber is unable to quote its market value in this country. Mr. Nelson has requested that the thanks of the Chamber may be conveyed to Mr. Shubrick for his exertions in carrying out the experiments.

**SIR MARK CUBBON** has, at the particular request of the Governor-general, from whom he has received a very handsome letter, consented, for the present, to continue in charge of Mysore.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 10. Grasmere, Timmins, Mauritius; Louisa, Dixon, London.—11. Ville de St. Lo, Saubost, Pondicherry.—12. Teak, Leonhard, Singapore.—13. New Era, Rhind, London.—14. Hotspur, Thompson, Liverpool; Mazartan, Nichols, Lisbon.—15. Angelo Burdett Coutts, Wilson, London.

### DEPARTURES.

May 9. Arethusa, Clarke, Calcutta.—10. East Lothian, Craigie, Munsoorotta.—15. John Howell, Appleby, Amherst; H.M.'s troop-ship Eastern Empire, Magee, China.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Eastern Empire.—Capt. Alexander, Lieut. McLeod, Cornet Jay, Apothecary W. J. Lincoln.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**PERSIAN CONSUL.**—The Shah of Persia having taken into consideration that numbers of his subjects have not only domiciled themselves in Bombay, but that its port attracts numerous traders of his dominions, who have no proper representative of their country, has deemed it advisable that a Persian Consulate should be established in Bombay, to guard and watch over the interests of his subjects, and with this end in view has entered into negotiations with the British Government for the recognition of a Persian Consul in Bombay.

**MR. H. C. BOATE**, formerly a surgeon in the Inniskilling dragoons, and who has for some time past enjoyed extensive practice as a medical man in Bombay, has been committed to the criminal sessions on a charge of cruelly beating Captain Gillett, of the Preventive Service. Captain Gillett is an old, nearly blind, helpless man, while Boate is young, vigorous, and athletic; and the assault committed seems to have been of the most brutal and cowardly character. The provocation was an insulting expression used by Captain Gillett as to Mr. Boate's leaving the army to turn "lolliboy" in Bombay; but Boate himself declares that he quarrelled with Gillett some time ago because the latter had seduced one of his sisters, and that this was rankling in his mind when he was still further exasperated by the remark above quoted. It is right to add that this story is not only strenuously contradicted by Miss Boate and Captain Gillett, but is in itself highly improbable.

**A TIGER IN SURAT.**—On Sunday morning last, May 21, about nine o'clock, a middle sized tiger made its appearance in the town of Surat, and frightened the whole of the district called Nanpoora from its propriety. Indeed, at first nobody believed that a tiger could ever venture into so thickly peopled a quarter of the city. How it came there is still uncertain, but it seems probable that the animal swam across from the opposite side of the river, and ambushed itself in the Dutch Bunder. It was first seen in the compound of a Parsee's house in Nanpoora, whence it was driven by the shouts and noise of the inmates into the adjoining shed. By this time people gathered round it in numbers. It then made a bold rush on the crowd; but there was a bamboo wall intervening, which it could not leap over. However, it made away through a hole in the wall, and secured itself in a narrow lane opposite. By this time information reached the European residents of the town, and Mr. Stewart, deputy commissioner of customs, N.D., and Lieutenant Rees, fort adjutant, were soon on the spot, closely followed by Mr. Bellasis, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Rogers, and others. Messrs. Rees and Stewart fired several shots at the brute and disabled it a little; but recovering itself, it made a desperate attack on the former gentleman, and threw him down. Mr. Rees turned on his back, and the animal got hold of his leg. Mr. Stewart then drove a couple of bullets into its chest. It sprang away, and attacked a poor Parsee woman, who, in the struggle to get loose, was severely scratched on most parts of her body. Mr. Rogers finally drove a dagger through the animal's neck, while the other two gentlemen continued firing. The tiger only became helpless after receiving no fewer than twelve balls. One of these ran through the lower part of its mouth, and appears to have told upon it most effectually. Had it not been for the European gentlemen, the brute would have made desperate havoc in the town. Mr. Rees has received one or two severe wounds, but none of them are dangerous. The poor Parsee woman was taken to her house in Mr. Bellasis's gharry, and the European doctor sent for, who is doing his best for his patient. It is expected she will recover. Mr. Bellasis, the magistrate, has shown her every attention. The carcass of the tiger was carried off by Mr. Stewart.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**CHOLERA.**—The ravages of the cholera at the Bore Ghaut continue with unabated violence, and we regret to hear that several more Europeans have fallen victims to this dire scourge within the last few days. The native labourers, panic-stricken by this awful visitation, are rapidly deserting the works, which are now progressing at a very slow pace. The contractors are using their best endeavours to allay the epidemic, by providing medical assistance and distributing medicines among the work-people.

**THE TOWN MAJORITY** of Bombay has not been abolished, as was believed. From the general orders published in the *Government Gazette* of the 17th May, it will be perceived that Major E. A. H. Bacon has been appointed to perform the duties of Town Major, in addition to those of Fort Adjutant.

**GRANT OF SUNNUDS BY SIR HUGH ROSE.**—The troops in garrison, consisting of 2nd Battalion Artillery, with three guns, a detachment of the 2nd European Regiment L.I., 2nd Grenadier Regiment N.I., 23rd Regiment N.I., and the Marine Battalion, paraded in drill order on the afternoon of the 14th May, at the Esplanade parade-ground, before his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, who was accompanied by his staff. Two of the natives of the commissariat department, Mr. Nana Moroba, clerk in the commissariat, and Mr. Vizianung Moodliar, cattle contractor, whose excellent services with the Central India field force during the mutinies have been so well recognised by Government by the endowment of titles of "Rao Bahadur," and the granting of palanquin allowance, attended the parade with Captain Dunsterville to receive their sunnuds, which were presented to them on the ground by [the gallant "hero of Jhansi and Gwalior," with due acknowledgments of their praiseworthy services and conduct in always having kept the troops well provided with stores. A large concourse of spectators, both Europeans and natives, had assembled to witness the interesting spectacle, which passed off without much pomp and grandeur, but evidently to the satisfaction of all.

**THE DURBAR.**—His Excellency Sir George Russell Clerk held a durbar in the large room of the Town Hall at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, May 19, at which the native officers belonging to corps in garrison and a large number of native gentlemen were present. A guard of honour of 100 rank and file from the 2nd Grenadiers and the 23rd Regiment respectively, were drawn up in front of the western entrance of the Town Hall with the regimental colours and bands. The native gentlemen having been introduced to his Excellency by Mr. Chief Secretary Anderson, Subadar Major Gunga Sing, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment, was presented for distinguished conduct during the late mutiny, a gold watch, a khillut, and a shawl, besides a sunnud conferring on him the grant of a village yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 2,095. The Governor addressed the Subadar at some length. Other native officers were also presented to his Excellency by their commanding officers. Nose-gays and uttur of rose having been distributed, the durbar broke up within half an hour.]

**READING THE PROCLAMATION APPOINTING THE HON. SIR GEORGE RUSSELL CLERK, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.**—Pursuant to general orders of Saturday, 19th May, the troops in garrison, comprising the 2nd Battalion Artillery, a detachment of the 2nd European L.I., the 2nd Grenadier N.I., the 23rd Regiment N.I., and the Native Marine Battalion, assembled on the Esplanade parade ground on Monday evening at five o'clock. After the formation of the troops in contiguous quarter distance columns, the appointment of Sir George Clerk was read to the men of the respective corps by their commanding officers, and then interpreted to the native regiments by their senior interpreters. This being concluded, the troops formed in line, with the detachment of artillery on the extreme right, a salute of seventeen guns was fired, and the infantry wound up the affair with a *feu de joie*, and then marched past in review order, the several bands playing appropriate tunes. The spectacle attracted a vast concourse of the community of Bombay to the spot. The 2nd Europeans were paraded at Colaba at the same hour, when a similar ceremony was performed. The following appointments have been made on the personal staff of his Excellency the Governor, subject to the approval of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—Brevet Major J. C. Coley, 10th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to be Military Secretary. Captain J. Clerk, Rifle Brigade, and Captain A. Ellis, her Majesty's 33rd Regiment of foot, to be Aides-de-Camp. H.E. the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointment:—Mr. T. C. Hope, Bombay Civil Service, to be private secretary to H.E. the Governor.

**CAPTAIN D. M. MURRAY**, of H.M.'s 64th regiment, is appointed to act as aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

SIR H. ROSE, accompanied by Captain Rose and Dr. Vaughan, left the Presidency for Calcutta in the China mail steamer *Malabar*, on the afternoon of the 16th May. A large number of civil, military, and naval officers were present at the pier to bid a hearty farewell to the gallant general, who embarked on board the steamer under the salute due to his rank. A military guard of honour was stationed at the pier. The following *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued the same evening:—General Order. Military Department. By H. E. the Hon. Governor in Council, Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., appointed under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, to be Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, in succession to H. E. Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., has this day assumed the command of the Bombay army on the departure of Sir Hugh Rose. By order of H. E. the Hon. the Governor in Council.—H. L. ANDERSON.—Acting Chief Secretary to Government. Bombay Castle, 16th May, 1860.

THE ELPHINSTONE DOCK.—The docks in Back Bay and the fine row of houses stretching from Colaba to Malabar Point, so often longed for by Europeans dwelling in gloomy bungalows, are likely to become a great fact. An application was made to Government on the 20th of April, for a provisional consent to that portion of the scheme which embodies the formation of a graving dock and the reclamation of about 200 acres of land on the Colaba side; the formal consent of Government has not yet been given, but we understand that the only objection is a slight interference with the projected harbour defences; this can be easily met and overcome by the projectors, and we may hope shortly to see the necessary capital subscribed, and the final consent of Government given to this important scheme.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.—Sir George Russell Clerk held a levee on the 18th May, in the Town Hall, at which about two hundred and fifty European gentlemen were introduced to the new Governor. His Excellency, on his arrival in the Town Hall at five o'clock, first turned his attention to the Government Central Museum, with the beauty and taste of all the arrangements in which he expressed himself highly gratified, and signified his intention of allowing it to remain in its present place. The visitors collected in the large hall until half-past five o'clock, and they then passed one by one into the presence of his Excellency. A detachment of native sepoy, and the Governor's mounted body guard, were posted at the front entrance of the Town Hall, and a large crowd of natives gathered on the public road to witness the *tamasha*. The business of the evening closed after six o'clock.

DR. JAMES VAUGHAN.—Sir Hugh Rose has appointed Dr. James Vaughan F.R.C.S. and F.R.G.S., to be his personal surgeon; and Bombay is thus destined to lose, for a time at least, one of her ablest physicians and most esteemed citizens. If his transference to the other side of India conduce to Dr. Vaughan's advancement, much as the Bombay community must deplore his loss, they will not repine at it. And the doctor himself may be very certain that he carries with him the unfeigned respect of those he leaves behind, their sincere esteem, and ardent wishes for his welfare. Speaking in their behalf, we claim for him a kind and cordial reception at Calcutta. And that the Ditchers may know what manner of man they are destined to have amongst them, we shall briefly detail his antecedents. Dr. Vaughan entered the service in 1842. After a short sojourn in India, in which he had his full share of that kicking about through the Mofussil which goes under the euphemistic title of "General Duty," Dr. Vaughan was attached to the Indian Navy. After sweltering some time in the Persian Gulf, and being duly roasted in the burning fiery furnace of the Red Sea Littoral, he was appointed Port, Marine, and Civil Surgeon at Aden. During the ten years that he held this post, in addition to its very onerous professional duties, he was charged with the performance of numerous civil functions of a miscellaneous nature, and his civil services have been frequently

and very warmly acknowledged by the Aden Resident. It was while Port Surgeon at Aden that he was dragged into the famous controversy on the anti-scorbutic properties of alcoholic liquors, in which, by common consent, he worsted his antagonist, the eminent physiologist, Dr. W. B. Carpenter. In 1853 Dr. Vaughan was compelled by sickness to return to England. On the breaking out of the Russian war he was appointed Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals in Turkey, and he continued to hold this high office in connection with the Turkish Contingent till the termination of the war in July 1856. He received most flattering recognitions of his services from General Vivian, Lord Panmure, and his other military superiors, and he obtained the Crimean medal and the Order of Medjidie. In 1857 he served with the Persian expedition, in medical charge of the Light Battalion, attracting the favourable notice of Generals Havelock and Outram, and receiving warm commendation from his immediate commanding officer. For his services in Persia he received a medal and clasp. As Sir Hugh Rose's staff-surgeon, he was present at the attack, siege, and capture of Ratghur, the battle of Barodea, the operations against and subsequent capture of Garrakota, the forcing of the Muddenpore Pass, the siege and storm of Jhansi, the battle of the Betwa, and the subsequent pursuit of the rebels. As field surgeon he was present and very greatly distinguished himself in a military as well as a medical capacity at the battle of Koonch. As field surgeon he was also present at the battle of Galowlee, the capture of Calpee, that of Morar, the battle and capture of Gwalior, the battle of Sindwaho, &c., &c. Sir H. Rose has on more than one occasion publicly acknowledged his obligations, both public and personal, to Dr. Vaughan, and we think it will be allowed that no man in India has equal claims to be appointed His Excellency's body-surgeon. Of Dr. Vaughan's personal qualities we leave the Bengalees to form their own judgment. Suffice it to say that here, where he is best known, he is honoured and esteemed as a man of strong intellect and the soundest judgment, of great benevolence, and of the finest sense of honour.—*Bombay Gazette*.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 11. Str. Scindian, Bryts, Kurrachee; str. Ottawa, Gribble, Suex; Poitiers, Edward, Beyrout; Ephraïm, Williams, Concan.—12. Str. Jeddo, Soames, Aden.—13. Carribean, Winchester, London.—14. Brilliant, Pignet, Rio de Janeiro.—15. Prince Regent, Tully, Aden.—16. Str. Tilly, James, Cochín.—18. Str. Cadiz, Kellock, Hong Kong; Vulture, Gill, Sandheads.—22. Oriental, Osgood, Batavia.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Jeddo.—From ADEN.—For CEYLON.—Col. and Mrs. Overy. For AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Fitch. Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Joske, Mr. Jeller, Mr. Ferry, Mr. Black, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Rudrick, Mr. Auster, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Deirts.

Per Carribean.—Lieut. M. Sharpe, H.M.'s 4th Regt.; Lieut. J. A. Stubbs; H.M.'s 95th Regt.; Messrs. S. Manley, Pickering, J. Anderson.

Per B.S.N. Co.'s str. Tilly.—Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse, Mrs. Polleven, Miss Trot, Miss Gray, Mrs. Wotzell, Capt. Drummond, Capt. Murray, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Rose, Rev. Mr. Brenner, Capt. Brucie, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Gage, Dr. Lolush, Mr. Watzely, Mr. Brently, Rev. Mr. Vaucleract, Mrs. Brently, Mr. Everithe, Mr. Gage.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Cadiz.—Mr. Latham, Shaik Abdoola Adab, Capt. Moore, H.M.'s 34th Regt.

Per B.S.N. Co.'s str. Scindian.—Mrs. Burn, Maj. Flanagan, Mr. Forbes, Capt. Fife, Mr. Appleby, E. Waller, Esq., Mrs. Xavier, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith and two children, Mr. Louis, Lieut. and Mrs. Wood and child.

### DEPARTURES.

May 12. Belloche, Clements, China; Prompt, Nicholson, Liverpool.—13. Mogul, Spooner, New York; str. Pioneer, Banks, Kurrachee.—14. Str. Ottawa, Gribble, Ceylon and Australia.—15. Bates Family, Hogg, Liverpool; Natolia, Macquire, China.—16. Str. Malabar, Grainger, China.—17. Florence, Shearer, Liverpool; Crimen, Morgan, Liverpool; Regina, Brown, Hong Kong.—18. Calloden, McLean, Liverpool.—19. Simoon, Smith, Hong Kong; Magnet, Grindell, Liverpool; Atlanta, Walker, Hong Kong; str. Elphinstone, Breeman, Persian Gulf; str. Clyde, Dixon, Port Blair.—22. Victory, Sewen, Liverpool; William Chandler, Miller, Liverpool; Fanny Forsyth, Telfer, China.—23. Maria, Jinnam, Liverpool.—24. P. and O. Co.'s str. Columbia, Stewart, Suex.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Columbia.—For ADEN.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings. For SEEX.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mahomed Baiker, Mirza Mahomed Hossain, Abdool Hossain Bubbance. For MALTA.—Lieut. Suffe, Mrs. and Miss Stanley.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Jervise. For MAX-SILLIES.—Capt. and Mrs. Annesley, Capt. Trevor and Carr, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Mudditt, Sudagew Bhow, Rustonjee Ardaseer Wadia, Messrs. Cunningham, Craike, Voyte, Glassow, Chaves, Ward, Pauling, Stanbury, Hilton, Mrs. Shewell and two children, Mrs. Hammond and two infants, Mrs. Denton, Capt. and Mrs. Francis, Captain and Mrs. Pollexton and two children, Mrs. Rosie, Mrs. Crawford and child, Capt. and Mrs. Wemyss, Mrs. Collier, Major Webster, Capt. Elliott, Miss Mears.

Per B.S.N. Co.'s str. Pioneer, to KURRACHEE.—Lieut. Barnes, 3rd Eur. Regt., Miss Ryan, Mrs. and Miss Thomas, Assist. surg. Wale, H.M.'s 6th Foot, Mr. W. Downing, Mr. and Mrs. DeCosta, Mr. Charles, Mr. F. DeSouza.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Ottawa.—For CEYLON.—Col. and Mrs. Overy. For AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Joske, Messrs. Jeller, Lewis, Furry, Black, Sharp, Rudrick, Auster, Deirts.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, May 24, 1860.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. Transfer Loan	Rs. 85	100 Sa.
4 " " " "	1832-33 Rs. 86½	100 Sa.
4 " " " "	1835-36 Rs. 84½	100 Co.
4 " " " "	1842-43 Rs. 85½	100 do.
4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1854-55 Rs. 85	100 do.
5 per cent. Loan (New)	Rs. 96½	100 do.
5½ per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	Rs. 3½ prem.	

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)	40 per ct. prem.
Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up	
Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do.	1½ per cent. pm.
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do.	2½ prem.
N.W. Bank of India (Rs. 400)	
Agra Bank (Rs. 500)	4½ per ct. pm.
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	11 per cent. pm.
Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 p. up	Rs. 24,000 dis.
Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.	" 27,000
Hydraulic P. Com.	4,600 do. " 5,500
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,600 do. "
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.	2,500 do. " 1,900
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do. " 11,000
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 do. " 325
Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or 235 prem. in England—Rs. 16 to 18 per share discount.	
Do. New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at 22 per share—Rs. 7 do.	

### EXCHANGES.

On London—at 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. for Doc. Bills.	
2s. 0½d. for Cred. Bills.	
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100	Nominal.
" " " " " "	99½
" " " " " "	1½ pm.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight	98½
" " " " " "	" "
On China, at 60 days' sight	Rs. 226 per 100 dols

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10-4-6
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	per 100, Rs. 225
Republic Dollars	" 213
German Crowns	" 213
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, Rs. 106 4
Gold Leaf	per tola, Rs. 10-5.

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 17s. 6d. to £4. 5s. per ton.  
To Liverpool, £3. 7s. 6d. to £3. 10s. per ton.

EXPORTS (Bombay, May 24).—Cotton.—The market for Cotton is firm, with a moderate business doing. The prices have fluctuated very much during the fortnight, and now close at an advance of from Rs. 3 to 5 on our last quotations. Dhollera and Brouche are both becoming scarce, and will likely maintain their present value. There is a large stock of Oomrawattee at market, but in consequence of its inferior quality it is not freely purchased. New Compts is now arriving in small quantities. The rise of freights has tended to check the demand for the China market, and the sales for that quarter are not very important. Wool.—This staple is at present in good demand, but the reduced stock at market, and that of inferior quality, has checked business; superior qualities are scarcely to be had, and very high prices are therefore asked. Oilseeds.—Prices of both Linseed and Rapeseed have become firmer, in consequence of advices reporting an improvement in the Europe market, and are a few annas higher than our last quotations. The former must be quoted at Rs. 4-2 to 4-3, and the latter at Rs. 4-12 to 5-2. Teel Seed is very scarce, and is consequently held at high prices. Niger Seed can be bought at Rs. 19 to 20. Ground Nuts are not to be had at all, and prices are nominal. Poppy Seed is also nominal. Hemp is in good supply, and in moderate inquiry. Pepper remains unaltered in value and demand. Madder Root.—Business is confined to Muscat at Rs. 3-14 to Rs. 4-4 per maund, which is the only description in the market. Opium.—The increased demand has caused a rise of prices, which are now quoted Rs. 1,395 to 1,400 per chest for first sort Malwa Opium. The exports to China during the fortnight were 775 chests.

IMPORTS (Bombay, May 24).—Cotton Manufactures.—The Piece Goods market is very dull. Grey Goods in general remain without demand at previous rates, which are only nominal; while those descriptions in which a few sales have taken place show a reduction in price. Bleached Goods remain in the same position as last reported. Glasgow Goods have exhibited little or no variation, and a declining tendency is observable. Turkey Red Goods are without much inquiry, as before. Yarns.—The market for both Mule and Water Twist is extremely dull, in consequence of a total cessation of demand, and we have heard of no transactions in either of them. Metals.—Copper is in languid inquiry at reduced rates. A fair business has been done in Iron, which is in moderate request at our quotations. There is nothing doing in Steel. Spelter is dull, and lower in price. Lead, Tin Plates, and Quicksilver, are quiet.



# Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Financial Dept., Camp Khurrur, April 7.—No. 14.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. directs that the designation of the app. held by Mr. R. Temple shall be "chief commissioner of currency and chief asst. to the financial member of council for special service."

H.E. is pleased to app. Mr. W. S. Halsey to be asst. commissr. of currency and private sec. to the financial member of council.

### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

*Camp Nymee Tal, March 27.*—The Notification, No. 2,419, dated 12th July last, which conferred temporarily the powers of a jt. mag. on Mr. W. Munton, extra dep. coll. in Narsingpore, is canc. from this date.

*March 28.*—The servs. of Mr. L. S. Saunders, C.S., asst. in the Benares div., are placed at disp. of Punjab Govt.

*March 29.*—Capt. A. S. Allen, offic. pension paymr. at Allahabad, is app. to offic. as cantonment jt. mag. of Cawnpore, during abs. on m.c. of Capt. R. R. Harris.

Mr. R. Manderson, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Jounpore, is app. to offic. as superint. of Dehra Doon.

The servs. of Asst. surg. G. F. Trimmell, civil surg. of Seonee, are replaced at disp. of the Govt. of India, mily. dep. from 4th inst., with a view to their being placed at disp. of the Govt. of Madras.

The servs. of Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, extra asst. commissr. and dep. coll. in Saugor and Nerbudda territories, are placed at disp. of the Govt. of India in the foreign dep., with a view to his employment in Nagpore commission.

*Revenue Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, March 28.*—The leave, for 1 year, which was granted to Mr. H. R. Wilson, dep. coll. of Bareilly, in G.O., dated 18th Oct. last, is hereby canc., and in lieu of it, leave for the same period on m.c., is granted to that officer, together with the usual prep. leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation. The leave will date from 1st ult.

*March 29.*—Mr. A. Colvin is app. to be an asst. to coll. of Moozuffernugger, in the settlement dep.

*Public Works Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, March 27.*—Capt. C. B. Stuart, exec. engr., 6th div. Grand Trunk Road, is granted 2 mo. leave fr. 2nd prox., to enable him to visit presy., prep. to furl. to Eur., m.c.

*Judicial Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, April 2.*—The servs. of Mr. E. C. Bayley, offic. civil and sess. judge of Futtehghurh, are placed at disp. of the Govt. of India.

*April 4.*—Mr. H. P. Fane, offic. civil and sess. judge of Cawnpore, on being relieved of that office by Mr. F. B. Pearson, will offic. as civil and sess. judge of Shahjehanpore, during the abs. of Mr. W. Wynyard.

*April 5.*—Mr. H. Lushington is appd. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Azimgurh, from date on which he may receive ch. of the office from Mr. Marriott.

*April 7.*—Mr. E. Macnaughton is posted as an asst. to the dist. of Jounpore, where he will exercise the full powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll.

*General Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, April 4.*—Mr. T. B. Cann, inspec. 1st circle, dept. public instruction, is granted 6 mo. leave to England, from 1st inst.

*April 10.*—No. 771a.—Lieut. T. Pierce, asst. comr. at Ajmere, having res. ch. of his duties on 5th ult., the unexpired portion of his leave, granted to him in orders of 4th Feb., is canc.

*April 11.*—No. 782a.—The leave for 1 mo., granted in Notice. No. 612a, dated March 22, to Capt. R. R. Harris, cant. jt. mag. of Cawnpore, will have effect from the date on which he availed himself of the same.

No. 787a.—Leave for 3 mo. is granted to Mr. F. Williams, comr. of Meerut.

Mr. G. D. Turnbull, judge of Meerut, will conduct the duties of the comr.'s office, as a temp. arrang., in add. to his own.

No. 789a.—Mr. R. Money is appd. to be a judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, in the N.W.P., in succ. to Mr. C. Raikes, with effect from 24th March, 1860.

*April 13.*—No. 808a.—Mr. E. B. Thornhill, asst. mag. and coll. in Allahabad div., is transf. to Agra div., where he will exercise full powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll.

No. 817a.—The servs. of Mr. W. S. Halsey, of the civil service, are placed at disp. of the Govt.

Rev. E. W. Tarleton, Chap. of Gwalior, is transf. to Benares.

### THE GAZETTING OF GENERAL ORDERS.

*April 13.*—No. 337a.—The accompanying extract of a letter from the under sec. to the Govt. of India, in the home dept., No. 429, dated Feb. 28, is published for gen. information:—

"In future all orders addressed by the Sec. of State to the Govt. of India, granting or extending leaves of abs., permg. officers to return to du., or to resign, or notifying new appts. to the civil service, or the ecclesiastical estab., will be simply gazetted in this dept., and the local govts. and depts. will be expected to inform themselves, from the Gazette, of the orders of the Sec. of State on these points."

### CANCELLING LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

*April 14.*—No. 342a.—Many applications having been made for the cancellation of unexpired portions of leave, and for leave that the applicant has not availed himself of, it is hereby notified for general information that this course is unnecessary. It will be sufficient for the future to report simply the return of officers to duty, noting what portion of their leave remains unexpired.

No. 345a.—The servs. of Rev. A. D. Nicolson, Chap. of Ghazeeপুর, are placed at disp. of the Govt. of India, for employ. in the Straits.

*April 14.*—No. 716a.—Mr. F. Reade, late superint., Kumaon Forests, is granted leave for 6 mo., without pay, from the date on which he ceased to receive salary.

*Military Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, April 9.*—No. 334a.—Leave for 6 mo., on m.c., is granted to Mr. F. F. Catania, adj. of Jaloun dist. mily. police, from 18th ult.

*April 16.*—In amendment of notification No. 710, dated Oct. 6, 1859, Mr. W. E. Thomas, adjt. of the Mynpoorie police batt., is confirmed in his appt., from August 15, 1859.

*April 18.*—Leave of absence:—Leave for 3 mo., to Mussoorie, on m.c., is granted to Lieut. F. R. Turner, adjt. of the Chundeyree police batt., from April 15.

Lieut. Thain, the commdt., will perform the duties of the adjt.'s office dur. abs. of Lieut. Turner.

Leave, for 8 weeks, is granted to Lieut. E. G. Stone, offic. commdt. of Etah batt. mily. police, to pres., prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Leave, for 7 mos., to the hills north of Dehra, on m.c., is granted to Lieut. G. L. K. Hewett, adjt. of the Rohilkhand div. mily. police, from 5th inst.

### Orders confirmed:—

Lahore div. ord., dated 28th ult., appg. Asst. surg. A. C. Maingay to 11th Punjab inf., in room of Asst. surg. C. Cameron.

Dinapore station order, dated 24th ult., directing Brev. lieut. col. J. de C. Moir, late 28th N.I., to proc. to Bhaugulpore and ass. comm. of the hill rangers (pro tem.), v. Duncan, res.

### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

*General Dept., dated April 4, 1860.*—No. 911.—Promotions:—

Capt. B. T. Reid to be dep. commissr., 1st class.

Capt. J. W. Bristow to be dep. commissr., 2nd class.

Mr. W. E. Blyth to be dep. commissr., 3rd class.

Mr. Blyth is posted to the Kurnal dist., but will continue to offic. at Jhung.

Lieut. J. B. Parsons to be asst. commissr., 1st class.

Lieut. C. C. Minchin to be asst. commissr., 2nd class.

The above to have effect from the date of Maj. R. G. Taylor's prom. to a commissionership.

*Nos. 927-9, dated April 4.*—Appointments:—Capt. O. J. McL. Farrington, dep. commissr., having reported his return from furl., is app. dep. commissr. of Umritsur.

Mr. F. H. Cooper, dep. commissr. of Umritsur, is appd. dept. commissr. of Delhi.

Mr. L. Saunders, whose servs. have been placed at disposal of this Government, is appd. an assist. com. of 3rd class, and posted to Goojranwalla.

No. 934, dated April 4.—Asst. surg. R. Parker, whose servs. have been placed at the disposal of this Government, is appd. to the med. ch. of the civil station of Dhurmsalla.

*Pub. Works Dept., Nos. 641-2, dated April 4.*—Lieut. G. W. Manson has been appd. probationary assist. engr. in the Punjab, subject to the confirmation of the Supreme Govt.

*Gen. Dept., No. 923 dated April 4.*—Powers.—Lieut. C. V. Jenkins, asst. comisar. at Mithunkote, is vested with special powers of an asst. as a special case.

No. 941, dated April 4.—Transfers.—Mr. P. H. Egerton, dep. commissr., from Delhi to Kangra district.

Mr. Egerton will continue to offi. as commissr. of the Umritsur div.

*Pub. Works Dept., No. 627, dated April 3.*—Assist. overseer J. Porter is transf. from Lower Sirhind to Lahore div.

No. 657, dated April 7.—Capt. W. S. Oliphant, exec. engr. 3rd class, has six weeks' leave from date he may avail himself of the same, prep. to leave to Eur. on m.c., under new rega.

No. 655.—With the concurrence of the Supreme Government, the hon. the Lieut. Gov. is pleased to cancel the Order No. 827, dated Feb. 21, published in the Punjab Gazette of the 22nd idem, placing Captains Sandilands and Bayly, assist. exec. engrs. of the Lahore and Peshawur road, at the disp. of the C. in C.

*Judicial Dept., No. 202, dated April 7, 1860.*—Powers.—In modification of the Orders notified in the Punjab Gazette of Dec. 21, 1859, vesting with criminal powers officers of the Customs dept., Punjab, Mr. Child, dep. coll. of the Scinde Sanguor Line, is vested with ordinary instead of special powers, as notified in the Gazette above quoted.

*Lahore, April 8.*—No. 2 Punjab light field batt. No. 146.—Second Capt. M. M. Fitzgerald is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appt. as doing duty officer, and his servs. are placed at the disp. of the C. in C.

*April 4.*—No. 150.—The Lahore division order, dated March 27, by Maj. gen. C. A. Windham, C.B., comg. placing the servs. of Asst. surg. S. C. Courtney, 3rd Eur. L.C., at disposal of his honour the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, for the purpose of joining 5th Punjab cav. at Bunno, is confirmed.

No. 156.—The following Dera Ismael Khan station orders, dated March 16, by Maj. L. B. Jones, comdg., are confirmed:—

Directing Asst. surg. W. Delpratt, 3rd Punjab cav., to rec. med. ch. of gaol and civil estab., 6th police batt., horse and foot levies at Dera Ismael Khan, consequent on the depart. of Asst. surg. S. B. Rouse, 5th Punjab cav., with his regt. in course of relief.

Appg. Lieut. H. S. Jarret, actg. adjt. 3rd Punjab cav., station staff officer at Dera Ismael Khan, in room of Lieut. W. C. B. Ryan, 5th Punjab cav., proc. with his regt. to Bunno.

No. 157.—The Dera Ismael Khan station order, by Maj. L. B. Jones, comdg., dated 21st ult., directing Asst. surg. Rouse, 5th Punjab cav., to assu. med. ch. 3rd Punjab cav. the gaol and civil estab., 6th police batt., and foot levies, consequent on depart. of Asst. surg. W. Delpratt, on m.c., is confirmed.

No. 158.—Lieut. G. W. Cockburn, H.M.'s 42nd highlanders, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appt. in the guide corps, and that officer's services are replaced at the disp. of the C. in C.

*Public Works Dept., April 11.*—Nos. 493-4.—Transfers:—Mr. Gordon, spec. asst. eng., Upper Sirhind div., to 8th div., Grand Trunk Road.

*Gen. Dept., April 11.*—No. 1,000.—Mr. H. G. Paynter, asst. comr., from Rohtuck to Leia dist.

*April 11.*—No. 996.—Appointment:—Mr. J. L. Cowan, extra asst. comr., is placed in charge of Goorgaon civil treasury.

No. 163.—2nd Punjab Inf.—The regtl. order dated March 31, by Lieut. col. G. W. G. Green, comg., directing Lieut. F. J. Keen (app. to act as 2nd in com. 8rd Punjab inf.) to continue to perform duties of adjt. and 2nd in com. of 2nd Punjab inf. till relieved, is confirmed.

No. 168.—The regtl. order dated April 2, by Capt. R. Renny, comg. 3rd Sikh inf., appg. Lieut. F. J. Bainbridge (do. du. officer) to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other du., in room of Lieut. T. P. Harrison, is confirmed.

*April 14.*—No. 1,042.—Leave:—Lieut. F. F. Forster, asst. comr., Moozuffurghur, has 3 mos.' privilege leave, from date he may avail himself of the same.

*Public Works Dept., April 12.*—No. 699.—Lieut. G. Newmarch, asst. to chief engr., Punjab, has 1 mo.'s privilege leave, from date he may avail himself of the same.

*Gen. Dept., April 14.*—No. 1,038.—Transfers:—Mr. C. W. Lennox, extra asst., from Sirsa to the Rohtuck district.

Mr. R. Spencer, offic. extra asst., from the Rohtuck to the Sirsa district.

*Lahore, April 14.*—No. 171.—3rd Punjab Inf.—The regimental order, dated March 14, by Lieut. G. A. Way, in temp. com., ass. ch. of office of 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties, consequent on departure of Lieut. Orchard, to join 6th police batt., is confirmed, as a temp. arrangement.

No. 174.—The Meeran Meer brig. order, dated March 24, by Maj. gen. C. A. Windham, comdg., directing Ens. A. M. Ommanney, 17th N.I., do. du. with H.M.'s 51st King's Own L.L., to proc. and join 4th Sikh inf., at Abbotabad, is confirmed.

*General Dept., No. 1064, dated April 17.*—Leave of absence:—Mr. F. R. Scarlett, extra asst., Umritsur, has 12 mos.' leave to Eur., from date of embarkation, with the usual prep. leave.

No. 1065.—Appointment:—Lieut. W. G. Waterfield, asst. commissr., is transferred from Delhi to the Dera Ismael Khan dist., and app. personal asst. to commissr. of the Leia division.

No. 1066.—Transfer.—Mr. C. E. Bernard, asst. commissr., from the Jullundur to the Delhi district.

No. 10664.—Lieut. J. Havelock, asst. commissr., from Lahore to the Jullundur district.

*Lahore, April 18.*—No. 180.—The Dera Ghazee Khan station order, dated March 27, by Lieut. C. J. Godby, comdg., directing asst. surg. J. Fairweather, 4th Punjab cav., to receive med. charge of civil station, jail, and dispensary, and also the wing of 3rd Punjab inf. left at Dera Ghazee Khan, in addition to

his other duties consequent on departure of Asst. surg. J. R. Dean, 3rd Punjab inf., proceeding with head quarters of his corps, is confirmed.

No. 181.—The Bunnoo station order, dated April 9, by Lieut. col. G. W. G. Green, comdng., directing Asst. surg. H. Potter, 1st Sikh inf., to receive med. charge of the civil establmnt., jail, and art., at the station during the absence of Asst. surg. G. Farrell, is confirmed.

No. 182.—The Kohat station orders, dated April 2, by Capt. J. R. Sladen, comdng., are confirmed.

Directing Lieut. J. P. Davidson, 1st Punjab inf., to act as station staff officer, during absence of Lieut. H. W. Pitcher, 4th Punjab inf.

Directing Asst. surg. A. M. Garden, 2nd Punjab cav., to afford med. aid to the men of No. 1 Punjab light field battery, and detachmt. 5th Punjab inf., in addition to his other duties during absence of Asst. surg. A. M. Verchere.

General Dep., No. 1105, dated April 21.—Appointment.—Mr. W. C. Plowden, Asst. commr., to officiate as dep. commr. of Goorgaon.

No. 1102.—Leave.—Mr. Cordery, Asst. commissr., Umritsur, has two mos. privilege leave, from the date he may avail himself of the same.

Nos. 1103-4.—Transfer.—Mr. R. G. Melvill, Asst. commissr., from Hissar to the Hoshayarpore dist. Mr. A. Levien, Asst. commissr., from Goorgaon to Hissar district.

Public Works Dep., No. 740, dated April 20.—Mr. Asst. Supervisor J. M. Keane, from Kohat to Lahore div. public works, as a temporary arrangement.

General Dep., No. 1088, dated April 20.—Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, Asst. commissr., from the Goorgaon to Delhi district.

No. 1082.—Powers.—Lieut. J. Havelock, Asst. commissr., is vested with full powers.

#### BAND FOR THE 3RD SIKH INFANTRY.

Lahore, April 21, 1860, 3rd Sikh Inf.—No. 184.—The officer comdng. is permitted to establish a band in the regt., and to draw the prescribed band allowance from date of formation of the band, under the conditions prescribed in Punjab order, No. 871, dated Nov. 27, 1858.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Kurrur, April 7.—The Jubbulpore station order dated 2nd ult., appg. Lieut. and adjt. A. W. Cripps, 17th Punjab inf., to act as station staff, in add. to his other du., is confirmed.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Munimajra, April 8.—In continuation of G.O. Feb. 27 last, Brev. col. E. A. Cumberlege, late 40th N.I., is also permitted to reside at Benares and in the hills.

The C. in C. is pleased to confirm Lieut. H. Bingham, veteran estab. (now a capt. on unatt. list), in his app. as interp. and qmtr. of sappers and miners made by the officer formerly in com. of that corps, with effect fr. Aug. 26, 1858, to Nov. 8, 1859.

Lieut. R. P. Davis, late 16th N.I., do du. with 6th foot, is app. to do du. with 20th Punjab inf.

Appointments confirmed:—

Appg. surg. J. Macintire, 21st Punjab inf., to med. ch. of depot hospital, in add. to his other duties, dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Woolhouse.

Meerut division order, dated 6th ult., directing Lieut. M. G. Taylor, late 14th N.I., to do du. with Nusseree batt.

Jhansi station order, dated 16th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. C. Annesley, 12th Punjab inf., to afford med. aid to the Eurasian and native Christian company of artillery.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Kalka, April 9.—The foll. orders are confirmed:—

By Brig. M. Smith, comg. in Fort William, dated 20th ult., directing the foll. officers on the gen. list to do du. with corps specified opposite their names:—

Cornet J. B. B. Dickson, 4th Eur. L.I.  
Cornet W. W. Biscoe, 1st Eur. L.C.  
Ens. C. O. W. Apperley and G. D. Reid, H.M.'s 6th regt.

Ens. J. N. Steel and D. C. Andrew, H.M.'s 77th regt.  
Ens. T. R. Taylor, H.M.'s 35th regt.

Ens. R. O. Vyvyan, 3rd Eur. regt.  
Ens. E. W. Samuels and F. H. Thomas, H.M.'s 37th regt.

Ens. R. H. Salkeld, 3rd batt., rifle brig.

The following officers who appeared before committees assembled at different stations of the army, on 10th ult., were declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, on 30th ult., to have acquired that competent knowledge of Hindoostanee which is contemplated:—

Lieuts. W. R. Craster, A. Walker, and W. H. Wilkins, Bengal art.

Capt. J. Cockerell, 2nd Bengal Eur. cav.

Lieut. G. Mitchell, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

Lieut. A. S. Thain, late 13th N.I.

Ens. S. G. Ross, late 17th N.I.

Lieut. J. Trevenen, late 24th N.I.

Lieut. N. M. T. Hersford, late 27th N.I.

Lieut. F. J. Keen, late 35th N.I.

Ens. H. W. J. Senior, late 39th N.I.

Lieut. R. H. Bramley, late 44th N.I.

Lieut. L. Wavell, late 45th N.I.

Lieut. E. C. Corbyn, late 46th N.I.

Lieut. H. Chapman, late 49th N.I.

Lieut. B. Rogers, late 68th N.I.

Asst. surg. R. S. Bateson, med. dep.

The names of officers who have passed successful examinations in the native language, at Lucknow, will be announced hereafter.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Presy. div. order dated 5th ult., directing the undermentioned officers to do duty with H.M.'s 6th regt., on its arrival at Barrackpore.

Lieut. F. Hibbert, late 35th N.I.

Lieut. W. F. Bartleman, late 39th N.I.

Ens. R. E. K. Money, late 39th N.I.

Ens. J. Hay, P. Boyd, H. S. Marshall, J. Gregory, S. B. Home, H. P. Streatfield, general list.

Head Quarters, Simla, April 13.—Sealkote station order, dated 8th ult., directing Surg. H. R. Bond, med. storekeeper, to afford med. aid to Jhelum levy, arr. from Goordaspore.

Jhansi station order, dated 9th ult., directing Lieut. and adjt. T. R. Davidson, 16th irreg. cav., to receive charge of station staff office from Capt. A. W. Cameron, 92nd highlanders, leaving the station with his regt.

By Brev. maj. J. H. Maxwell, com. the sappers and miners, dated 9th ult., app. Lieut. T. T. Carter, of engrs., to act as qmtr., as a temp. arrangement.

Saugor station order, dated 10th ult., directing all reports of the station to be made to Col. S. T. Christie, H.M.'s 80th regt., dur. abs. on duty of Brig. F. Wheeler.

Dinapore station order, dated 22nd ult., directing Ens. H. T. Larkins, general list, arr. fr. presy. to join H.M.'s 19th, to do du. with H.M.'s 73rd regt.

Orders confirmed:—

Oude division order dated Jan. 27 last, directing Lieut. R. B. Anderson, brigade major of the Hodson's horse, to continue to act in that capacity until the accounts of the regiment are finally adjusted.

This acting appointment ceased on Feb. 23 last, on which date Lieut. Anderson proceeded to join Fane's horse.

Meerut division order, dated Feb. 9 last, directing Asst. surg. R. T. G. Cotton, H.M.'s 35th regt., to proceed to Rujjupore, and assume m.c. of extra Ghooraka regt.

The following Meerut division orders, making med. arrangements, are confirmed:—

Dated 8th ult.—Directing Asst. surg. J. McN. Fleming, arrived from Presidency, to do du. with the Meerut art. div.

Dated 20th idem.—Appg. Asst. surg. J. Fleming, doing duty with art. div., to med. ch. of a detach. of art. proceeding towards the Punjab under com. of Lieut. G. W. Thompson.

Dated 27th idem.—Appg. Asst. surg. R. Rhind to do duty with 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. at Roorkee, and to proc. in med. ch. of convalescents to Landour.

Orders confirmed:—

By Col. W. G. Lennox, comdng. 63rd N.I., dated Feb. 27 last, appg. Capt. W. H. Hawes to offic. as interpreter.

Lahore brigade order, dated 4th ult., appg. Lieut. J. M. McNair, H.M.'s 79th highlanders to command a detachmt. of time expired and other men proceeding to Mooltan.

Nagode station order dated 12th ult., directing Lieut. H. G. Willis, art., to relieve Lieut. H. Thompson, adjt. of Allygurh Levy, about to join his appt. at Saugor, from the duties of station staff.

Cawnpore brigade order dated 12th ult., directing Asst. surg. D. R. Pearson, 2nd batt. rifle brigade, to proc. in med. ch. of a detachment of European troops as far as Umballah, and thence to Subathoo.

Benares station order dated 13th ult., directing the undermentioned officers to do du. with her Majesty's 19th regt.:—

Lieut. R. P. Davies, late 16th N.I.; Ens. E. G. Newnham, G. Angus, and F. Tweddell, gen. list.

Oude div. order dated 29th ult., appg. Capt. M. F. Evatt, of late 66th N.I., offic. brig. maj. at Cawnpore, to act as dep. Asst. adj. gen. of the div. in add. to his other duties, v. Brev. Maj. G. S. Young, under orders for Gwalior.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Simla, April 16.—The following postings in the regt. of Bengal art. are directed:—

Lieut. col. J. H. Smyth, new prom., on furl., to 5th batt.

Capt. C. H. Cooke, new prom., to the 3rd comp. 4th batt.

2nd Capt. G. R. Manderson, new prom., to the 1st troop 2nd brig.

2nd Capt. M. M. FitzGerald, new prom., to the 2nd troop 3rd brig.

Appointment.—23rd Punjab Inf.—Lieut. H. C. Simeon, adj. 16th Punjab inf., to be adj. v. Lieut. G. F. Graham.

Lieut. F. Hibbert, late 35th N.I., attached to H.M.'s 53rd regt., is appd. to do du. with Arracan batt.

Ens. H. E. Ryves, of the gen. list (inf.) is appd. to do du. with 18th irreg. cav.

Lieut. R. P. Davies, late 16th N.I., doing du. with 6th foot, is appd. to do du. with 20th Punjab inf.

Orders confirmed:

Gwalior div. order dated Jan. 27, appg. Lieut. A. Hawthorn, 9th Bombay N.I., to charge of cantonment magistrate's office, v. Maj. E. Campbell.

By Lieut. W. Fane, comdng. Fane's horse, dated Jan. 29, directing Lieut. R. G. H. Johnstone, 2nd in com., to proc. to Calcutta, at the public expense, for the purpose of superintending the making up of accoutrements.

Allahabad brig. order dated Feb. 13 last, directing Vet. surg. J. Quallett, attached to 2nd troop 2nd brig. horse art., to proc. to Benares, en route to Korun tadhee.

Orders confirmed:—

Lahore brig. order dated Feb. 2, appdng. Lieut. H. S. Thompson, 51st foot, to com. a detach. of time-expired men and others, of the British and Indian army, proceeding to Mooltan.

Mooltan garrison and station orders dated Feb. 24, directing Asst. surg. R. C. Chandra to return to Meean Meer, making over med. charge of 11th Punjab inf. to Staff Asst. surg. G. R. Woldhouse.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Khurrur, April 7.—Rohilkund Horse.—Brev. col. W. H. Kirby, 94th foot, to be comdt., v. Crossman, removed.

The Sepree station order, dated Feb. 6, appg. Lieut. C. Case, do du. with Meade's horse, to act as station staff officer, v. Lieut. W. M. Gibbon.

Nagode station order, dated Feb. 22, appg. Lieut. H. Thompson, Binore levy, to act as station staff, in room of Lieut. H. M. Repton.

By Capt. W. R. E. Alexander, comg. Alexander's horse, dated Feb. 22, appg. Lieut. H. Chapman to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. M. K. St. John.

By Lieut. R. C. Low, comg. 4th Sikh irreg. cav., dated 1st ult., appg. Lieut. G. F. Smith to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other du., in room of Lieut. W. L. P. Drummond.

By Capt. P. Drummond, comg. at Deopore, near Seronge, dated 1st ult., directing Asst. surg. H. Stewart, Bareilly levy, to afford med. aid to detachments of Mayne's horse and Gwalior camel corps.

Peshawur brigade order, dated 19th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. R. Johnson to join and do du. in art. div. hospital.

By Brig. M. Smith, comg. in Fort William, dated 20th ult., directing foll. officers on gen. list to do du. with the corps specified opposite their names:—

Cornet J. B. B. Dickson, 4th Eur. L.C., and W. W. Biscoe, 1st Eur. L.C.

Ens. G. C. O. W. Apperley, G. D. Reid, H.M.'s 6th regt.; J. N. Steel, D. C. Andrew, H.M.'s 77th regt.; T. K. Taylor, H.M.'s 35th regt.; R. O. Vyvyan, 3rd Eur. regt.; E. W. Samuels, F. H. Thomas, H.M.'s 37th regt.; and R. H. Salkeld, 3rd batt. rifle brigade.

The foll. officers have acquired competent knowledge of Hindoostanee:—

Lieuts. W. R. Craster, A. Walker, and W. H. Wilkins, Bengal art.

Capt. J. Cockerell, 2nd Bengal Eur. cav.

Lieuts. G. Mitchell, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.; and A. S. Thain, late 13th N.I.

Ens. A. G. Ross, late 17th N.I.

Lieuts. J. Trevenen, late 24th N.I.; N. M. T. Horsford, late 27th N.I.; and F. J. Keen, late 35th N.I.

Ens. H. W. J. Senior, late 39th N.I.

Lieuts. A. H. Bramley, late 44th N.I.; L. Wavell, late 45th N.I.; E. C. Corbyn, late 46th N.I.; H. Chapman, late 49th N.I.; and B. Rogers, late 68th N.I.

Asst. surg. R. S. Bateson, med. dept.

The names of officers who have passed successful examinations in the native languages at Lucknow will be announced hereafter.

Allahabad station order, dated Jan. 23, directing Maj. W. D. Macdonald, dep. Asst. qmtr. gen., to proc. to presy. by daw.

Orders confirmed:—

Jubbulpore station order, dated Feb. 28, directing Asst. surg. T. Sharkey, H.M.'s 97th regt., to assume med. ch. of 17th Punjab inf. and detachment 2nd Sikh cav., and also perform duties of civil surg. of the station.

By Lieut. F. Gellie, com. Allygurh levy, dated 2nd ult., directing Lieut. L. Smith to take ch. of adjt.'s office till arrival of Lieut. H. Thompson.

Presy. div. order, dated 5th ult., directing the undermentioned officers to do duty with H.M.'s 6th regt. on its arrival at Barrackpore:—

Lieuts. F. Hibbert, late 35th N.I.; W. F. Bartleman, late 39th N.I.; Ens. R. E. K. Money, late 13th N.I.; J. Hay, P. Boyd, H. S. Marshall, J. Gregory, J. R. McK. Homfray, S. B. Home, and H. P. Streatfield, general list.

Saugor district order, dated 5th ult., app. Staff Asst. surg. R. M. Gilchrist to med. ch. of convalescents proc. from Saugor towards Cawnpore; and Surg. St. G. W. Tucker to take ch. of superintending surg.'s office from Asst. surg. P. O'Brien.

Jubbulpore station order, dated 6th ult., directing Asst. surg. E. M. Sinclair, H.M.'s 97th regt., to assume med. ch. of 17th Punjab inf. and detach. 2nd Sikh cav.

Sealkote station order, dated 7th ult., directing Asst. surg. C. P. Costello to afford (in addition to his other duties) med. aid to detach. 1st tp. 3rd brigade horse art., on escort duty with the Gov. gen.



By Capt. F. J. Ellis, com. 58th N.I., dated 7th ult., app. Lieut. G. C. Gregory to act as adjt. in room of Capt. J. M. Mackenzie, app. to offic. as cantonment mag. at Peshawur; and Lieut. A. Callander to act as interpreter and qmr., in room of Lieut. Gregory.

#### THE OUDE DIVISION.

*Head Qrs. Simla, April 14.*—With reference to G. O. of 20th Jan., in continuation of G. O. of the 23rd ult., the C. in C. is pleased to notify that the amalgamated Oude and Cawnpore division shall henceforward be designated the "Oude division," and the appointments of dep. asst. adj. gen., dep. asst. qmr. gen., and dep. judge adv. gen., in the old Oude div., be considered to have been abolished from the date Maj. gen. Sir J. H. Grant relinquished that command.

With advertence to this announcement, the following officers will offic. on the divisional staff of the new Oude division:—

Lieut. H. M. Wemyss, offic. brig. maj., Lucknow, as dep. asst. adjt. gen.

Capt. D. W. Martin, H.M.'s 38th regt., as dep. asst. qmr. gen.

Capt. W. Fullerton, late 14th N.I., as dep. judge adv. gen. (already announced).

On the requisition of the brigdr. comdg. in Fort William, the servs. of Capt. J. MacDougall, late 19th N.I., are placed at disp. for command of a detach. of discharged soldiers of H.M.'s Indian forces proc. to England.

The servs. of Capt. H. C. James, 32nd N.I., are placed at disp. of the Govt. for employ. in public works dept.

In cont. of G. O. of 31st ult., page 163, Capt. E. Townshend, 46th foot, is app. to do duty with convalescents at Dughsaie during ensuing hot season.

The C. in C. is pleased to app. Lieut. C. G. Thorp, late 69th N.I., to act as interp. to H.M.'s 75th regt., v. Brev. capt. F. K. Bacon.

Lieut. C. R. Pennington, 32nd N.I., passed prescribed collog. exam. on 15th ult.

Peshawur div. order, dated 2nd inst., directing Asst. surg. R. Brown to afford med. aid to 17th irreg. cav., on depart. of Asst. surg. R. Parker.

By Maj. C. Dysart, com. 13th Punjab inf., dated 5th inst., app. Lieut. T. H. Scott to offic. as 2nd in com., and Ens. J. W. A. Michell as adjt., in room of Lieut. H. S. Ruxton.

Leave of absence:—

3rd Batt. Art.—Lieut. S. Cargill, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.

3rd Co. 4th Batt. Art.—2nd Capt. J. A. R. Mead, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla and Cashmere, on priv. affairs; and Lieut. M. W. Daniell, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.

Late 16th N.I.—Capt. G. B. Mainwaring, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

Late 39th N.I.—Maj. T. Pownall, fr. May 10 to Oct. 10, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, under new rules.

Late 61st N.I.—Lieut. A. Merewether, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah.

7th Irreg. Cav.—Col. W. E. Mulcaster, comdt., fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, under new rules.

The permanent incumbent, Maj. A. D. Johnson, maj. of brig. at Cawnpore, having ret. from m.c. to Europe, the app. of Capt. F. W. Fremantle to act in his room, announced in G. O. of 3rd inst., is cane.

Lieut. and adjt. F. A. Weatherly, of H.M.'s 6th drag. gds., was reapp. to offic. as station staff officer at Muttra on Oct. 28 last.

Lieut. C. H. Griffin, offic. 2nd in com. of the East Indian regt., is confirmed in that appointment.

Ensigs A. Harrison and F. W. Chatterton, general list, now att. to H.M.'s 75th, are directed to join and do du. with H.M.'s 52nd L.I.

The C. in C. is pleased to appoint Surg. C. Palmer, at present in med. ch. of civil station of Howrah, to med. ch. of Ranceegunge depot, v. Asst. surg. Dukes, dec.

Surg. Palmer, on being relieved from his civ. du., will take up his new app't.

Orders confirmed:—

By Maj. G. G. Dennis, comdg. 1st Eur. Bengal fus., dated Oct. 20, 1858, appg. Asst. surg. J. H. Thornton to med. ch. of the regt., until arr. of Surg. J. B. Harrison, posted to the corps.

Agra and Muttra district order, dated 10th ult., appg. Asst. surg. J. Richardson and C. F. Oldham to do du., the former with the 2nd Eur. L.C., and the latter with the art. div.

Roorkee station ord., dated 19th ult., appg. Lieut. and adjt. K. J. W. Coghill, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., to act as station staff, in add. to his other duties.

By Lieut. col. R. Macdonnell, comdg. 4th Eur. L.C., dated 21st ult., appg. Lieut. H. B. Lockwood to act as adjt., in room of Lieut. Sir M. Barlow, Bart., res.

By Capt. T. Tulloh, comdg. 21st Punjab inf., dated 23rd ult., appg. Lieut. E. Beddy to act as adjt., dur. abs. of Lieut. and adjt. H. Tyndall.

Capt. G. E. Voyle is removed from Ferozepore magazine to the arsenal of Fort William, and Capt. M. E. Currie from latter to the former.

The underment. officers on the general list are directed to do du. with the corps specified:—

Cornet J. B. B. Dickson, with 1st Eur. L.C.

Ens. A. F. Taylor, with H.M.'s 3rd batt. rifle brig.

The following pres. div. orders, making med. arrangements, are confirmed:—

*Dated 14th ult.*—Directing Asst. surg. R. Gray, lately arr. from England, to do du. at the general hospital.

*Dated 23rd ult.*—Placing the servs. of Asst. surg. N. J. Grant, returned from furl., at disposal of the superint. surg., Cawnpore circle.

*Dated 24th ult.*—Appg. Asst. surg. E. C. Thorp, returned from furl., to med. ch. of East Indian regt., under orders for Dacca.

The Gondah station order, dated Oct. 18, 1859, directing Lieut. H. D. Metcalfe, offic. interp. to H.M.'s 20th regt., and in ch. of the Sudder bazaar, to take over charge of the cantonment joint mag.'s office, from dep. commissioner, pending the app. to that situation of a duly qualified officer, is confirmed.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. G. G. Gordon, of art., com. detach. en route from Dum Dum to Meerut, dated Sept. 24 last, directing Lieut. J. M. Sym, 58th N.I., to act as adjt. and qmr. to the detach.

*Id. Qrs. Simla, April 20.*—The leave granted to Lieut. H. Ruxton, offic. 2nd in com. of 13th Punjab inf., in G. O. of 5th ult., is to be held to commence from 1st inst., instead of the date therein indicated.

Surg. J. Campbell is app. to med. ch. of 1st Eur. light cav.

Asst. surg. J. T. Lawrence is app. to med. ch. of 17th irreg. cav., in room of Asst. surg. R. Parker, placed at disposal of Punjab Government.

The following Sirhind division orders are confirmed:—

*Dated Feb. 29.*—Directing Asst. surg. A. S. Russell, 27th foot, to relieve Asst. surg. R. T. G. Catton, 35th foot, from med. ch. of extra Goorkha regt., and proc. with it to Lahore, whence he will return to Umballah.

*Dated 1st ult.*—Directing Asst. surg. R. T. G. Catton, 35th foot, arrived at Umballah in med. ch. of extra Goorkha regt., to return to Meerut.

*Dated 16th ult.*—Directing Asst. surg. J. B. S. Brown, in med. ch. of Phillour, to proc., as soon as relieved, and assume med. ch. of extra Goorkha regt. from Asst. surg. A. S. Russell, who will return by dawk, at public expense, to Umballah.

Orders confirmed:—

Dum Dum station order, dated Sept. 12, directing Lieut. G. G. Gordon, of art., to retain com. of a detach. of art. recruits.

Lucknow station order, dated Feb. 3, appg. Capt. C. Monsell, 23rd fus., to act as brigade major, v. Lieut. FitzT. Goldsworthy.

By Maj. L. S. Hough, comg. 2nd Belooch batt., dated 1st ult., directing Staff asst. surg. G. R. Woolhouse to take med. ch. of regt. fr. Asst. surg. H. W. Robinson.

Jhelum station order, dated 4th ult., appg. Lieut. R. K. A. D. Cunningham, H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders, to act as station staff, in add. to his other du.

Pres. div. orders, dated 14th and 16th ult., appg. Lieut. F. D. Ogilvie, late 46th N.I., returned from furl., and Capt. W. D. Hoote, late 55th N.I., to do du. with Eur. recruit depot at Barrackpore.

Pres. div. orders, dated 15th ult., directing Surg. H. Diaper, recently returned fr. furl., to proc. to Dorunda and take over med. ch. of 32nd N.I. fr. Surg. C. F. Warneford.

Directing Asst. surg. E. Wallis, do. du. at gen. hospital, to proc. without delay and report himself to the officer comg. Fane's horse for du. with that regt.

Pres. div. order, dated 20th ult., directing Lieut. J. P. Turton, late interp. to 1st batt. 60th rifles, to join and do du. with recruit depot at Barrackpore.

Ranceegunge station order, dated 29th ult., directing Capt. J. A. Wright, late 28th N.I., to take charge of office of station staff from Lieut. C. H. Griffin, 2nd in com. of E.I. regt., proc. to Dacca; and office of dep. asst. qmr. gen. from Lieut. E. T. Sadler, recalled to Calcutta.

Oude div. order, dated 30th ult., appg. Lieut. G. T. Miller, H.M.'s 48th regt., to com. of Cawnpore depot, v. Lieut. Whitehead, res.

By Lieut. W. Fane, comg. Fane's horse, dated 7th inst., directing Lieut. H. C. Cattley, adjt., and Lieut. R. B. Anderson, qmr., to act, the former as 2nd in com., and the latter as adjt., v. Lieut. R. G. H. Johnstone.

Oude div. order, dated 11th inst., appg. Lieut. H. M. Wemyss, offic. brig. maj. at Lucknow, to offic. as dep. asst. adjt. gen. of the div., in add. to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—

3rd tr. 1st batt. H.A.—Lieut. F. W. Ward, fr. April 10 to Oct. 10, to Mussoorie, on m.c.

3rd L.C.—Lieut. A. H. Taylor, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla, Murree, and Cashmere, on m.c.

58th N.I.—Brev. col. J. A. Barstow, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, in ext., to Jhelum and Murree, on m.c.

Orders confirmed:—

*Dated 29th ult.*—Placing the servs. of Surg. J. Campbell, returned from furl., at the disposal of the superint. surg. of the Cawnpore circle.

Jubbulpore station order, dated 2nd ult., appgt. Lieut. and Adj. A. W. Cripps, 17th Punjab inf., to act as superint. of bazaars at Jubbulpore, in addition to his regimental duties, v. Capt. Southey.

Jubbulpore station order dated 3rd inst., directing asst. surg. A. C. C. De Renzy, 2nd troop, 3rd brigade horse art., to assume med. ch. of the detachment of Alexander's horse, in addition to his other duties.

Peshawur division order, dated 7th inst., directing Capt. T. M. Cameron, fort adjt., Attock, to join and do duty with 33rd N.I., in view to comdg. that regt., as a temp. arrangt.

*Head Qrs. Simla, April 23.*—Asst. surg. C. F. Oldham to med. ch. of 2nd comp. 6th batt. art., proceeding to Jhansi.

Meerut artillery div. order, dated 3rd inst., directing vet. surg. I. Bicknell, of 1st brigade, to afford professional aid to horses of the heavy battery attached to 4th comp. 4th batt., with effect from the 31st ult.

Jullunder station order, dated the 8rd inst., appointing asst. surg. J. G. Faught, H.M.'s 64th regt., to med. ch. of a detachmt. of convalescents proceeding to Kussowlie and Dughsaie, and directing him to return to Jullunder.

Sangor district order, dated 4th inst., appg. Ensign S. Harrison, 80th foot, to offic. as barrack-master of the district, v. Ens. Fulford.

By Brigdr. M. Smith, comdg. in Fort William, dated 5th inst., directing Lieut. L. C. Gordon, Bengal engrs., to proceed and do duty with sappers and miners at Roorkee.

Leave of absence:—

Late 17th N.I.—Lieut. C. L. B. Constable, from April 15 to June 15, to Calcutta, on m.c.

Med. Dept.—Surg. T. S. Lacy (garrison surgeon, Agra), from April 20 to May 20, to Calcutta, on m. c., under new rules.

#### MANUALS FOR OFFICERS.

*Head Qrs. Simla, April 23.*—In continuation of G. O. of 3rd ult., H.E. is pleased to direct that all officers of Her Majesty's Indian army, in the performance of regimental duty, shall, according to the branch of the service to which they may be attached, provide themselves immediately with the following manuals; and that general officers in their next inspection reports shall state that this order has been complied with.

Regulations for the instruction, formations, and movements of the Cavalry, Horse Guards, 20th May, 1851.

Instructions for the sword, carbine, pistol and lance exercise, &c., &c., for the use of the cavalry. Revised edition, Horse Guards, Jan. 1, 1858.

Field exercises and evolutions of infantry, as revised by her Majesty's commands. 1859.

Oorah station order, dated Jan. 18, appg. Ens. P. E. Bowly, H.M.'s 48th regt., to act as station staff, as a temp. measure.

Fyzabad station ord., dated 30th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. C. Whishaw, 9th Punjab inf., to ass. med. ch. of No. 1 batt. 11th brig. royal art., in add. to his other du., dur. abs. of Asst. surg. R. D. Burn.

Rawul Pindee art. div. ord., dated 30th ult., appg. 2nd Capt. A. D. Dennis, 4th comp. 2nd batt., and Lieut. A. Douie, 4th trp. 2nd brig., to act respectively as adjt. to the div., in add. to their other du., the former with effect from April 7, and the latter from Aug. 11, 1859.

Scinde div. ord., dated 31st ult., appg. Staff asst. surg. G. R. Woolhouse, at Hyderabad, to med. ch. of the families proc. to Mooltan, by str., and directing him to join on their arr. at the former station.

By Maj. H. C. Anderson, comdg. the Cawnpore levy, dated 7th inst., appg. Brev. capt. and Adj. F. K. Bacon to offic. as 2nd in comm., in room of Capt. G. Sullivan, app. to another situation, and directing him to proc. and take comm. of a detach. at Cawnpore, making over ch. of the adjt.'s office to Maj. Anderson.

Leave of absence:—

1st Trp. 3rd Brig. H.A.—2nd Capt. A. Rotton, from April 9 to June 9, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

47th N.I.—Brev. col. D. Pott, from April 15 to —, in ext., to remain at Mirzapore, till the return of his regt. to India.

63rd N.I.—Lieut. col. R. Troop, from May 8 to Oct. 15, to Almorah and Kamsoon.

Late 64th N.I.—Capt. H. E. Young, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal.

*Id. Qrs. Simla, April 21.*—Lieut. H. Morton, offic. 2nd in comm. of Shahjehanpore levy, is app. to act as station staff at Oorah.

The following pres. div. orders, making medical arrangements, are confirmed:—

*Dated 17th ult.*—Directing Asst. surg. A. P. Holmes, do. du. in pres. gen. hospital, to proc. and do du. under superint. surg. Meerut circle.

*Dated 22nd ult.*—Directing Asst. surg. M. H. Lack-ersteen to proc. and ass. med. ch. of Ranceegunge depot hospital, v. Asst. surg. Dukes.

Fyzabad station order, dated 24th ult., directing Asst. surg. C. A. Poole, 1st regt. Hodson's horse, to

rel. Asst. surg. J. C. Whishaw, 9th Punjab inf., from med. ch. of the jail, civ. station, and staff.

By Brigdr. M. Smith, comdg. in Fort William, dated 25th ult., directing Ens. H. T. Larkins, gen. list, to do du. with H.M.'s 73rd, instead of the 19th regt.

**Head Qrs., Simla, April 28.**—Under instructions from the Gov. gen., the servs. of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Public Works depart.:—

Lieuts. L. C. Gordon and J. Browne, engrs.

Lieut. G. W. Manson, late 34th N.I.

#### LEAVE TO COUNT AS SERVICE.

**Head Qrs., Simla, April 30.**—With the sanction of Govt., the following officers are permitted to count as service the periods of leave, on sick certificate to Europe, entered against their names, under the provisions of G. O. No. 1,113, dated Sept. 1, 1857:—

Lieut. col. H. A. Carleton, art., not exceeding 18 mos.

Brev. col. H. Tomba, c.b., art., 15 mos.

2nd capt. A. H. Lindsay, art., 18 mos.

Lieut. D. S. Pemberton, art., not exceeding 18 mos.

Capt. H. Forbes, 1st Eur. L.C., 15 mos.

Lieut. R. G. Birch, 1st Eur. L.C., 18 mos.

Capt. T. Toileau, 2nd Eur. L.C., 3 years.

Lieut. J. H. T. Farquhar, 2nd Eur. L.C., 18 mos.

Lieut. col. T. Moore, 5th Eur. L.C., from Feb. 12, 1844, to Oct. 16, 1846.

Capt. N. T. Parsons, 1st Eur. Bengal Fus., 2 years.

Capt. M. R. Nightingale, 2nd Eur. Bengal Fus., from Feb. 13, 1843, to Nov. 15, 1852.

Capt. C. Clark, 2nd Eur. Bengal Fus., 2 years.

Capt. C. M. N. Fellowes, 3rd Eur. regt., 3 years.

Lieut. T. E. Vander Gucht, 5th Eur. regt., 18 mo.

Capt. J. A. Grant, 6th Eur. regt., 18 mo.

Lieut. A. L. Playfair, 6th Eur. regt., 15 mo.

Capt. J. T. Watson, 12th N.I., 2 yrs.

Lieut. P. S. Yorke, 12th N.I., not exceeding 18 mo.

Brev. maj. T. F. Wilson, c.b., 13th N.I., 15 mo.

Capt. T. P. Waterman, 13th N.I., 3 yrs.

Brev. maj. R. C. Germon, 13th N.I., 2 years.

Lieut. W. G. Cubitt, 13th N.I., 12 mo.

Capt. W. Graydon, 16th N.I., 14 mo.

Lieut. G. B. C. Simpson, 23rd N.I., 18 mo.

Lieut. C. A. Munro, 25th N.I., 15 mo.

Lieut. F. H. C. Sitwell, 31st N.I., 2 yrs.

Capt. C. S. Weston, 36th N.I., 18 mo.

Brev. col. J. M. B. Fraser Tytler, c.b., 37th N.I., 18 mo.

Lieut. C. M. L. Clarke, 37th N.I., 18 mo.

Lieut. J. F. Elton, 37th N.I., 18 mo.

Lieut. J. M. Glubb, 38th N.I., 18 mo.

Lieut. H. E. Waller, 40th N.I., 18 mo.

Capt. J. Ruggles, 41st N.I., 18 mo.

Lieut. H. Inglis, 41st N.I., 18 mo.

Capt. S. Chalmers, 53rd N.I., 15 mo.

Capt. M. Thomson, 53rd N.I., 15 mo.

Capt. W. M. Cafe, 56th N.I., 18 mo.

Brev. col. A. M. Becher, c.b., 61st N.I. (qrmr. gen. of the army), 15 mo.

Lieut. C. H. Palliser, 63rd N.I., 15 mo.

Lieut. A. H. Eckford, 69th N.I., fr. May 20 to Nov. 1, 1858.

Capt. L. R. Christopher, 71st N.I., 15 mo.

Lieut. R. M. Sewell, 71st N.I., 18 mo.

Lieut. C. D. S. Clarke, 73rd N.I., 3 years.

Maj. A. T. Wilde, 19th Madras N.I., 15 mo.

Lieut. F. R. Fox, Madras sappers and miners, 18 mo.

Lieut. H. N. D. Prendergast, Madras engs., 15 mo.

Lieut. P. P. Fenwick, 25th Bombay N.I., 15 mo.

Surg. G. M. Ogilvie, Bombay med. dept., 18 mo.

Surg. R. W. Macaulay, m.d., med. dept., 15 mo.

Europe, leave 3 mo. Indian leave.

Asst. surg. J. W. R. Amesbury, Bengal med. dept., 15 mo.

Asst. surg. J. Fayrer, m.d., Bengal med. dept., 15 mo.

Asst. surg. P. O'Brien, F.R.C.S., Bengal med. dept., 18 mo.

Asst. surg. C. M. Smith, m.d., Bengal med. dept., 18 mo.

Asst. surg. S. B. Partridge, Bengal med. dept., 18 mo.

#### QUEEN'S TROOPS.

**Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, April 12, 1860.**—**Head Quarters, Camp Hooshearpore, March 30.**—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until H. M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

94th Foot.—Lieut. J. R. Rolls, to be capt., by purchase, v. Tod, who retires, March 29, 1860.

Ens. J. B. Pilkington, to be lieut., by purchase, v. Rolls, promoted, March 29.

The undermentioned officer has passed in the Vernacular:—

Lieut. C. H. Pickering, royal art.

**Adj. Gen's Office, Simla, March 31.**—The undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty with the invalids H.M.'s service proceeding to England in the ship *Sevilla*:—

Lieut. W. Tarte, 1st batt. 8th Foot.

Ens. A. H. Cotter, 1st batt. 8th foot.

Lieut. J. C. Smythe, 53rd foot, is app. to take charge of the time-expired men H.M.'s service proceeding to England in the ship *John Temperly*.

Lieut. Holt, 1st batt. 5th fus., is app. to offic. as adjt. of Chinsurah depot, v. Lieut. Smythe, 53rd foot, embarking for England.

H.R.H. the gen. C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the following officers:—

Royal Artillery.—Vet. surg. H. Withers, in ext., from Jan. 20 to May 20, 1860, m.c.

90th Foot.—Brev. lieut. col. H. H. Creslock, from Jan. 13 (the date of his promotion as major) to April 10, 1861.

**Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, April 20, Head Quarters, Camp Mujaria, April 3, 1860.**—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following promotion until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

94th Foot.—Ens. J. B. Pilkington, to be lieut., by purchase, v. Brinckman, who retires, April 2, 1860.

On the requisition of the brig. comdg. at Fort William: Capt. Bolton, 6th regt., is placed at his disposal for employment at the Chinsurah depot.

Brev. maj. Dalzell, 53rd regt., being in excess of the officers for whom accommodation could be provided with the regt. in the ship *Lady Clarendon*, will proceed to England by the overland route by the first available steamer, reporting himself on arrival to the adjt. gen. Horse Guards.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:

Granting leave to the following officers to England, under new rules, m.c.:—

7th Drag. Gds.—Capt. H. Blinkhorn.

79th Foot.—Lieut. B. R. Bedford.

Appointing Lieut. R. Bythell, 56th Foot, aide-de-camp to Brig. gen. J. Hale, comdg. the Scinde division.

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—

Granting leave to Lieut. M. M. Pohle, 35th Foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

By the brig. comdg. at Meeran Meer:—

**Dated March 16.**—Permitting Lieut. C. Garsia, 70th Foot, to do duty with 79th, with effect from the date on which his leave expired, pending the publication of his transfer to the latter corps.

Leaves of absence.—Staff.—Brev. maj. S. Blane, 52nd foot (brig. maj. at Fort William), to Simla, for 6 mo., from date of leaving Calcutta, on m.c. 2nd Dragoon Guards.—Capt. G. Allfrey, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Dehra, from 16th April to 15th Oct. 7th Dragoon Guards.—Maj. A. W. D. Burton, from 15th April to 15th Oct., 1860, to Simla, and hills north of Dehra. 7th Hussars.—Capt. J. Aytoun, to England, from 13th March, 1860, to 12th Sept.; 1861; Lieut. and adj. J. Mould, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., from 1st April, m.c. Royal Artillery.—Brev. maj. J. Singleton, from 1st April to 30th Sept., to Simla and hills. 20th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. col. G. Bennett, to Simla, from 15th April to 15th Oct. 27th Foot.—Lieut. W. S. C. Pinwill, from 1st May to 1st Sept., to hills. 33rd Foot.—Lieut. col. J. E. Collings and Lieut. the Hon. de Montmorency, to England, for 18 mo., from date of quitting the regt. 70th Foot.—Lieut. E. Cay, to England, for 18 mo., from date of quitting the regt. 79th Foot.—Capt. W. H. Mackesy, from date of leaving the regt. to 1st Nov., 1860, to study at the Thomason College; Capt. P. Percival, from date of leaving the regt. to 31st July, 1860, to Simla.

Staff asst. surg. Hession will take med. ch. of 21st comp. royal engrs., prog. to the Mauritius, per the transport *Futech Curcen*.

**Adj. Gen's Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, April 16.**—The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Brigdr. com. Saugor District:—

**Dated March 26.**—Directing Staff asst. surg. W. P. Mackesy, do. du. with 97th, to do du. with 80th foot, and to join hd. qrs. at Saugor.

By Lieut. gen. Sir H. Somerset:—

Confirming the order by Brig. Coghlan, com. at Aden, granting leave to Lieut. Powell, 57th foot, for 18 mo., from date of embarkation at Aden of a detach. of his corps, to England.

App. Maj. J. F. Murray, 83rd foot, com. of Queen's depot, Kurrachee, v. Brev. lieut. col. Heatly.

By the Maj. gen. com. Dinapore division:—

**Dated March 29.**—Directing Staff asst. surg. F. A. Turton, att. to 37th foot, to take med. ch. of detach. 1st batt. 6th foot, proc. to presy.

By the officer com. 80th foot:—

**Dated March 27.**—App. Lieut. D. Beaumont to act as interp. from 8th idem.

Leave of absence:—

94th Foot.—Capt. E. S. Mercer, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., on m.c.

**Id. Qrs., Camp Mujaria, April 3.**—The undermentioned officers have passed in Hindostanee:—

Capt. F. E. B. Beaumont, royal engrs.

Lieut. C. D. Baynes, 1st batt. 8th foot.

Lieut. C. H. Griffin, 98th foot.

Orders confirmed:—

By the general officer com. Sirhind division:—

**Dated March 18.**—Directing Asst. surg. P. Archer,

98th foot, to proc. in med. ch. of a detach. to Subathoo, and return to Umballah.

By the Brig. com. Cawnpore division:—

**Dated March 20.**—Directing Vet. surg. Gudgin, 2nd drag. gds., to proc. to Roy Barreilly to inspect the horses of No. 4 batt. 14th brig. royal art., &c., after which he will rejoin his corps.

Leave of absence:—

6th Foot.—Capt. J. Dawson, to England, under new rules, on m.c.

8th Foot.—Surg. maj. F. C. Annesley, to precede his regt. to England by the overland route, reporting himself on arrival to the Adj. gen., Horse Guards.

At the recommendation of the Inspector gen. of Hospitals, Asst. surg. Biddle, 8th King's regt., will take med. ch. of "invalids and time expired men," &c., proc. to England, on board the transport *Sevilla*.

**Adj. Gen's Office, Simla, April 7.**—Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—

Granting leave of absence to Asst. surg. Squire, 23rd foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Granting leave of abs. to Lieut. A. H. Tucker, 68th foot, to England, under new rules, m.c., and to take charge of invalids on the passage.

Granting leave to Lieut. A. D. Keane, 74th foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Leaves of absence:—

Royal Art.—Maj. J. Singleton, to Simla, fr. April 1 to Nov. 15, on m.c.; Lieut. E. C. Cuthbert, to Calcutta, for 2 mos., m.c., and to England, under new rules. H.R.H. the gen. C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave to the following officers:—7th Hussars.—

Brev. maj. Hon. J. Fienes, from March 31 to Nov. 30, in ext. Roy. Art.—Capt. and brev. lieut. col. Hon. D. M. Fraser, fr. Feb. 1 to Aug. 1, m.c.; Lieut. H. A. Tracey, fr. Feb. 1 to Aug. 1, m.c.; Vet. surg. J. B. Hall, fr. April 25, m.c. 27th Foot.—Maj. B. Thomas, from Jan. 29 to Jan. 31, 1861, m.c. 34th Foot.—Lieut. E. P. L. Mathew, fr. Feb. 12 until his retirement from the service shall take place. Rifle Brigade, 31st Batt.—Col. A. H. Horsford, c.b., from Feb. 1 to July 31, m.c. Asst. surg. Applin, 68th foot, will take medical charge of the women and children of H.M.'s 69th foot, proceeding to Burmah.

24th Foot.—Lieut. R. P. Fox, for 2 mo., to Bombay, fr. date of departure fr. the batt., on m.c. 37th Foot.—Lieut. S. L. Curgenven, to England, for 1 year, fr. date of departure fr. the regt. 42nd Foot.—Ens. W. H. Spooner, fr. April 15 to Aug. 15, to Almorah and the hills. 48th Foot.—Capt. W. R. Williamson and Lieut. A. G. Wyse, to England, for 18 mo., fr. date of quitting the regt. 53rd Foot.—Lieut. F. R. S. Flood, to precede the regt. to England, by the overland route, on arr. he will report himself to adjt. gen. of the forces. 54th Foot.—Capt. E. T. Shiffner and Lieut. H. E. Bayly, to England for 18 mo., fr. date of quitting the regt.; Lieut. J. Stevenson, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Nymee Tal and Mussoorie. 64th Foot.—Lieut. col. G. W. P. Bingham, in ext., fr. Oct. 11, 1860, to April 30, 1861. 71st Foot.—Asst. surg. E. Wilson, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., on m.c. 72nd Foot.—Lieut. G. L. Bosset, to England, for 18 mo., fr. date of leaving the regt. 75th Foot.—Capt. and brev. lieut. col. J. H. Cox, to England, for 18 mo., fr. date of leaving Murree. 79th Foot.—Brev. maj. G. M. Miller, to England, for 18 mo., fr. date of dep. fr. his regt. 83rd Foot.—Lieut. col. W. Austen, to England, fr. April 25 to Oct. 24, 1861. 89th Foot.—Capt. M. C. Browning, to England, for 18 mo., fr. date of quitting the regt. 94th Foot.—Capt. R. A. B. Tod, to England, fr. date of quitting the regt., prep. to ret. fr. the serv. by the sale of his commission.

**Adj. Gen's Office, Calcutta, April 25.**—That portion of the order which directs Capt. Warren to proc. to England is cancl., and on the requisition of the officer comdg. royal art. he will remain in India for the present, and do duty with the depot royal art. in Fort William till further orders.

The following officer is appld. to the ch. (med. or otherwise, as the case may be) of the soldiers' families H.M.'s 69th foot, about to embark for Burmah:—

Asst. surg. A. Applin, 68th foot.

The undermentioned officers being in excess of the number for which accommodation can be provided with the regiment, are permitted to proc. to England by the next overland steamer, reporting themselves on arr. to the adjt. gen. Horse Gds.:—

Lieut. Blair, Lieut. Page, Lieut. and adjt. Whelan, and Ens. Watson, 1st batt. 8th foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the officer comdg. 1st batt. 20th foot:—

**Dated March 17.**—Appg. Lieut. N. Gwynne, to offic. as instructor of musketry to the corps, pending arr. of Lieut. Cox.

By the officer comdg. at Fyzabad:—

**Dated March 30.**—Directing Asst. surg. R. D. Burn, royal art., to proc. to Goruckpore, in med. ch. of a party of royal art., and to return to Fyzabad at the public expense.

At the recommendation of the inspector gen. of hospitals, Staff asst. surg. Turton will proc. immediately to Ghazepore, and on arr. he will report himself to the officer comdg. the detach. 77th regt. for duty.

## The New Customs Tariff.

Fort William, Customs Department, April 4, 1860.  
—Notice is hereby given, that the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, under the authority conferred on him by Section III. Act XVI. of 1857, has this day approved and established the following revised table of fixed valuations for the articles therein mentioned of import and export, and that the said respective values shall, from this date, be the valuations of the said articles for assessment of customs duty thereon at the ports of this presidency, until further notice.

By order of the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal,  
A. R. YOUNG,  
Sec. to the Government of Bengal.

## IMPORT TARIFF.

## NAMES OF ARTICLES AND RATE OF VALUATION.

	R.	A.	P.
Akurkura or Pellitory ... per md.	15	0	0
Aloes ... do.	12	0	0
Almonds ... do.	12	0	0
Aloe wood ... do.	12	0	0
Alum ... per seer	5	0	0
Ambergis ... per md.	2	8	0
Aniseed Star ... per tola	6	0	0
Antimony ... per md.	16	0	0
Arsenic, white ... do.	10	8	0
Ditto, yellow ... do.	12	0	0
Ditto, red ... do.	10	0	0
Ditto, orpiment ... do.	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, from China per md.	10	0	8
Assafetida (Hing) ... do.	40	0	0
Ditto (Hingra) ... do.	7	0	0
Animal Charcoal ... do.	5	8	0
Bark Quercitron ... do.	10	0	0
Beads, common ... per lb.	10	0	4
Ditto, seed ... do.	0	12	0
Ditto, red ... do.	0	12	0
Ditto, small, scarlet and red ... do.	0	15	0
Ditto, glass, white and coloured ... per 1000 beads	0	8	0
Ditto, China, per box of 1 pecul	40	0	0
B'dellium ... per md.	6	0	0
Bedannah, or Quince Seed ... do.	30	0	0
Betelnut ... do.	3	4	0
Blacking, quarts ... per doz.	4	8	0
Bottles, wine quarts, British ... per 100	8	0	0
Ditto, pints, British ... do.	7	8	0
Ditto, wine, foreign ... do.	3	8	0
Ditto, soda-water, glass ... do.	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, stone ... do.	2	0	0
Brimstone, rough ... per md.	3	8	0
Ditto, roll ... do.	4	0	0
Ditto, flour not medicinal ... do.	5	0	0
Bugloss ... do.	8	0	0
Camphor, crude, in powder ... do.	22	8	0
Ditto, refined cake ... do.	48	0	0
Ditto, bhimsiny ... per seer	80	0	0
Candles, wax, spermaceti, and composition ... per lb.	0	9	0
Canvas, Europe sail ... per bolt	17	8	0
Cardamums ... per md.	80	0	0
Ditto, bastard ... do.	15	0	0
Cassia ... do.	35	0	0
Chanks, green ... per 100	6	0	0
Ditto, white ... do.	3	0	0
Cheese ... per lb.	0	9	0
China root ... per md.	4	0	0
Chocolate ... per lb.	0	8	0
Cloves ... per md.	12	0	0
Cochineal ... per seer	3	8	0
Cocoanuts ... per 1000	25	0	0
Ditto, shell ... do.	12	0	0
Ditto, kernel ... per md.	7	0	0
Coffee, Gulph and Red Sea, do.	22	0	0
Ditto, other places ... do.	18	0	0
Coir ... do.	7	0	0
Ditto, rope ... do.	8	0	0
China ginger syrup, in quart bottles ... per doz.	12	0	0
Ditto, candied fruits in small tubs of 5 catty per tub	2	0	0
Ditto preserves, in boxes of 6 small jars ... per box	9	0	0
Copperas, green ... per md.	1	8	0
Cordage, hemp ... per cwt.	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Manila ... do.	17	0	0
Corks, French and Spanish ... per gross	1	8	0
Ditto, English and other ... do.	1	0	0
Corrosive sublimate ... per seer	2	4	0
Cotton mule twist, or cotton yarn ... per morah	0	4	6
*Ditto Foreign Turkey red, or German dye red ... per lb.	1	7	0
*Twist, British, Turkey red and imitation German dye red ... do.	1	6	0
*Ditto, orange, red, and other colours ... do.	0	12	0
*N.B.—Duty to be charged on the grey weight of coloured yarn; when not ascertainable the actual wharf weight, or invoice weight, to be taken.			
Cotton sewing thread ... per lb.	1	0	0
Ditto, in reels ... per doz. reels	0	4	0

Cowries, Maldiva ... per md.	12	0	0
Ditto, Bazar ... do.	5	0	0
Cubebs ... do.	38	0	0
Cumin seed ... do.	9	0	0
Curants ... per lb.	0	5	0
Chamois' skins ... per doz.	4	0	0
Cutch or catechu ... per md.	7	0	0
Damar ... do.	4	0	0
Dates, wet, in pots ... do.	5	8	0
Ditto, in bag ... do.	3	0	0
Ditto, dry ... do.	5	0	0
Deal, or pine planks and boards, per 1,000 superficial square feet and one inch thickness ... per md.	55	0	0
Dried snails ... do.	40	0	0
Ebony ... do.	0	12	0
Elephants' teeth or tusks ... do.	140	0	0
Ditto, grinders ... do.	12	0	0
Felt, sheathing, 40 by 32 inches ... per piece	0	4	0
Figs ... per lb.	0	6	0
Fish maw ... per md.	70	0	0
Flints, gun and pistol ... per 1,000	2	4	0
Flour, cape ... per barrel not exceeding 200 lbs.	45	0	0
Flour, in sacks of 200lb. ... per sack	45	0	0
Ditto, Australian ... per barrel	20	0	0
Ditto, American ... do.	25	0	0
Frankincense, or olibanum ... per md.	5	0	0
Galangal ... do.	7	8	0
Gall nuts ... do.	22	0	0
Gambier ... do.	6	0	0
Gamboge ... do.	82	0	0
Ghee ... do.	15	0	0
Glass, crown, of sizes ... per 100 feet	7	0	0
Ditto, plate, not silvered, per foot ... do.	0	9	0
Ditto, broken ... per md.	4	0	0
Grease and tallow ... do.	10	0	0
Glue ... per seer	0	8	0
Gum, copal ... per md.	55	0	0
Ditto, Arabic ... do.	12	0	0
Ditto, Benjamin ... do.	35	0	0
Ditto, myrrh ... do.	15	0	0
Ditto, bamboo or bunch ... do.	25	0	0
Gunpowder, sporting ... per lb.	1	0	0
Ditto, cannon and blasting ... do.	0	5	0
Horns, buffalo ... per 100	6	0	0
Ditto, stag or deer ... per md.	5	0	0
Horse hair ... do.	0	8	0
Lamp black ... do.	8	0	0
Liquorice root ... do.	5	0	0
Lignum vitae ... do.	1	8	0
Musk ... per tola	5	0	0
Ditto, in pod ... do.	2	0	0
Maccaroni ... per lb.	0	4	0
Mace ... per seer	0	14	0
Mahogany, in logs, per superficial square foot of one inch thickness ... per skin	0	3	0
Morocco skins ... do.	4	0	0
Ditto, imitation or roan ... do.	1	8	0
Ditto, American ... per md.	1	8	0
Mother o' pearl shells ... per seer	6	0	0
Nutmegs ... do.	1	4	0
Ditto, in shell ... do.	0	12	0
Ditto, wild ... per md.	10	0	0
Ochre, red and yellow ... do.	2	8	0
Oil, sandal wood ... per seer	16	0	0
Ditto, cassia ... do.	18	0	0
Ditto, coconut ... per md.	10	0	0
Ditto, linseed ... per impl. gall.	1	12	0
Ditto, turpentine ... do.	1	12	0
Ditto, whale and fish ... per md.	9	0	0
Ditto, grass ... per seer	7	0	0
Ditto, earth ... per md.	8	0	0
Ditto, wood ... do.	6	0	0
Ditto, teal ... do.	8	0	0
Ditto, koipatie ... per qt. bottle	2	4	0
Ditto, otto of roses ... per tola	3	0	0
Paints of sorts ... per lb.	0	2	0
Pepper, black ... per md.	10	0	0
Ditto, long ... do.	12	0	0
Ditto, white ... do.	18	0	0
Pimento, or allspice ... do.	40	0	0
Pitch, Europe ... per barrel	12	0	0
Ditto, American ... do.	7	0	0
Ditto, coal ... do.	7	0	0
Staves, pipe ... per 100 staves	6	4	0
Ditto, barrel ... do.	8	0	0
Packs, hoghead, complete ... per pack	2	0	0
Ditto, puncheon, do. ... do.	4	0	0
Packs, butt and pipe, complete ... do.	4	0	0
Water casks, of sizes ... per cask	4	0	0
Pistachio nuts ... per md.	12	0	0
Prunes, Bussorah ... do.	10	0	0
Ditto, foreign Europe ... per lb.	0	8	0
Pump Leather ... do.	0	10	0
Panchopaut ... per md.	5	8	0
Patent fuel ... per ton	13	0	0
Raisins, Gulph and Red Sea ... per md.	5	0	0

Ditto, Monocks, Gulph, and Red Sea ... do.	5	0	0
Ditto, muscatel or bloom per lb.	0	7	0
Rattans ... per md.	4	0	0
Red lead ... do.	10	0	0
Rose water ... do.	20	0	0
Resin ... per barrel	7	0	0
Rhubarb ... per md.	35	0	0
Saffron ... per seer	35	0	0
Ditto, in cakes or lumps ... do.	9	0	0
Sarsaparilla ... do.	2	0	0
Sago ... per md.	4	8	0
Sandal wood ... do.	16	0	0
Ditto, ditto, bastard ... do.	1	8	0
Sapan wood and root ... do.	8	8	0
Sena leaf ... do.	4	0	0
Silk sewing thread, China ... per catty	8	0	0
Ditto, cake ... per lb.	0	1	9
Ditto, ditto ... per doz.	0	8	0
Stick lac ... per md.	1	0	0
Sanchal, or black medicinal salt ... do.	10	0	0
Storax, liquid ... do.	5	0	0
Sulphuric acid ... per lb.	20	0	0
Sugar, loaf ... do.	0	2	0
Ditto, soft ... do.	0	4	0
Sugar candy, China, in tubs of 1/2 pecul ... each	8	0	0
Tar, Swedish and Archangel ... per barrel	14	0	0
Ditto, American ... do.	9	0	0
Ditto, coal ... do.	8	0	0
Tea of value not above 4 annas ... per lb.	0	3	0
Ditto ditto, above 4 annas and not above 8 annas do.	0	6	0
Tea of value above 8 annas ... do.	1	0	0
Thread, gold ... per oz.	3	12	0
Ditto, silver ... do.	2	12	0
Thread, mock, gold and silver do.	0	8	0
Tortoiseshell ... per seer	25	0	0
Turpentine ... per barrel	13	0	0
Twine, Europe sail ... per lb.	0	6	0
Turneric ... per md.	2	8	0
Verdigris ... per md.	60	0	0
Vermillion, Canton, per box of 90 bundles	100	0	0
Ditto, Macao ... per box	40	0	0
Vermicelli ... per lb.	0	6	0
Vinegar, in wood ... per im. gal.	0	14	0
Umbrellas, cotton, steel ribs each ... do.	0	15	0
Ditto, ditto, cane ribs ... do.	0	10	0
Wax ... per md.	40	0	0
White lead ... do.	11	0	0
PROVISIONS, SALTED, VIZ.:			
Bacon, jowls and cheeks ... per lb.	0	9	0
Ditto, in canister ... do.	0	9	0
Beef and pork ... per tierce	40	0	0
Ditto, ditto ... per barrel	20	0	0
Hams ... per lb.	0	9	0
Ditto, in canister ... do.	0	9	0
Butter ... do.	0	12	0
Salted tongues ... per keg of 6 ... do.	10	0	0
Bird shot ... per bag	4	8	0
Brass old ... per md.	26	0	0
Ditto, leaf, China per box of 100 bundles	100	0	0
China, white copper-ware per catty	3	8	0
Copper sheet, sheathing and plate ... per fy. md.	42	0	0
Ditto, bolt ... do.	45	0	0
Copper nails and composition nails ... do.	40	0	0
Ditto, brazier's ... do.	44	0	0
Ditto, Australian ... do.	46	0	0
Copper, tiles, ingots, cakes, and bricks ... per fy. md.	41	0	0
Ditto, Japan ... per md.	42	0	0
Ditto, pigs and slabs (foreign) ... per fy. md.	38	0	0
Ditto, old ... do.	40	0	0
China cash ... do.	22	0	0
Iron, flat, square and bolt including Scotch ... do.	3	10	0
Ditto, rod, under half inch diameter ... per md.	4	0	0
Ditto, nail rod ... do.	3	11	0
Ditto, nails ... per cwt.	11	6	0
Ditto, rivets ... do.	12	0	0
Iron, hoop, plate and sheet ... per md.	4	10	0
Iron, rice bowls ... per set of 10 ... do.	8	15	0
Ditto, rice bowls ... per set of 6 ... do.	1	13	0
Ditto, Swedish flat and square ... per md.	5	3	6
Ditto, pig ... do.	1	12	0
Ditto, kentledge ... do.	0	10	0
Ditto, anchors and ditto with wooden stocks ... per cwt.	12	0	0
Ditto, cables ... do.	7	7	0
Ditto, rigging and other chains ... do.	10	0	0
Lametta, single ... per corge	2	4	0
Ditto, double ... do.	4	8	0

		R.	A.	P.
Lead, pig ...	per fy. md.	8	2	0
Ditto, sheet ...	do.	9	10	0
Ditto, thin sheet, for tea canisters ...	per cwt.	30	0	0
Ditto, pipes ...	per md.	10	0	0
Mock, gold leaf ...	{ per pack of } 10 books	2	8	0
Orsidue, foreign Europe ...	per corge	0	10	0
Ditto, ditto ...	per lb.	1	4	0
Patent metal sheathing ...	per md.	35	0	0
Ditto, old ...	do.	25	0	0
Quicksilver ...	per seer	2	1	0
Iron bottles ...	per bottle	0	8	0
Spelter, sheet ...	per md.	13	0	0
Ditto, nails ...	do.	15	0	0
Ditto, plate and other shapes ...	do.	10	0	0
Steel, British ...	per md.	7	0	0
Ditto, blistered ...	per fy. md.	6	10	0
Steel, cast ...	per md.	20	0	0
Ditto, spring ...	do.	7	12	0
Ditto, Swedish ...	per fy. md.	8	8	0
Tin, block ...	do.	39	12	0
Ditto, plated ...	per box	17	11	0
Wire, copper ...	per lb.	1	0	0
Ditto, brass ...	do.	0	11	0
Ditto, common iron ...	do.	0	2	3

N.B.—In places where the value is assigned per maund and where neither factory nor bazaar maunds are indicated, Indian maunds are to be reckoned.

#### PIECE GOODS, WHITE AND GREY, COTTON, BRITISH, VIZ.:

Long cloth and shirtings, white, not exceeding 45 inches in width ...	per yard	0	2	4
Ditto, ditto, grey, do. ...	do.	0	2	1
Brocades spotted or striped shirtings, not exceeding 36 inches wide ...	do.	0	2	6
Madapolams, white, 26 yards long and under 35 inches wide and under ...	per piece	2	8	0
Madapolams, grey, 26 yds. long and under 35 inches wide and under ...	per piece	2	4	0
Cambrics, white, of 12 yds., not exceeding 45 inches in width ...	do.	2	12	0
Ditto, grey, of 12 yards, not exceeding 62 in. in width ...	do.	2	4	0
Mulls and mediums, white, of 20 yards, not exceeding 45 inches wide ...	do.	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, grey, ditto ditto ...	do.	1	10	0
Jaconets, white, of 20 yds. ...	do.	3	4	0
Ditto, grey, of 20 yards ...	do.	2	4	0
Lappets, of 10 yards ...	do.	2	8	0
Lenoes, plain, ditto ...	do.	1	8	0
Checked or striped muslin ditto ...	do.	2	4	0
Book muslin, plain, of 10 yards, not exceeding 45 inches wide, Nos. 1 to 3 ...	do.	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, other nos. ...	do.	2	0	0
Dhotees and Sarees ...	per pair	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, printed borders ...	do.	2	4	0
Scarfs, not exceeding 45 inches in width ...	per scarf	0	8	0
Ditto, Dacca pattern ...	do.	2	4	0
Figured lineos and mountain gauze, of ten yds. ...	per piece	2	8	0
Twills, grey and imitation grey American drilling ...	per yard	2	9	0
Ditto, white ...	do.	2	9	0
Grey and white twilled shirtings, not exceeding 40 inches in width ...	do.	0	2	0
Pocket handkerchiefs, per piece of 1 doz. ...	2	0	0	0
Scotch cambric, of 7½ yds., not exceeding 36 inches in width ...	per piece	3	0	0
Jean, satin jean and drills, white and coloured ...	per yard	0	4	0
Moleskins, cartoon and corduroy, white and coloured ...	do.	0	5	6
Quilting, white, coloured, and embossed ...	do.	0	10	0
Coloured sewed lappets of 10 yards ...	per piece	2	8	0

#### PIECE GOODS, COTTON, PRINTED AND DYED, BRITISH, VIZ.:

Bandanahs and printed handkerchiefs, not exceeding 36 in. in width ...	per doz.	1	5	0
Chintz and prints, plain cloth, not exdgd. 28 yds. ...	per piece	4	0	0
Ditto, twills, ditto ...	per piece	4	0	0
Coloured book muslins of ten yards ...	per piece	2	8	0

		R.	A.	P.
Cotton, velvets, and velveteen, plain, printed, and embossed ...	per yard	0	7	0
Ginghams ...	do.	0	4	6
Plates, and Bengal stripes, plain cloth, not exceeding 28 yards ...	per piece	2	4	0
Printed muslin ...	per yard	0	4	6
Ditto garments, or Turkey red chintz and prints ...	do.	0	4	9
Turkey red cambric, Turkey red shirting, and Turkey red twills, of 32 inches wide and under ...	do.	0	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, above 32 inches wide ...	do.	0	6	0
Ticken ...	do.	0	3	0
Zebra dresses ...	per piece	1	0	0
Coloured mulls and jacconets of 20 yards ...	do.	2	12	0
Turkey red mulls of 20 yards ...	do.	5	4	0
Turkey red mulls, Jacconets, of 20 yards ...	do.	5	6	0
Ditto ditto spots and brocades, not exceeding 36 inches wide ...	per yard	0	4	0
Ditto ditto printed mulls and jacconets, of 20 yards ...	per piece	5	12	0
Turkey red sarees, of 5 yds. ...	do.	2	4	0
Ditto ditto scarfs, of 3 yards ...	per scarf	1	2	0
Coloured shirtings, plain cloth, of 40 yards, not exceeding 40 inches wide ...	per piece	6	0	0
Coloured cambric, plain or embossed, of 28 yards and under ...	do.	3	8	0

#### PIECE GOODS, LINEN, SILK, AND MIXED, BRITISH, VIZ.:

Linen Dowlas, white and grey ...	per yard	0	4	0
Linen drills and ducks ...	do.	0	9	0
" Irish ...	do.	0	12	0
" Sheetting ...	do.	0	12	0
" Ticken ...	do.	0	6	0
" Brown Holland ...	do.	0	5	0
" Thread ...	per lb.	0	12	0
Silk velvet ...	per yard	6	8	0
Printed corahs, or handkerchiefs ...	{ per piece of } 7 handkerchiefs	14	0	0
Bombasins ...	per yard	0	7	0
Muslin de Laine ...	do.	0	4	6

#### PIECE GOODS, WHITE AND GREY, COTTON, AMERICAN, VIZ.:

Drilling ...	per yard	0	3	4
Jean ...	do.	0	3	9
Sheetting ...	do.	0	2	6
Shirting ...	do.	0	2	6
Flannel ...	do.	0	4	6
Printed Muslins ...	per metre	6	5	0
Ditto, handkerchiefs and Printed shawl handkerchiefs ...	per doz.	3	0	0
Printed garments, or Turkey red prints and chintz ...	per yard	0	5	0
Turkey red cambric and Turkey red twills, of 36 inches wide and under ...	do.	0	4	6
Ditto ditto above 36 inches ...	do.	0	6	6
Ditto mulls and Jacconets, of 20 yards ...	per piece	6	0	0
Printed velvet, plain, figured and embossed ...	per yard	0	8	0

#### PIECE GOODS, SILK, FOREIGN EUROPE, VIZ.:

Crape, lise ...	{ per metre } or p. aune	0	10	0
Ditto, single ...	per piece	6	0	0
Ditto, double ...	per dble. piece	12	0	0
Gauze ...	{ per metre } or p. aune	1	4	0
Gros-de-Naples, plain, and figured, and other silks ...	{ per metre } or p. aune	1	4	0
Sarsenet ...	{ per metre } or p. aune	0	10	0
Satin, plain and figured ...	{ per metre } or p. aune	1	4	0
Waist-coating ...	per metre	3	0	0
Velvet, plain ...	do.	5	0	0
Ditto, figured ...	do.	6	4	0

#### PIECE GOODS, MIXED, FOREIGN EUROPE, VIZ.:

Velvet silk and cotton mixed, per yard ...	4	0	0
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#### PIECE GOODS, COTTON AND GRASS CLOTH, CHINA, VIZ.:

Cotton nankins of 7 cubits in length and 1 cubit in width ...	per corge	30	0	0
Grass cloth, single ...	per piece	16	0	0
Ditto Ditto, double ...	do.	24	0	0
Ditto ditto, handkerchiefs of 10 hks. ...	{ per piece } of 10 hks.	2	8	0

#### PIECE GOODS, SILK, CHINA, VIZ.:

		R.	A.	P.
Camlets, of 18 yards ...	per piece	40	0	0
Ditto, narrow ...	do.	25	0	0
Gros-de-Naples ...	per yard	1	8	0
Curtain, gauze, plain single ...	per piece	4	8	0
Ditto, ditto ditto double ...	do.	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto figured single ...	do.	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto ditto double ...	do.	12	0	0
Damask ...	per yard	2	8	0
Ditto, Camlet ...	do.	2	8	0
Lutestring, of 18 yards ...	per piece	13	0	0
Ditto, of 30 yards ...	do.	22	0	0
Poonjee ...	do.	20	0	0
Sarsenet ...	per yard	1	0	0
White and coloured handkerchiefs ...	{ per piece } of 20 hks.	16	0	0
Ditto ditto ...	pr. do. of 10 do.	8	0	0
Satin, plain, of 18 yards ...	per yard	2	0	0
Ditto, figured of ditto ...	do.	2	8	0
Velvet ...	per piece	28	0	0

N.B.—Piece goods exceeding in dimensions those specified to be assessed proportionately.

#### WOOLLENS, &C., BRITISH AND FOREIGN, VIZ.:

Blankets ...	per pair	8	0	0
Bombazette ...	per yard	0	5	0
Broad cloth, and lady's cloth, superfine ...	do.	7	0	0
Broad cloth, and lady's cloth, fine ...	per yard	3	0	0
Ditto, medium ...	do.	2	0	0
Ditto, coarse ...	do.	0	14	0
Polisse cloth, lady's cloth ordinary and Spanish stripes ...	do.	2	6	0
Kerseymer and doeskin ...	do.	2	4	0
Bunting ...	per piece	12	0	0
Camlet, not exceeding 28 yards ...	do.	17	0	0
Flannel, not colored and printed ...	per yard	0	12	0
Shalloons, not exceeding 28 yards ...	per piece	20	0	0
Serge or long ella, white, not exceeding 24 yards ...	do.	11	0	0
Serge and purpet, colored, not exceeding 24 yards ...	do.	10	0	0
Merino ...	per yard	0	12	0
Ditto, Foreign ...	do.	1	2	0
Wools for embroidery ...	per lb.	4	8	0
Worsted braiding ...	per gross	0	6	3

#### EXPORT TARIFF.

##### NAMES OF ARTICLES AND RATE OF VALUATION.

Ajwan, or borage ...	per md.	2	8	0
Ditto, Korisan ...	do.	5	0	0
Aloe wood ...	per seer.	5	0	0
Arrow root, in canister ...	per md.	16	0	0
Ditto common ...	do.	16	0	0
Aniseed ...	do.	3	0	0
Assafoetida ...	do.	70	0	0
Bran ...	do.	1	0	0
Biscuits, white cabin ...	do.	9	0	0
Ditto, brown ...	do.	6	0	0
Butter ...	do.	20	0	0
Blankets, patna ...	per corge.	16	0	0
Ditto, country ...	do.	12	0	0
Borax ...	per md.	15	0	0
Bras and composition bras ware ...	do.	35	0	0
Bahurra, or myrabolans ...	do.	1	12	0
Copper ware ...	do.	50	0	0
Calcejeerah, or black cummin seed ...	do.	2	0	0
Canvas, hemp or cotton, and mixed ...	per bolt.	7	8	0
Cardamums, large ...	per md.	17	8	0
Cheviratah ...	do.	3	8	0
Chillies ...	do.	4	0	0
Cinnabar ...	per seer.	2	6	0
Coriander seed ...	per md.	3	0	0
Cotton twist, Gloster ...	per morah.	0	4	0
Cow tails, white ...	per md.	110	0	0
Ditto, black ...	do.	70	0	0
Cummin seed ...	do.	9	0	0
Coals ...	do.	0	5	0
Caoutehouse, or Indian rubber ...	do.	14	0	0
Cowries ...	do.	10	0	0
Cassia ...	do.	3	0	0
Catch or catechu ...	do.	7	0	0
Elephants' teeth or tusk ...	do.	110	0	0
Flour ...	do.	7	0	0
Ditto, Soage ...	do.	8	0	0
Fish maw ...	do.	70	0	0
Ghee ...	do.	20	0	0
Gum tragacanth ...	do.	8	0	0
Ginger, dry ...	do.	4	0	0
Gum, Babool ...	do.	7	0	0
Ganjah, crude and cakes ...	do.	12	0	0
Horns, buffalo ...	per lb.	7	0	0
Ditto, deer or stag ...	per md.	7	0	0
Horn tips ...	do.	7	0	0
Hutah ...	do.	1	8	0
Honey ...	do.	6	0	0



	R.	A.	P.
Jute, Rope ... .. per md.	4	0	0
Kutkey, or hellebore ... do.	12	0	0
Karree noon ... .. do.	1	4	0
Lard, hogs' ... .. do.	18	0	0
Lines of sizes and sorts ... do.	8	8	0
Loodh ... .. do.	2	0	0
Minium ... .. per seer	3	0	0
Mathee ... .. per md.	1	12	0
Manjeet, or madder ... do.	5	0	0
Musk ... .. per tola.	4	8	0
Ditto, in pod ... .. do.	1	12	0
Nux Vomica ... .. per md.	1	8	0
Oil, Castor ... .. do.	10	8	0
Ditto, cocoonut ... .. do.	12	0	0
Ditto, croton ... .. per pint.	6	0	0
Ditto, grass ... .. per quart.	8	0	0
Ditto, earth ... .. per ind.	8	0	0
Ditto, linseed ... .. do.	10	0	0
Ditto, mustard ... .. do.	9	0	0
Ditto, poppy ... .. do.	9	0	0
Ditto, teel ... .. do.	10	0	0
Ditto, vegetable ... .. do.	6	0	0
Ditto, seeds ... .. do.	3	0	0
Omlah ... .. do.	1	0	0
Pepper, long ... .. do.	12	0	0
Patchuck, or orris root ... do.	10	0	0
Peplamool, or long pepper root do.	12	0	0
Peoree ... .. per seer	3	0	0
Red wood ... .. per md.	1	10	0
Rose water ... .. per seer	0	8	0
Suet ... .. per md.	20	0	0
Safflower ... .. do.	35	0	0
Salamoniac ... .. do.	16	0	0
Sapan wood ... .. do.	3	0	0
Soap, in balls ... .. do.	8	0	0
Sajee matee, or crude soda do.	2	0	0
Sulphuric acid ... .. per lb.	0	2	0
Tamarind ... .. per md.	1	4	0
Tapioca ... .. do.	40	0	0
Talc ... .. do.	10	0	0
Tallow and grease ... .. do.	12	0	0
Ditto candles ... .. do.	14	0	0
Tinical ... .. do.	14	0	0
Tooteah, or blue vitriol ... do.	20	0	0
Turneric ... .. do.	2	8	0
Twine, jute ... .. do.	5	0	0
Ditto, hemp ... .. do.	13	0	0
Vermillion, or sindoor ... do.	8	0	0
Wax ... .. do.	40	0	0
Ditto, black or inferior ... do.	30	0	0
Ditto candles ... .. do.	50	0	0
Composition ditto ... .. per lb.	0	10	0
<b>GUNNIES, ETC., VIZ.:</b>			
Cheekun .. .. per 100	12	0	0
Dofally .. .. do.	16	0	0
Fatia .. .. do.	10	0	0
Jail gunny bags .. .. do.	27	0	0
Gunny cloth bags .. .. do.	20	0	0
Other gunny bags .. .. do.	16	0	0
Gunny cloth, of 20 yards and 36 inches wide and under .. .. per piece	2	4	0
Ditto ditto, of 30 yards, above 36 inches wide.. do.	3	4	0
Kanchoonny .. .. per 100	8	0	0
Motabarial .. .. do.	12	0	0
<b>PIECE GOODS, SILK, VIZ.:</b>			
Bandanahs, choppahs } per piece	115	0	0
Moomree, ditto 14 by 2 } of 7 hks.			
Ditto ditto, 13 by 1-14 do.	80	0	0
Ditto ditto, 12 by 1-12 do.	55	0	0
Ditto ditto, 10 by 1-6 do.	35	0	0
Korahs, 14 by 2 .. .. do.	115	0	0
Ditto, 13 by 1-14.. do.	80	0	0
Ditto, 12 by 1-12.. do.	55	0	0
Ditto, 10 by 1-6 .. do.	35	0	0
Tussur .. .. do.	80	0	0
<b>N.B.—Silk piece goods exceeding in dimensions those specified to be assessed proportionately.</b>			
<b>PIECE GOODS, COTTON, VIZ.:</b>			
Bastahs .. .. per corg	26	0	0
Gurrah .. .. do.	16	0	0
Kharvah .. .. do.	15	0	0
Mamoodie .. .. do.	32	0	0
Mirzapoor chintz .. .. do.	11	0	0
Patna ditto .. .. do.	25	0	0
Shans .. .. do.	40	0	0
Tunjeba, Oude .. .. do.	26	0	0

### Marching Recruits.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Jugulpooora, March 21.*—With a view to ensuring a more efficient control over parties of European recruits proceeding up country, whether marching or by bullock train, and to prevent the recurrence of those acts of misconduct which have, the C. in C. is pained to observe, been of late so frequently brought to notice, H.E., with the concurrence of Govt., is pleased to direct that the maximum number of recruits for British regiments to be henceforward placed under the charge of one officer shall be fifty; and that, whenever practicable, three officers, with some non-commissioned officers, shall be attached to every one hundred men.

Lord Clyde further directs that the officer in charge of every detachment shall be required to keep a diary of the marches made, and of the conduct of the soldiers, which he will submit to the officers commanding the stations through which he may pass, and finally deposit in the staff office of the station where the last draft is left.

It will be the duty of officers commanding stations to inspect carefully this report, bringing, if necessary, to the notice of superior authority any entries which may appear to require observation or inquiry.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, May 11.*—Leave of absence:—Mr. W. Dowdeswell, actg. civil and sess. judge of Chingleput, for 15 mos., to England, on m.c.

#### Appointments:—

Mr. G. F. Fullerton to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Zila of Chingleput, during the abs. of Mr. Shubrick.

Capt. W. A. Riach, 12th N.I., and Lieut. H. C. Menzies, 31st L.I., to be superint. in Mutapal police on probation.

Mr. J. Ratliff, actg. civil and sess. judge of Nellore, delivered over charge of the court to the principal Sadr Amin on 8th inst.

Mr. V. H. Levinge, coll. and mag. of Madura, ass. charge of dist. from Mr. C. H. Ames on 7th inst.

Mr. C. W. Reade, C.S., reported his return to Madras by the P. and O. str. *Camdia*, on 8th inst.

Mr. Reade is perm. to reside on the Nilgiri Hills.

Mr. W. E. Wright, 3rd class dep. coll. of Tinnevely, to have charge of salt dept.

Maj. W. H. Horsley, chief engr., assu. ch. of Central Office of Public Works, from Col. J. H. Bell, on 9th inst.

Mr. G. Taylor is app. to act as 2nd asst. dist. engr. of Cuddahpah, dur. employ. of Mr. George on other duty.

*May 8.*—No. 218.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. E. Mahoney, principal accountant and actg. 2nd asst. military aud. gen., to act as 1st asst. military aud. gen., v. Capt. Drury.

Mr. T. E. Greenfield, prin. aud., to act as 2nd asst. military aud. gen., v. Mahoney.

*May 11.*—No. 219.—The hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions:—

Capt. F. Harris, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., dep. asst. comy. gen., to be asst. comy. gen.; to have effect fr. date of Maj. R. O. Gardner's embarkation for Europe.

Capt. R. Benson, 11th N.I., actg. dep. asst. comy. gen., to be dep. asst. comy. gen.; to have effect from the date of Maj. R. O. Gardner's embarkation for Europe.

Engineers.—Sen. capt. (brev. maj.) W. H. Horsley to be lieut. col., v. Greene, ret.; date of comm., May 9. This absorbs Supern. capt. P. P. L. O'Connell.

19th N.I.—Sen. capt. (brev. lieut. col.) H. D. Sheppard to be maj.; Sen. lieut. (brev. capt.) T. M. McHutchin to be capt.; and Sen. Ens. H. K. O'Grady to be lieut., v. Atkinson, ret.; date of comm., May 7.

29th N.I.—Sen. lieut. (brev. capt.) R. M. Macdonald to be capt., and Ens. W. Vertue to be lieut., v. Mason, ret.; date of comm., May 7.

43rd N.I.—Senior Ens. D. Munro to be lieut., v. Odell, dec.; date of comm., April 27.

50th N.I.—Senior Lieut. brev. capt. C. D. W. S. Grant to be capt., and Senior Ens. T. W. Gilchrist to be lieut., v. Tripe, rem.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. C. J. Bradley, 24th N.I.; arr. at Madras, May 8.

Lieut. B. L. Gordon, H.A., N.I.; arr. at Madras, May 8.

Ens. T. J. H. B. Fischer, 45th N.I.; arr. at Madras, May 9.

Lieut. J. D. W. Sewell, 12th N.I., sub asst. comy. gen., on prob., has passed exam.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur.:—Lieut. H. T. Harris, 36th N.I., on m.c., under regs. of 1854; to embark from Madras.

Mr. J. G. R. D. Macneill, who arr. at Madras on May 9, is admitted on estab. as a cadet for the inf., and prom. to ens.

*May 15.*—Mr. E. Story delivered over charge of civil and session court of Tinnevely to principal Sadr Amin on 7th inst.

Mr. R. G. Clarke, act. civ. and sess. judge of Combaconum, assumed charge of the court on the 8th inst.

#### Leave of absence:—

*Pub. Works Dept., May 15.*—Colonel T. T. Pears, dist. engr., South Canara, in extn. of leave granted to him in G. O. 13th ult., to June 1 next.

Lieut. col. A. J. M. Boileau, dist. engr., Godavari div., in extension, for 2 mos., in addition to privilege leave of one month granted to him on 14th ult.

### COMMANDANT OF ENGINEERS.

*May 15.*—No. 224.—The Gov. in Council is pleased

to notify that the app. of commandant of engr. will be held (as in Bengal and on the Bengal footing) in future by the sen. officer of engr. in this pres., without prejudice to his substantive app.

2. This order is not to affect the present incumbent, Col. Arthur Cotton, in the event of his resum. his app., but will be applicable to the officer nominated to act during his abs.

No. 225.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following prom.:—

Inf.—Sen. maj. (brev. col.) H. Marshall, from 3rd N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Liardet ret.; date of com. Feb. 16.

33rd N.I.—Sen. capt. A. N. Rich to be maj.; Sen. lieut. B. J. C. Prior to be capt., and Sen. ens. T. D. Chatterton to be lieut., in suc. to Marshall prom.; date of com. Feb. 16.

Capt. (brev. maj.) A. R. West, 6th N.I., being disqualified for the active duties of his profession, is transf. to Invalid batt.

The undermen. officer is per. to proc. to Eur.:—Lieut. G. M. Payne, 12th N.I., actg. dist. engr. of Tinnevely, on m.c., for 15 mos., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Tuticorin or other convenient port on the eastern coast.

### SERVICES OF MAJOR S. C. MACPHERSON.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India with the Gov. gen. is published for general information:—

No. 1,358.—From Cecil Beadon, Esq., Secy. to Govt. of India with the Gov. gen., to Col. Sir R. Shakespear, Knight, agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India.

*Foreign Dept., dated Simla, April 18, 1860.*

Sir,—I am directed to state that the Gov. gen. has received with deep regret the melancholy intelligence of the death of Major S. Chaters Macpherson, of the Madras army, the political agent at Gwalior.

Major Macpherson's services in the political dept. through a long course of years, especially the part he took in the suppression of human sacrifices and infanticide among the Khonds, have gained for him a high place in the long list of distinguished officers who have adorned the Indian service, and entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the Government and the people of India.

### ARMS OF IRREGULAR CORPS.

*Fort St. George, May 15.*—No. 228.—The following gen. order, by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India, is republished:—

*Simla, April 27.*—With reference to govt. gen. order No. 1,073, dated July 25, H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to direct that irreg. corps shall retain their present arms, except such as are of rifle patterns, which are to be withdrawn under such instructions as the Right Hon. the C. in C. may issue, and sent into the nearest magazine, where they will be received at a valuation, and Victoria carabines will be issued on payment of their value.

H.E. has determined that the Victoria carbine shall be the established pattern for all irreg. corps, and that no firearms shall be furnished to their men by comdg. officers except from the govt. arsenals.

The G.O. No. 1,073, of the 25th July, 1859, and the present G.O. are applicable to the three presidencies.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Maj. Gen.,

Sec. to the Govt. of India, with the Gov. gen.

*Fort St. George, May 15.*—No. 229.—The following notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished in general orders:—

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, April 27.*—No. 1,131. Capt. J. L. Pearse, offic. 1st asst. to the commr. of Mysore, returned to his du. on March 31.

No. 1,132.—Maj. D. Brown, dep. commissr. of Promé, has priv. leave for 2 mos., from 8th inst., the date on which he made over charge of his office to Lieut. A. G. Duif.

*Public Works Dept., Hd. Qrs., Simla, April 24.*—No. 48.—Promotion.—Lieut. H. J. G. Gordon, Mad. engr., on the public works estab. of Hyderabad, is prom. to the grade of asst. eng., 2nd class, with effect from 15th March last.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Hd. Qrs., Choultry Plain, May 9.*—Capt. J. H. Warden, 13th N.I., is app. a member of the committee for the examination of army clothing, v. Lieut. Hav. 16th N.I., relieved.

The underment. officers, now do. du. with 1st batt. royal regt., having been reported qualified to command a company at drill and battalion exercise, will do du. as follows:—

Ens. H. A. Bishop to join and do du. with 49th N.I. Ens. G. E. Weston to join and do du. with 28th N.I., under arrangements to be made by officer comg. Hyderabad subsidiary force.

The underment. officer has been dismissed drill, is relieved from do. du. with 1st fus., and app. to do du. as specified against his name:—

Ens. S. W. McIver, with 6th N.I., to join under orders from officer comg. Mysore div.

Leave of absence:—

Maj. gen. I. C. Coffin, comg. ceded districts, fr. date of depart. for 60 days, privilege leave.  
Maj. W. H. Freese, 37th gren., fr. May 7 till May 8, 1861, Bangalore and Nilgiris, m.c.  
Asst. surg. W. F. Defabeck, 4th N.L., for 2 mo., privilege leave.

May 14.—The foll. removals of officers are ordered in the H.A.:

2nd Capt. G. Carleton, fr. E trp. to F trp.  
2nd Capt. L. Bridge, fr. E trp. to C trp.  
Lieut. B. L. Gordon, fr. E trp. to F trp.  
Lieut. J. C. Taylor, fr. E trp. to B trp.

With reference to G.O. dated April 23, Lieut. A. G. D. Logan, 37th grens., qmr. and interp. 21st N.L., will proc. to join the regt. in China, do. du. during voyage with detach. of king's drag. gds., under orders to embark on the ship *Henry Moore*.

Lieut. W. Hands, 86th N.L., is app. to ch. of pensioners and discharged men of the Indian army, about to be embarked for England.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, Ens. J. G. R. D. Macneill, recently adm. on estab., is app. to do du. with 43rd foot.

May 15.—The following removals and postings are ordered:—

Asst. surg. P. G. Fitzgerald, fr. 27th N.L., to be sen. staff asst. surg. at Palaveram.

Asst. surg. H. T. Shaw to be junior staff asst. surg. at Palaveram.

Asst. surg. R. W. Cockerill, from 20th N.L., do. du. N.L. dep. Palaveram, to 37th regt. gren.

Leave of absence from their corps and stations:—  
Maj. gen. R. Budd, com. S. div., fr. June 1, for 30 days; to rem. on Nilgiris, priv. leave.

Maj. W. T. Money, 30th N.L., fr. May 19 to May 25, Waltair.

Capt. H. H. Bell, art., in cont. of priv. leave, till June 30, Madras.

Capt. E. H. Couchman, asst. adjt. gen., art., in cont. for 35 days, priv. leave.

Lieut. and qmr. C. E. Lennox, 1st Madras fus., presy., m.c., to enable him to obtain a final m.c. to Europe.

Lieut. J. D. S. Bennet, 5th N.L., fr. May 1 to July 31, Waltair, m.c.

Lieut. A. C. Forth, 14th N.L., in cont. to May 6, to enable him to join.

Lieut. J. H. Shaw, 27th N.L., from date of expiration of priv. leave till Aug. 31, Madras.

Lieut. H. C. Macdonald, 35th N.L., from date of expiration of priv. leave till May 5, to enable him to join.

### Court Martial.

CAPTAIN J. G. B. GRIFFIN, H.M.'S 3RD MADRAS EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, May 10.

At a general court martial assembled at Allahabad on April 11, 1860, Captain John George Benjamin Griffin, of H.M.'s 3rd regt. of Madras European infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Allahabad, on or about the 3rd August, 1859, with the intent to defraud Mr. R. Carr, wine merchant of that place, written and sent to him a letter, addressed to Messrs. Carr and Co., written in a feigned hand, bearing the fictitious signature of C. J. Erskine, captain, 7th light cavalry, in which he requested the supply of one dozen of beer and one dozen of brandy, and which said beer and brandy were supplied in accordance with such request; he, Captain Griffin, well knowing that the said letter was altogether fictitious, forged, and counterfeited.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, Captain John George Benjamin Griffin, of H.M.'s 3rd regiment of Madras European infantry, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Capt. J. G. B. Griffin, of H.M.'s 3rd regt. of Madras Eur. inf., to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

Clyde, General, C. in C., East Indies.  
Simla, May 2, 1860.

### BOMBAY.

#### CIVIL.

(From the Government Gazette, May 17.)

Bombay Castle, May 12.—Lieut. W. Dickinson, 3rd regt. Scinde irreg. horse, has been appd., from 5th April last, to act as asst. political superint. on the frontier of Upper Scinde, dur. abs. of Capt. W. L. Briggs.

May 14.—The notification dated 4th inst., appg. Mr. A. K. Forbes to act as agent for the Hon. the Gov. at Surat, is cancelled.

Mr. C. M. Harrison is appd. to act as agent for the Hon. the Gov. at Surat.

Capt. A. Y. Shortt is appd. to act as 1st asst. to political agent in Kattywar.

Lieut. G. G. Leathes, and Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, to

act respectively as 2nd and 3rd assts. to the political agent in Kattywar.

May 12.—Under the provisions of act IV. of 1851, Mr. Hankey, 3rd asst. mag. of Ahmednuggur, is vested with full powers of a mag. in that collectorate, with the exception of the power of flogging and review.

Appointments.—Mr. C. M. Harrison to act as jud. and sess. jud. of Surat.

Mr. F. Lloyd to be senior asst. jud. and sess. jud. of the Konkun, for the detached station of Rutnagherry.

Mr. C. H. Cameron to act as jud. and sess. jud. of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. R. White to act as sen. asst. jud. and sess. jud. of the Konkun, for the detached station of Rutnagherry.

Mr. A. Bosanquet to act as sen. asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Surat, for detached station of Broach.

Mr. G. Norman to act as asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Ahmedabad.

Capt. Barnes, acting superint. of police at Sholapur, has leave for 15 days.

May 14.—Mr. T. C. Loughnan, judge and sess. judge of Poona, and agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, has leave for 13 days, from 10th prox.

May 12.—Mr. J. A. Keys, asst. timber agent, southern branch, and dep. conservator of forests, has leave for 6 mos. to England.

Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise, supernu. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona, has special leave to England for 6 mos., commencing from the date of the departure of the steamer of 24th inst.

Mr. A. Rogers, coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, has leave for 1 mo.

May 14.—Asst. surg. Colston, actg. civil surg., Kaira, has priv. leave for 30 days.

May 15.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm an order, dated Jan. 12, 1860, by Major Fitzgerald, appng. Ens. Mulden, 6th N.L., to be post-master to field force remaining at Dwarka, v. Lieut. Smith.

May 16.—Mr. T. C. Hope to be private sec. to H.E. the gov.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, May 8.—No. 278.—Under the authority of H.M.'s principal Secretary of State for India, Lieut. gen. Sir H. Rose was app. C. in C. of the Bombay army from April 1.

May 9.—No. 276.—Lieut. col. C. Birdwood is allowed priv. leave of absence to Mahabaleshwar, from May 15 to June 13 next inclusive, the actg. dep. commy. gen. performing his duties during his absence.

No. 277.—The Right hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to appoint J. Scott, Esq., inspector gen. med. dep., to act as principal inspector gen. med. dep., during absence of B. P. Rooke, Esq., Dr. Scott continuing to perform the duties of his own office.

No. 278.—The following promotions are made:—  
23rd N. L. I.—Lieut. H. S. Anderson to be capt. of a compy; and Ens. G. Cousmaker to be lieut. from April 30, in succ. to Capt. J. G. Forbes, dec., on 29th idem.

No. 280.—The following promotion is made:—  
Ens. G. Mackenzie, 2nd Eur. regt., L.L., to be lieut. from Feb. 25, 1860, in succ. to Scott, promoted.

No. 281.—The services of Capt. A. Aytoun, regt. of art., are placed at disposal of the C. in C. for regimental duty.

No. 282.—Capt. F. R. Jardine, 5th N.L., having been pronounced unfit for further active service, but equal to the performance of garrison duties, is transferred to invalid batt.

No. 283.—Capt. J. Black, 2nd gren. N.L., 1st asst. polit. agent in Kattywar, has a furl. to Eur. for 6 mo., under new regs.

No. 284.—Lieut. F. D. Gordon, 26th Madras N.L., has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m.c., under old furl. regs.

No. 285.—The foll. G.O. by the Gov. gen. is published:—

"H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to confer the temp. rank of Lieut. gen. on Maj. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., chief of the staff; and, under instructions from H.M.'s Govt., H.E. further directs that Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield shall assume com. of the Bombay army on depart. from that Pres. of H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir H. Rose."

May 11.—No. 287.—The Aden troop, having been placed at the disposal of Col. Sir R. Shakespear for employ. on civil and police duties at Mahidpur, has been struck off the strength of the Bombay estab. from the date of transfer, Feb. 13.

No. 288.—Asst. surg. W. Davey has been permitted to res. his app. of superint. of vaccination, Northern Deccan div., and his services have been placed at disp. of the C. in C.

No. 289.—Appointments:—

Brev. col. G. H. Robertson to act as mil. auditor gen. dur. abs. of Col. Jameson.

Capt. W. T. Chitty to be dep. auditor gen., v. Forbes, dec.

Maj. E. A. H. Bacon to perform duties of town maj. in add. to those of fort adjt.

### LORD ELPHINSTONE.

Bombay, May 11.—No. 291.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that all the honours paid to the gov. shall continue to be paid to the Right Hon. John Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B. and G.C.H., dur. his stay at the pres.

Bombay Castle, May 14.—No. 295.—The following proms. are made:—

13th N.L.—Lieut. E. M. G. Cooper to be capt. of a comp., and ens. F. P. Worthy to be lieut., from May 4th, in succ. to Capt. F. J. Grouble, transf.

No. 296.—The servs. of Lieut. H. Moore, 6th N.L., com. of Aden troop, are placed at disp. of H.E. Sir Hugh Rose, with a view to app. on H.E.'s personal staff.

No. 297.—The servs. of Surg. J. Vaughan are placed at the disp. of H.E. Sir Hugh Rose with a view to app. on H.E.'s personal staff.

May 16.—No. 304.—Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, app. under instructions from H.M.'s Govt. to be C. in C. in Bombay, in succ. to H.E. Gen. Sir Hugh Rose, has this day assu. the com. of the Bombay army on the departure of Sir Hugh Rose.

May 12.—No. 293.—The servs. of Capt. R. Wallace, 5th N.L.L., asst. rev. survey and asst., S. Murathee country, are continued at the disposal of the C. in C. for temp. duty with his regt.

May 15.—No. 298.—Capt. A. B. Church, 9th N.L., dep. judge adv. gen., is app. cantonment mag. at Kurrachee, v. Capt. Bolton.

May 16.—No. 299.—The following proms. are made:—

7th N.L.—Lieut. R. M. Bonner to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. E. H. T. Tyndall to be lieut., from May 4, v. Capt. W. M. Brodie, dec.

No. 300.—Lieut. W. Dickinson, 3rd Scinde irreg. horse, has been app., from April 5, to act as asst. political superint. on frontier of Upper Scinde, dur. abs. of Capt. W. L. Briggs, or until further orders.

No. 302.—The following order is confirmed:—  
Dated Oct. 19, 1859.—By Capt. Field, directing Lieut. Havelock to perform duties of q. mr. and interp. to his regt., the 6th Bombay N.L., v. Carr.

No. 303.—The following appts. are made on the personal staff of H.E. the Gov.:—

Brev. maj. J. C. Coley, H.M.'s 10th N.L., to be mil. secy.

Capt. J. Clark, rifle brig., and Capt. A. E. A. Ellis, H.M.'s 33rd foot, to be A.D.C., subject to approval of C. in C. of India.

May 17.—No. 305.—The following proms. are made:—

Public Works Dept.—Dep. asst. com. W. Whittenburg, to be asst. com., to fill a vacancy, from May 1.

No. 307.—The following proms. are made:—  
5th Regt. N.L.L.—Lieut. M. R. Haig to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. A. C. Hunt to be lieut., from May 10, in succ. to Capt. F. R. Jardine, transf.

No. 308.—The following proms. are made:—  
6th N.L.—Capt. C. D. Mylne to be maj., Lieut. W. T. Johnson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. P. D. Maiden, to be lieut., from March 1, in succ. to Maj. R. Farquhar, ret. on Feb. 29.

No. 309.—H.E. Hon. the Gov. is pleased to app. Col. Sir C. S. Stuart, of the 3rd Eur. regt., to be a brig. of the 2nd class on the estab., with effect from the date of Brig. Shortt's departure for Eur., and to com. the garrison of Bombay.

May 17.—No. 306.—Lieut. J. S. Carr, 6th N.L., superint. of Poona police, has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos. on m.c., under the new furl. regs.

### SECURITY BONDS OF DISBURSING OFFICERS.

May 18.—No. 810.—With reference to the gen. regs. regarding security bonds of disbursing officers (arts. 271 to 282, sec. XL, Jameson's code), H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to permit a surety to determine his liability with respect to the future conduct of his principal at the expiration of 6 calendar mos., after he shall have given notice in writing to the secretary to Government, and to his principal, of his desire to do so.

No. 311.—Lieut. M. F. Wainwright, invalid estab., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c., under new regs.

May 19.—No. 312.—Admitted to the service as asst. surgs. on this estab., date of arrival at Bombay May 11:—

Medical Dept.—Ranked in G.O. No. 244 of April 25, Mr. J. Folliott, Mr. H. Taylor, and Mr. R. A. Alleyne.

No. 313.—Admitted to the service as cadet of cav. on this estab., date of arrival at Bombay May 11.

Cavalry.—Mr. J. A. H. Arbuthnot.

No. 315.—Capt. F. Wemyss, of the eng. corps, has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos. on m.c., under new regs.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

DISBANDMENT OF THE 1ST EXTRA BATTALION.  
Under instructions from Government, the C. in C. directs the disbandment of the 1st extra battalion as soon as possible after the arrival at Kurrachee of the wing of the 1st grenadier N.L., the date being reported to army head quarters, and from which all establishments will cease.

With the exception of these native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, promoted to fill vacancies in the battalion, who will go with the companies to which they now belong, notwithstanding that they may have previously belonged to other regiments, and those unfit for further service, the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers received from the line are to be retransferred in their present rank to their original regiments (taking with them their arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and clothing), to be borne as supernumeraries until absorbed by casualties.

Recruit boys enlisted for the 1st extra battalion are to be discharged.

The privates enlisted for the battalion are to have the option of volunteering for regiments of the line (provided they are fit for the service), or of being discharged with half a month's pay for every complete year's service. Men so volunteering will carry with them to their new regiments their arms, clothing, and accoutrements.

Register rolls and all other necessary papers are to be sent to the officers commanding the regiments which the men are to join, on the strength of which they are to be brought, from the date subsequent to the disbandment of the 1st extra battalion.

The men are to march to their respective stations under orders which will be communicated by the *qr. mr. gen.* of the army to the *maj. gen.* commanding Scinde division.

On the receipt of this order a special invaliding committee is to be assembled at Kurrachee for the examination of such native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers as may be considered unfit for further active service. The rolls are to show the regiments from which the men were originally received, and to be transmitted to the *adjt. gen.'s* office, Bombay, immediately on the completion of the proceedings.

All stores, arms, and accoutrements which may be left in charge of the batt. on the above orders being carried out are to be returned into arsenal at Kurrachee.

The European officers attached to the 1st extra batt. will proc. and rejoin their respective regts. on completion of the disbandment of the batt.

*Maj. gen.* Cunningham, *c.b.*, will be pleased to carry out the above orders, and issue any further instructions he may deem necessary, to give them complete effect.

#### Leave of absence.—

Brigade Staff.—Brigdr. F. Adams, fr. May 3 to June 2, to proc. to Singhur, on priv. leave.

Horse Brigade.—Asst. surg. J. Turner, fr. April 21 to June 1, on priv. leave, to Mahabeshwur.

6th N.I.—Capt. J. Field, fr. 3rd to 25th May, in ext., to remain at Ahmednuggur, on priv. leave.

Native Veteran Batt.—Capt. C. Cameron, from April 25 to July 25, in ext., to remain in Bombay.

Mahabeshwur, April 30.—Ens. F. D. Mander, of the inf., is transf. fr. do. du. with H.M.'s 56th regt., to 14th N.I., at Ahmedabad, and will proc. to join on May 6 next.

The leave granted to *Maj. H. Boye*, of 22nd N.I., in G.O. No. 315, is extended to May 24.

Bombay, May 1.—Orders confirmed:—

Dated April 19.—By *Maj. Ballingall*, appg. *Capt. McPherson* and *Lieut. Lyons*—the former to act as interpreter, and the latter as *qr. mr.*, to the 24th N.I., v. *Lieut. Neave*.

May 2.—*Lieut. J. Barnes*, 3rd European regt., is directed to join his corps by the first opportunity.

Mahabeshwur, May 1.—Referring to G.O. No. 235 of 24th ult., *Capt. Bolton*, 12th N.I., is directed to proc. and join his regt. without delay.

Bombay, May 3.—The underment. officers returned to duty without prejudice to rank, by permission of H.M.'s *Princ. Sec. of State for India in Council*, on 25th April:—

*Lieut. C. W. Smith*, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.).

*Lieut. A. A. DesVœux*, 5th N.L.I.

*Lieut. T. L. Fraser*, 14th N.I.

*Lieut. W. Blackeney*, *adjt.* 18th N.I.

The leave of the underment. officers is extended to 31st inst., to remain at Pres. on m.c.:—

*Maj. W. G. Arrow*, 28th N.I.

*Capt. A. Raitt*, inv. est.

*Capt. H. S. Osborne*, inv. est.

*Capt. J. Dann*, 3rd Eur. regt.

*Capt. F. R. Jardine*, 5th N.L.I.

*Lieut. E. King*, brig. major Scinde irreg. horse.

*Lieut. G. W. Macauley*, 1st Scinde irreg. horse.

May 4.—The underment. officers are placed at the disposal of *Capt. Chabre*, *act. dep. asst. comy. gen.* to the China expedition, to accompany horses proc. to China:—

*Capt. R. Wallace* and *Lieut. DesVœux*, 5th N.L.I.

*Lieut. P. Hodgson*, 22nd N.I., is directed to proc. forthwith and join his corps.

The underment. ensigns, do. du. with the corps affixed to their names, are attached to regiments as follows:—

Ens. P. H. Greig, do. du. with H.M.'s 56th regt., att. to 22nd N.I.

Ens. E. Moekler, do. du. with H.M.'s 64th foot, att. to 1st gen. N.I.

Ens. A. H. Woodhouse, do. du. with H.M.'s 64th foot, att. to 10th N.I.

Ens. A. Greenland and G. F. A. D. Glasgow, do. du. with 3rd Eur. regt., att. to 11th N.I.

Mahabeshwur, May 3.—*Capt. Faulknor*, 6th N.I., is app. actg. staff officer, and to charge of bazaars at Malligum.

Bombay, May 5.—*Lieut. Morse*, 8th N.I., passed the colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee on May 2.

Leave of absence:—

Artillery.—*Lieut. Hancock*, fr. May 1 to May 31, in ext., to remain at Mahabeshwur, on m.c.

16th N.I.—*Lieut. Iredell*, from the date of his quitting Surat for 1 mo., to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

31st N.I.—*Lieut. McLeod*, fr. May 1 to May 31, to remain at Mahabeshwur, on m.c.

Mahabeshwur, May 4.—With reference to G. O. No. 315, of March 24 last, the leave granted to *Brig. Down* is to be considered as being 60 days fr. date of departure fr. Sholapoor.

Leave of absence:—

Horse Brigade Artillery.—*Lieut. col. H. Forster*, fr. April 8 to June 7, to proc. to Mahabeshwur on priv. leave.

Brigade Staff.—*Capt. E. J. Scott*, fr. May 7 to June 7, in ext., to proc. to Deccan.

Leave of absence:—

3rd regt. 1. cav.—*Lieuts. H. S. Daniell*, and *A. P. Currie*, from May 9 to June 7, to remain at Mahabeshwur on priv. leave, in extn. of 30 days granted by the general officer commanding P. D. A.

Mahabeshwur, May 11.—*Lieut. Inge*, H.M.'s 6th drags, has perm. to attend at the school of musketry at Poona for instruction.

Leave of absence:—

6th drags.—*Capt. J. E. Swindley*, from May 1 to 8, to Mahabeshwur.

Bombay, May 12.—Native veteran batt.—*Lieut. M. F. Wainwright*, from April 24 to 31, to Bombay, on m.c., for the purpose of obtaining a final certifi. to Europe.

May 14.—The following order is confirmed:—

Leave of absence:—72nd Highlanders.—*Lieut. S. D. Burgess*, from 6th May to 5th July, in the Malwa div.; Ens. A. Tanner, from 6th May to 5th July, to Bombay.

The undermentioned officer has passed the required examination in the colloquial Hindoostanee language:—*Lieut. W. A. J. Shortt*, 57th regt.

May 15.—Returned to duty:—

*Lieut. col. G. R. Grimes*, 16th N.I.

*Capt. H. B. Hodgson*, 3rd Eur. regt., superint. of police, Surat collectorate.

*Capt. A. T. Etheridge*, 3rd Eur. regt., asst. Inam comr., southern div.

1st Class asst. surg. J. G. Fraser, civil surg. Ahmednuggur.

2nd Class asst. surg. E. R. Butler, med. estab.

#### PRIZES IN NATIVE REGIMENTS.

With reference to pars. 28 and 29, native army school regs., comdg. officers of native regts. are empowered to draw the sum of Rs. 36, therein referred to, for the purch., at their own discretion, of articles, &c., to distribute as prizes.

The Right. Hon. the Sec. of State for India has been pleased to perm. *Surg. John Deas*, 3rd L.C., to count as serv. for the regt. pension a period not exceeding 18 mo., on account of his illness having been caused by disease contracted on field service.

Asst. surg. Bayne is app. to med. ch. of 3rd Belooch regt.

With reference to G. O., No. 926, Nov. 16, 1859, *Capt. Baldwin* will cont. in the performance of his duties as staff officer at Dapoolie.

*Surg. W. Thorn*, 15th N.I., is app. to act as surg. to marine batt.

The ext. of leave granted to *Maj. Boye*, in G. O. No. 464 of 30th ult., is cancl., and that officer is to be considered as employed on duty at presy. fr. April 20.

*Lieut. Bowker* is perm. to res. the actg. qmrmship of 11th N.I., and *Lieut. Cathcart* of that regt. is app. to succeed him as actg. qmrm.

*Lieut. Lucas*, att. to 1st extra batt., is directed to join and do du. with 11th N.I.

May 16.—On the disbandment of the 2nd extra batt., *Capt. Hathway*, 11th N.I., will cont. to act as staff officer, and in charge of bazaars at that station.

May 15.—The following order is confirmed:—

By *Col. Buchanan*, com. roy. art. Bombay presy., dated May 14, directing *Brev. maj. W. G. Andrews*, of D battery, royal horse art., to proc. to Mhow to join his battery as early as possible.

H.R.H. the General C. in C., having sanctioned an exchange between *Capt. J. D. G. Higgon*, of *Maj. Grant's* No. 6 batt. 13th brig., and *Capt. A. L. Kaye*, at present on home service, *Capt. Higgon* will return to England at his own expense on *Capt. Kaye's* joining *Maj. Grant's* battery.

Under instructions from H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C., leave of abs. is granted to *Ens. Mundy*, H.M.'s 33rd regt., to proc. to England as soon as possible, and report his arr. to the *adjt. gen.*, horse guards.

Leave of absence has been granted by H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. to the undermentioned officer:—

28th Regt.—*Lieut. col. Butler*, fr. March 31 until October next, when he is to be prepared to proc. to join his regt. in India.

May 17.—*Lieut. col. Evans*, 1st Eur. regt. fusrs., is apptd. Persian interp. to H.E. the C. in C.

*Lieut. col. Evans* will also act as military secy. to the C. in C.

The following transfers of field officers are ordered:—

*Lieut. col. Sir S. C. Stuart*, from 3rd Eur. regt. to 2nd Eur. L.I.

*Lieut. col. (brev. col.) H. Stiles*, from 2nd Eur. regt. L.I. to 3rd Eur. regt.

With reference to G. O. No. 222, April 18 last, the following appointment is made:—

*Capt. G. Davison*, 11th N.I., commandant of the school of musketry, to be inspector of musketry, continuing to conduct the duties of the school as heretofore.

The senior judge of musketry will communicate direct with the C. in C. on all subjects respecting the musketry instruction of the army, and all correspondence connected therewith is to be addressed to *Captain Davison*.

The leave of absence granted in G. O. of March 24 last to *Capt. J. Blair*, 2nd L.C., is cancelled from 8th inst. at that officer's request.

*Lieut. M. Graham*, 12th N.I., and *Ens. W. F. Perdeux*, attached to H.M.'s 57th regt., passed colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee on 9th and 10th inst. respectively.

May 18.—Asst. surg. Burrows is appd. to med. ch. of 1st regt. Jacob's rifles.

*Capt. Price* and *Lieut. Creagh* will remain at Kurrachee on duty for the purpose of settling the accounts, &c., connected with the 1st extra batt.

*Capt. D. M. Murray*, H.M.'s 64th foot, is appd. to act as A. de C. to the C. in C., subject to approval.

Second *Lieut. G. E. Harris*, H.M.'s 1st Eur. regt. (fusrs.), who accompanied discharged men to the Pres., will proceed and rejoin his regt.

Bombay Castle, May 16.—The following arrangements are made in the Ecclesiastical Department:—

*Rev. W. H. Cummins* to act as chap. of Aden.

*Rev. W. Maule*, chap. of Nusseerabad, to visit Neemuch once in two months.

*Rev. R. Esam* is conf. in his app. as chap. of Ahmedabad.

*Lieut. E. Cunningham*, 7th N.I., is app. actg. staff officer at Kulludghee, from date of arr. of the reg. at that station.

Leave of abs.:—4th N.I. (Rifles).—*Lieut. A. N. Bruce*, from May 10 to Nov. 10, to Bombay.

The following order is republished for the information of H.M.'s regts.:—

#### Sir Hugh Rose's Farewell Order.

Adjt. General's Office, Bombay 15th May, 1860.

By order of her Most Gracious Majesty, I am about to leave this command.

It was in the field that I first joined the Bombay army, and in the conflict for the rights of my country and of civilization that it won my esteem.

I estimate, at all its value, the honour of having commanded, brief as has been the period, an army which stands so high in military traditions, and which, in the last three eventful years, has earned for itself fresh pages in the brilliant chronicles of Indian armies.

It was the Bombay force which, in 1856, landed on the coast of Persia, subdued in a few gallant actions her whole sea board, won a peace, and then hastened back to take an honourable part against the rebellion in India.

Major General Sir Henry Roberts, *k.c.b.*, in 1857, with most inefficient means, and before the rebel cause had been discouraged by defeats, subdued revolt in Rajpootana; and afterwards in command of a field force dealt it a severe blow by capturing Kotah, with its numerous artillery. At a later period Sir Henry Roberts gave a serious repulse to the cleverest of the insurgent traitors, Tantia Topce.

Columns of the Bombay army, under Major Gen. Sir John Michael, *k.c.b.*, routed in several actions the force under the same leader; took all their artillery, pursuing them in marches of unusual length and rapidity, till they lost their leader, and broke up.

Nor can I forget the weak division, incomplete in every requisite, except a resolution and discipline, which, with no other aid but a portion of the Hyderabad Contingent, fought its way in 1858 from Western India to the frontier of Bengal, planting their colours in every hostile camp and fort which opposed their line of march.

So small was this column, so far had it advanced, and so hard was it pressed, that it could not afford a reserve; the tide of war closed round it from every side; sickness was in the camp; marching by night and fighting by day in a summer sun had prostrated many, and weakened all; the intense heat even rendered useless a great portion of the arms and ammunition of the European infantry.

But nothing could prostrate the spirit of the Central India Field Force. Their devotion never allowed them to think that they could be beaten; their discipline told them that they must obey their orders to take Calpee and join the Bengal army, no matter at what sacrifice. They never yielded; they always advanced, till they won the Jumna, and gave their hands on its banks to their gallant comrades of the Bengal army.

Calpee was the fruit of this hard fought for union.

During the short period I have held the chief command of this army I have done my best for its improvement.

Let military improvement, in its broadest acceptation, be your watchword; all the armies of the world are striving for an improvement. We ought not to be behindhand; whenever and wherever our Queen and country call us we must be ready.

All cannot be clever, but all can be disciplined. Devotion goes hand in hand with discipline. A disciplined soldiery is the pride of the profession, the safeguard of public order, and a bulwark of their country's rights.

I know no partialities, no distinctions, except those which belong to merit. Be he the highest or the humblest in my command, it is the same to me; let him show me his patent of merit, I will do my best to obtain for him the patent of his reward.

I am about to obey the orders of the Queen to assume the command of her Majesty's forces in India on the departure of their present most distinguished C. in C. I owe this distinction, perhaps the greatest to which an officer can aspire, less to my own merit, than to those of my gallant troops, and to the kindness of a most gracious sovereign, whose sympathies accompany sailors and soldiers to the furthest limits of her Majesty's vast possessions.

I part from the Bombay army as from true and tried friends. Whilst I wish them a sincere farewell, I can say that I have known no greater gratification than to acknowledge the services of meritorious officers and soldiers, and to obtain for them a just recompense.

I am directed to hand over the command of this army to Lieut. gen. Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., whose name is well known in India. I do so with the utmost confidence. It would be out of place in me to extol his services, which have been so highly eulogised by a better and higher authority—H.E. Lord Clyde—who has won a reputation in every quarter of the globe.

I am extremely indebted to Major Stock, acting adjt. gen. of the army, for his very zealous and efficient assistance.

I learned while in command of a field force to know Lieut. col. Phayre's value as qmrm. gen. of the army; he never acknowledges difficulties—he overcomes them.

Col. Somerset, dep. adjt. gen. of her Majesty's forces, has performed his duties entirely to my satisfaction.

Col. Skinner's lucid interpretation of military law, and the justice of his views in all matters relating to it has been very useful to me.

I am grateful to Colonel Rowland for the ability with which he has conducted his important duties, and for the zeal with which he has seconded my wish to introduce improvements into his noble arm.

Dr. Rooke, inspector general of Hospitals, has addressed to me valuable reports on sanitaria and the amelioration of the medical department. I fully concur in the opinions which he expresses, and I have done my utmost to have them carried into effect.

All reports of the army will be made to Lieut. gen. Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., from the date of my embarkation for Calcutta.

HUGH ROSE, Lieut. gen., C. in C.

### Sir William Mansfield's Address to the Bombay Army.

Bombay, May 17, 1860.—Lieut. gen. Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., has great satisfaction in assuming the command of the army of Bombay, to which he has been appointed under the order of her Gracious Majesty the Queen.

Sir William Mansfield has been long associated with the different armies of India, both in peace and war, and has seen them often tried under the most difficult circumstances. His present connection, therefore, with the army of Bombay is the more gratifying to him as he is well acquainted with its high character for discipline and conduct in the field, as illustrated in many arduous contests, and more especially in the late brilliant campaigns conducted by his Excellency Lieut. gen. Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., who is about to assume the command of her Majesty's forces in India, by Major gen. Sir H. G. Roberts, K.C.B., and Major gen. Sir J. Michel, K.C.B.

The C. in C. trusts that these great qualities of a military body will not suffer while the army of Bombay is under his command, and he relies on the officers commanding divisions, brigades, and regi-

ments for that cordial co-operation which will best vouch for them.

It will be borne in mind that the more intelligent the obedience of an army, the more perfect, the more certain, is its discipline; that is to say, that when men thoroughly understand the laws and regulations under which they exist as soldiers, they become alive to their necessity, and to the just spirit in which those laws and regulations have been formed.

If properly instructed, British soldiers are commanded without difficulty, and with but little punishment.

To the regimental officers does it chiefly belong to impart the due instruction with patience, temper, and firmness, and thus to maintain the highest description of discipline—that which is founded on unerring, but at the same time intelligent obedience to the laws and regulations enacted and ordered from time to time for the better government of her Majesty's forces.

Above all, let the officers of every rank recollect that important as the duties of parade may be, they form but a very small part of military existence, and of those objects common alike to the men under their command, and to themselves, about which the men have a right to expect information and instruction.

His Excellency hopes that he may soon have it in his power to inspect the troops at the several stations, and to make their personal acquaintance.

This order will be entered in all regimental and company order books.

W. R. MANSFIELD, Lieut. gen., C. in C.

### Financial Notifications.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary*, May 12.)

The following telegram, dated the 10th inst., received from the Govt. of India, is published for general information, with reference to the notification dated the 9th inst.:—

#### TELEGRAM.

Please to publish the following in your *Official Gazette*.

As the object which the Govt. had in view in calling in Treasury Bills which are now in circulation appears to be greatly misunderstood, and as an apprehension appears to exist that it is intended as an indirect mode of creating a new loan, the Govt. deems it needful to issue the following explanations:—

On April 20, 1859, under Notification No. 28, a five-and-a-half per cent. loan was opened, limited to five crores, upon certain conditions, and it was understood that the Government would open no new loan before May 1, 1860, and which understanding has been strictly adhered to. That loan was closed in the ordinary way the 14th of Feb. last. But there still remains open the issue of Treasury bills in the two forms under the notification No. 34, of April 13, 1859, of indefinite duration and amount, and which, as long as such an issue lasted, acted as a continual and unlimited means of borrowing on the part of Government, and of absorbing money from the market. It was the desire of the Government, after the closing of the Five-and-a-half per cent. loan, also to close all other means by which the Treasury could borrow money; and therefore, by notification No. 33, dated the 27th ult., notice was given that money would cease to be received for the Treasury bills, and that this means of clearing debt would be closed. But it becomes necessary to consider how to deal with the amount of bills in circulation which thus constituted a portion of the public debt; and it was decided that, the amount being very small—being only about twenty-three lacs in Bengal, and fifty-nine lacs for all parts of India, including all the different classes of Treasury Bills, that is, three pie Bills and two-and-a-half pie Bills, Nos. 1 and 2—the owners should have the choice of converting them into a permanent stock, or receiving their money as the bills fall due. An option is given to them to take Four per cent., Five per cent., Five-and-a-half per cent. stock, subject to the same terms as regards the time and conditions of repayment as applied to those several stocks which have already been closed, but at such prices as the Government shall fix. It must be plain that by this option given to the present holders of treasury bills, the Government does not add to its entire debt, or abstract any money from the market, while, by the arrangement, Government closes the treasury against any further borrowing. All that is now done to convert a debt, for payment of which the Government might be called upon at short and uncertain periods, to be one of a more fixed and permanent character, is certainly essential to the economical management of the public finances. Such conversion, however, to take place entirely at the option of the holders, and provided they are willing to give such terms as the Government think fair to the public, otherwise they will be paid off in cash. So far, therefore, from this operation being intended as a new mode of indirectly raising loans, it is adopted as a plan for effectually closing all the existing means open to the Treasury of borrowing money, which will be made more apparent when it

is stated that the Government has no intention of calling upon the Indian money markets for loans of any kind whatever, whether in the shape of Treasury Bills, or in any other form, during the current financial year ending April 30, 1861.—By order of the hon. the Gov. in Council,

B. H. ELLIS, Sec. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, May 12, 1860.

(From the *Calcutta Government Gazette*, May 10.)

May 11.—Resolution.—With reference to the financial resolution of April 7, regarding the new system of estimate, budget, accounts, and audit, it is necessary to consider how the details of the several measures involved therein may be practically carried out, and how the principles prevailing in England may be adopted to the existing circumstances of departments in India. A committee will therefore be appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen, to consider the above points generally, viz.:—Mr. C. H. Lushington, Hon. E. Drummond, Mr. R. Temple.

In considering the main points, the committee will enter into such details as they may find necessary. Among the matters for consideration, will be the manner in which the specific sums sanctioned in the Budget should be placed at the credit of the various expending departments; the mode in which such expenditure should be accounted for to the local accountants, the mode in which the local accountants should account to the Audit Department in Calcutta; the manner in which the audit should be constituted, and the detailed rules by which it should be guided in the execution of its functions.

The consideration of the Committee will be primarily directed to all departments and in all presidencies save those immediately pertaining to the military service. But the Committee will observe whatever resolution may be passed relative to the military finance department, the Committee's attention will be specially given to all civil departments, to the postal, telegraphs and marine departments, &c. And as there will be but one audit of each department, namely, that conducted by the audit department in Calcutta, it will be necessary that the future duties and designation of the officer now called civil auditor under each local government, be considered.

The Committee will proceed with their enquiries as soon as practicable, communicating their progress at short intervals to the financial branch of the Supreme Government, and will at the close submit a report on the detailed proposals they may make.

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

### Courts Martial.

*Mahabeshwour*, May 9.—The C. in C. is pleased, under the power and authority vested in him by Act No. VI. of 1860, passed by the Legislative Council of India, to empower the comdg. officer of every native regiment of the Bombay army, under H.E. comm., to proc., under Section I. Clause I. of that Act, according to the rules prescribed by Clause III. of the same Section.

Comdg. officers are thus empowered to dispose of all military offences without the intervention of minor courts martial, but it should be borne in mind that it is not intended, by this new authority, to preclude recourse, when desirable, to general courts martial.

When, therefore, comdg. officers are of opinion that offences are of serious nature, to be summarily disposed of under the new powers vested in them, it will be their duty, as heretofore, to make application to the general officer comdg. the div. for the assembly of a general court martial.

The C. in C. trusts that the extensive powers now conveyed to comdg. officers will be temperately and judiciously exercised to the advancement of the discipline and character of the native army.

Inspecting officers will be so good as to satisfy themselves that officers of native corps fully understand the provisions of the Act above quoted.

### Court Martial.

LIEUT. WILLIAM OWEN, H.M.'s 52ND L.I.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, May 1, 1860.—*Head Qrs., Simla*, April 20, 1860.—At a general court martial assembled at Sealkote, on Friday, April 13, 1860, Lieut. W. Owen, H.M.'s 52nd L.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Sealkote at about 2 o'clock in the morning of Feb. 18, 1860, when in a state of intoxication, entered, without permission, the sleeping apartment of Ensign J. C. W. Lever, of the same regt., when that officer was in bed, and refused to leave the room when desired by Ens. Lever, and resisted the efforts which that officer then made to expel him therefrom.

Finding.—Guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, on the



occasion referred to in the charge, when in a state of intoxication, entered the sleeping apartment of Ensign J. C. W. Lever, of the same regt., and not guilty of the remainder of the charge of which they do acquit him.

Sentence.—To be reprimanded in such manner as H.E. the C. in C. may be pleased to direct. Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) CLYDE, General, C. in C.  
Simla, April 18, 1860.

#### REMARKS BY H.E. THE C. IN C.

The C. in C. trusts that the publicity of this trial will be a sufficient reprimand to Lieut. Owen, and induce him to be more careful in future against over indulgence in wine.

Lieut. Owen is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

By order of H.E. the C. in C.

G. CONGREVE, Colonel, qrmr. gen. H.M.'s forces, in charge of adjt. gen.'s office, H.M.'s forces in India.

### BIRTHS.

ALBAN, wife of Capt. T. C., son, at Ahmedabad, May 8.  
ASSET, wife of J., son, at Madras, May 12.  
BARRATT, wife of J., daughter, at Calcutta, April 24.  
BIGGS, wife of Capt. S., son, at Belgaum, May 9.  
CAMPBELL, Mrs. R. O., son, at Ennore, May 12.  
CARTER, wife of J., daughter, at Rajamandri, May 6.  
DAVISON, wife of J., son, at Kurrachee, May 8.  
DUVAL, wife of Lieut. J., daughter, at Pegu, April 10.  
Dwyer, wife of P., daughter, at Delhi, May 5.  
GIBBS, wife of J., daughter, at Kurrachee, May 9.  
GROUBE, wife of Capt. F. J., son, at Rajcote, May 12.  
HARKNESS, wife of Capt. G., daughter, at Coonoor, May 7.  
JORDAN, wife of A., son, at Bombay, May 21.  
KEENE, wife of Rev. Wm., daughter, at Umritsur, May 6.  
KINDERSLEY, wife of J. R., daughter, at Ootacamund, April 30.  
LAWRENCE, wife of R., son, at Mercara, May 4.  
MACGREGOR, wife of Capt. E. M., son, at Rajcote, May 17.  
MEYERS, wife of J. W., son, at Madras, April 26.  
MORRIS, wife of Lieut. W. G., son, still-born, at Indore, May 17.  
NEWMARCH, wife of H. F., son, at Saugor, May 10.  
O'HARA, wife of H., son, at Vellore, May 11.  
RABAN, wife of Capt. H., son, at Tallygunge, May 5.  
RAWES, wife of W. W., daughter, at Kamptee, April 27.  
SCOTT, Capt. J. G., son, at Ahmednuggur, May 13.  
SHEWELL, wife of E. H., son, still-born, at Bombay, May 11.  
SMITH, wife of R., son, at Byculla, May 13.  
SPENS, wife of A. L., daughter, at Dharwar, May 12.  
STEARNS, wife of F., son, at Malabar, May 18.  
STISTED, wife of Major T. H., son, at Umballa, May 9.  
STYLE, wife of M., daughter, at Kurrachee, May 9.  
SYME, wife of Capt., son, at Ramandroog, May 12.  
WRAIT, wife of T., daughter, at Bombay, May 16.

### MARRIAGES.

BELLOTT, N., to Alice M., daughter of G. Roberts, at Agra.  
BIGNOLD, T. F., to Sophia M., daughter of H. Howe, May 8.  
ELLIOT, Capt. W. R., H.M.'s 6th Bengal Enr. regt., to Jessie, daughter of the late R. McIntosh, at Umballa, May 5.  
ELLA, J., to Miss Annie Mulqueeny, at Poona, May 7.  
ELLIOTT, John, to Miss Margaret Lackey, at Bombay, May 13.  
FARRAR, J., to Harriett, daughter of the late B. Boate, at Colaba, May 15.  
FITZGERALD, E. A., to Alicia, daughter of Lieut. C. Sheridan, at Meerut, May 12.  
GRAHAM, D., to Mrs. Agnes Laughlan, at Bombay, May 15.  
GRAY, J., to Miss Mary A. Lyons, at Calcutta, May 2.  
MORGAN, W. M., to Jane A., daughter of the late J. B. Gray, at Batavia, May 11.  
WYLIE, M., to Margaret H., daughter of N. Gunn, at Bombay, May 10.

### DEATHS.

ATTON, Lieut., doing duty with 5th Punjab inf., killed in action with the Mahsood Wuzerees, May 4.  
BENJAMIN, Elias, at Madras, aged 55, May 18.  
BIRCH, Catherine, inf. daughter of Lieut A. J. C., at Meen Meer, May 1.  
BODHAM, C. W., of cholera, at Dowlaishweram, aged 23.  
CAMPBELL, Donald F. E., inf. son of J., at Seetabuldee, May 10.  
CLARK, William J., of cholera, at Salen, May 8.

CHASE, Capt. O. A., 64th Bengal N.I., on the passage to Calcutta, in steamer *Burmah*, in April.  
CLERMONT, James H., drowned at Agra, aged 16, May 8.  
CONLAN, Eliza A., wife of J., at Agra, aged 27, May 8.  
COLEBROOKE, Lieut. J. R. A., H.M.'s 83rd regt., at Camp Mysana, aged 22, April 29.  
DAMES, Lieut. G. F. L., 37th Madras N.I., on board the *King Phillip*, on his passage home, April 15.  
DWYER, Flora M., inf. daughter of P., at Delhi, May 9.  
HART, G. A., inf. son of J. R., at Vepery, May 3.  
HEPWORTH, Anna, of cholera, at Tanna, May 15.  
HEPWORTH, Thomas, of cholera, at Tanna, May 15.  
HOLLAND, John F., inf. son of H., at Futtehgurh, May 4.  
HUNTER, John C., infant son of J., at Selimpoor, April 30.  
IRELAND, Arthur G. F., at Bombay, aged 2 years, May 20.  
LANE, Thomas, at Poorundhur, aged 8, May 14.  
LAWRANCE, James E., infant son of R., at Mercara, May 9.  
LOCKETT, Mr. H. B., senior asst. and sess. judge of Kaira, at Kaira, May 6.  
MADDOX, Martha, wife of J., at Madras, May 12.  
MATTLAND, Margaret, wife of J., at Allahabad, April 30.  
MORGAN, Ellen A., wife of Major W. D., at Tret, May 6.  
NICHOLLS, Amy C. F., infant daughter of Rev. W. W. Nicholls, at Mynpoorie, May 16.  
PARMER, James, at Simla, aged 51, May 2.  
POWNER, William F., at Cawnpore, aged 7, May 8.  
PRESCOTT, Samuel, infant son of H., at Bombay, May 19.  
READ, Augustus C., infant son of S. W., at Colaba, May 16.  
ROBERTS, Asst. surg., of H.M.'s ship *Retribution*, at Bombay, May 22.  
ROGERS, Henry T., of cholera, at Calcutta, aged 18, May 6.  
ROSE, Alexander J., at Kalhadavie, aged 70, May 17.  
RUSSELL, Lieut. J., Pension Estab., at Agra, aged 54, May 8.  
SOHOMBERG, Lieut. Bathurst F., 49th Madras N.I., of cholera, at Secunderabad, April 24.  
SCHRUEDER, Mrs. M. A., at Benares, aged 26, May 1.  
SCOTT, James, at Poona, aged 40, May 18.  
SMITH, Selwood, inf. son of W. H., May 11.  
THEOBALD, Lieut. John S., H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish regt., at Secunderabad, aged 25, May 9.  
VAUGHAN, Mary A. E., inf. daughter of S., at Kalbadavie, May 16.  
VEARS, Elizabeth M., wife of H., at Bombay, May 22.  
WILLIAMS, Ellen H., inf. daughter of Lieut. B., at Rawul Pindee, May 2.  
WILSON, Edward F., infant son of Rev. J., May 16.  
WROTTESELEY, infant daughter of H. E., at Bheemadara, May 6.  
WYTOCK, Joseph, at Poona, aged 40, May 15.

### WAR OFFICE.

#### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

June 12.

6th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. W. Gair to be adjt., v. Lt. Weatherley.  
1st Foot.—A. Clark, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Farrell, prom.  
4th Foot.—E. M. Kemp, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Hepburn; Lieut. O. R. Middleton to be adjt., v. Brockman.  
5th Foot.—A. C. R. Drewe, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Wadling, prom.  
7th Foot.—Ens. and adjt. J. Smith to have the rank of lieut.; Ens. J. G. Smith to be lieut., by purch., v. Elwes, who ret.; Lieut. H. A. Little to be adjt., v. Lewis, who res. the adjutancy only.  
20th Foot.—Ens. G. R. Gibbs to be lieut., without purch., v. Horn, dec.  
27th Foot.—C. J. Foot, gent., to be ens., by purch., in success, to Lieut. Cooper, prom.  
33rd Foot.—E. S. Wason, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Grant, prom.  
44th Foot.—Ens. W. H. Overton, fr. 5th foot, to be ens.  
48th Foot.—Lieut. W. L. Barr, fr. 53rd foot, to be lieut., v. Hall.  
53rd Foot.—Lieut. T. Hall, fr. 48th foot, to be lieut., v. Barr, who exch.  
71st Foot.—A. W. Spens, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Allan, prom.  
80th Foot.—E. R. Purcell, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Harrison, prom.  
81st Foot.—H. P. Jackson, gent., to be ens., by purch., in succ. to Lieut. Wilkinson, prom.  
88th Foot.—Brev. maj. B. B. Mauleverer to be maj., by purch., v. Brev. lieut. col. the Hon. J. J. Bourke, prom.; Lieut. R. Verner to be capt., by purch., v. Mauleverer; Ens. W. Hatfield to be lieut., by purch., v. Verner.  
97th Foot.—Ens. R. Lefroy to be lieut., by purch.,

v. Cooper, ret., Ens. T. E. Stuart to be lieut., by purch., v. Parker, ret.; Ens. W. P. O. Boulderson, fr. 41st foot, to be ens., v. Lefroy.  
Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Capt. J. F. Trydell, fr. 22nd foot, to be capt., v. Watson, who exch.

### BREVET.

Capt. W. T. Johnson, 6th Bombay N.I., to be maj. in the army.

June 15.

8th Foot.—Maj. gen. E. Monins to be col., v. Lieut. gen. R. Macneil, removed to 78th regt.; Capt. R. G. S. Mason, from 51st foot, to be capt., v. Souter, who exch.

7th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. W. D. Wentworth to be capt., by purch., v. Welstead, ret.; Cornet C. Bedman to be lieut., by purch., v. Wentworth.

7th Lt. Drags.—Corn. H. O. Johnes to be lieut., by purch., v. Hon. C. C. Molyneux, prom.

Royal Regt. of Art.—Lieut. L. Griffiths, on supernu. list, to be 2nd captain.

Royal Engineers.—Second Capt. C. E. Harvey, to be adj., v. Gordon, res.

18th Foot.—J. Bradley, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Talbot, ret.

19th Foot.—E. Turner, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Williams, prom.

27th Foot.—Surg. G. Peacocke, from the staff, to be surg., v. Todd, dec.

34th Foot.—C. A. L. A. French, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Walker, prom.

51st Foot.—Capt. T. G. Souter, from 8th foot, to be capt., v. Mason, who exch.

60th Foot.—Lieut. L. E. Traherne has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; the Hon. R. Abercromby to be ens., by purch., v. Steward, ret.

70th Foot.—Asst. surg. T. Hession, from staff, to be asst. surg., v. Rogers, appd. to staff.

79th Foot.—W. D. S. Campbell, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Thomson.

81st Foot.—Capt. F. A. Magrath, from 25th foot, to be capt., v. Lowe, who exch.

83rd Foot.—Lieut. W. Minhear to be capt., by purch., v. Gandy, ret.

### STAFF.

Maj. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, K.C.B., having the local rank of lieut. gen. in China, to be com. of the forces serving in China.

### BREVET.

Capt. W. J. F. Stafford, 86th Bengal N.I., to be maj. in the army.  
Second Capt. J. B. Edwards, royal eng., to be maj. in the army.

### Investiture of the Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty the Queen held an Investiture of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath on the 11th inst. at Buckingham Palace.

The following knights commanders were severally introduced, received the honour of knighthood, and were invested by her Majesty with the insignia of the respective divisions in the second class of the order to which they had been appointed:—

#### CIVIL.

Mr. F. J. Halliday.  
Sir R. N. C. Hamilton, Bart.  
Col. P. M. Melville.  
Lieut. col. H. B. Edwardes.  
Mr. C. L. Wyke.

After which the undermentioned companions of the order were severally introduced, and received from the sovereign their respective decorations in the military and civil divisions of the third class of the order, viz.:—

#### MILITARY.

Lieut. col. J. A. Ballard, Bombay eng.  
Lieut. col. A. Scudamore, 14th L.D.  
Col. G. Le Grand Jacob, 5th Bombay L.I.  
Col. M. G. Dennis, 60th rifles.  
Lieut. col. W. Payn, 53rd regt.

#### CIVIL.

Mr. J. B. Martin, Examining Physician to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Mr. D. F. McLeod, Bengal Civil Service Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Mr. Edward Thornton, Bengal Civil Service Commissioner of the Jhelum div., Punjab.

Mr. H. C. Tucker, Bengal Civil Service Commissioner of Benares.

Mr. B. Alexander, Bengal Civil Service Commissioner, Rohilkund.

Mr. R. H. Dunlop, Bengal Civil Service, magistrate of Meerut.

Mr. W. A. Forbes, Bengal Civil Service Dep.-commissioner, Oude.

Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, Bengal Civil Service Dep.-commissioner, Loodianah.

Mr. H. C. Wake, Bengal Civil Service, magistrate of Shahabad.

Col. G. St. P. Lawrence, Bengal cav., agent to her Majesty's viceroy and gov. gen. of India in Rajpootana.

Lieut. col. F. C. Marsden, late Bengal army, dep.-com., Ferozepore.  
Maj. J. R. Becher, Bengal eng., dep. com., Hasara.  
Maj. R. C. Lawrence, Bengal inf., comd. the Lahore Police and Cashmere Contingent.

**STRANDING AND BURNING OF THE SHIP "FAITH RAIMON," NEAR ADEN.**—Early in the morning of the 21st of April, the signal station on the island of Seerah telegraphed a ship in distress. The station on Shumshum having immediately repeated the signal, Captain Stephens, the senior naval officer, lost no time in ordering the *Lady Canning* to start forthwith to render every practicable assistance, suggesting to Lieut. Peavor at the same time, in a private note, that, if there was no chance of saving the vessel, he might burn it in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the Arabs. Lieut. Peavor steamed out of the harbour in an incredibly short time, and found the vessel about eight miles to the north-east of Aden, stranded about half a mile from the shore, in from one and a half to two fathoms water. There was a heavy swell running at the time, and the *Lady Canning* could not be brought within two miles of the ship; nevertheless, by dint of great exertions on the part of the officers and crew, every soul on board was rescued and brought in safety to the *Lady Canning*. The ship turned out to be the *Fatih Raimon*, from Bombay, with a valuable cargo of silk and Surat cotton, and about two hundred pilgrims, bound for Jeddah. Among the latter was a Nawab from Hindostan (whose name has not reached us), who is reported to be a loser by this accident of upwards of Rs. 45,000. After all the lives had been saved, Lieut. Peavor directed Mr. Armstrong, a midshipman, to report upon the condition of the vessel, and he giving it as his opinion that she could not be got off, and would inevitably go to pieces, Lieut. Peavor directed that she should be set on fire, and the illumination caused by the conflagration looked like a bright phenomenon at night from the camp at Aden, and also from the harbour. The burning completed, the *Lady Canning* returned at once to Aden with the crew and passengers who had been saved.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR.**—Though we have had often to deplore the wretched condition to which the educational department is reduced, it has ever been our pleasing duty to record the most praiseworthy zeal and ability displayed by one, and the only one, of its officers in the staff of inspection and supervision. This officer is Mr. T. C. Hope, of the Civil Service. The activity and enthusiasm of this gentleman when contrasted with the dead mass of indolence and inefficiency that surrounded him, have been truly remarkable. In fact, he was the only member of our lazy and expensive machinery of supervision who has done justice to his pay, and has eminently distinguished himself for zeal and ability—the only man who understood his work, and endeavoured to accomplish it in right earnest. The admirable series of Goojeratee school-books he has prepared, adapted to the habits, views, and feelings of the people of Goojerat, is but one of the many gratifying proofs of his industry and intelligence. It is, therefore, with no little regret that we notice the withdrawal of this only efficient officer from the unfortunate educational department. He has been taken away from a most useful sphere of exertion. Work, of course, is his element, and unlike others, he cannot live a moment without it; he will exert himself with his characteristic ardour, and render himself eminently useful wherever he is placed. But we cannot sufficiently deplore his loss to the department of public instruction. We doubt, moreover, whether the energy and talents of such an enthusiastic young officer as Mr. Hope, will find sufficient scope for exertion in the office of private secretary to the Governor. However, it is most gratifying to note that his new appointment is a recognition of the worth of this deserving public servant.—*East Gofar*.

MR. CHISHOLM ANSTAY was sworn in on Monday, May 21st, before Sir Joseph Arnould, as a barrister of the Supreme Court.

### REPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. *Ripon*, June 20, 1860.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria .....	£278	—
Madras .....	4,663	—
Calcutta .....	5,381	£3,000
Singapore .....	—	875
Hong Kong .....	—	189,503*
Shanghai .....	—	182,026
	£10,216	£375,404

\* £98,563 shipped by her Majesty's Government.

### INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to Three Presidencies.
Bengal ...	2s. 4 2s.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay	2s. 4 2s.	2s. 2½d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest Bills on Calcutta, 2s. 0d.

**THE STORM AT KURRACHEE.**—Saturday last was one of the hottest days we have had this season, but there was something peculiar in the atmosphere, which foretold the weather-wise that a change was at hand. Nautical men predicted rain, whilst old Sindians brought their experience to guide them in their vaticinations, and they surmised that we were doomed to another month's grilling hot weather. All fears and doubts were most astonishingly put to an end about half past one o'clock on Sunday morning. During the early part of the night the air was close and stifling in the extreme, but about midnight it became gradually cooler, and at the hour we have mentioned a storm burst forth, unsurpassed in its fury by anything we have witnessed during our residence in Sind. The whole western horizon was hung with huge banks of black clouds, the wind blew at first in fitful gusts, the lightning in broad sheets of livid flame illuminated the empyrean, and the thunder pealed forth in long continued and loud rolls of unearthly sounds, whilst the rain poured down in torrents as if the fountains of the deep had been let loose to deluge the earth. At two o'clock the storm was at its height, and from the little observation we could make under the circumstances, it appeared to us as if Kurrachee had been drawn within the vortex of a cyclone. The wind chopped and changed, blowing in succession from every point of the compass. It gradually subsided until about three o'clock, when it was nearly as calm as our usual weather. Towards morning the elements seemed to have exhausted their power, after having caused, we fear, an immense loss of property, if not of life. We hear that in the harbour the ship *Her Majesty* grounded, but managed to get off again at flood tide, without sustaining any material damage. The *Elmor* drifted from her anchorage yesterday, and was obliged to call in the aid of a pilot. Three of the barges belonging to the O. I. S. N. Company broke adrift, and one of them sunk outside the harbour; the others were brought in again by their respective crews. Most of the boats in the harbour were driven ashore, or grounded. A large pattimar with about Rs. 6,000 worth of rice, besides other produce, was swamped, and a greater portion of her cargo lost. A number of native craft have received serious injury both in vessels and cargo, the estimated cost of which cannot be less than Rs. 10,000. The whole of the temporary sheds belonging to the Commissariat of Keamaree are blown down. The dwellers in tents and mud huts both in camp and town have been washed out of their temporary tenements. We have been unable as yet to obtain further particulars of the ravages of this cyclone, but as reports come in from the surrounding coast we shall publish them. The weather during Sunday was cold and cloudy, whilst it commenced raining early on Monday morning, and has continued with little intermission all day up to the hour of going to press. Our monsoon may thus be said to have begun in earnest, and fully a month before its usual time.—*Kossid*, May 15.

### COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1860.

### THE "DISTINGUISHED OFFICER."

THE leading journal lately devoted an entire column to the especial abuse of the late Company's officers, and asserted, on the authority of a letter from a "Distinguished Officer," that in time of war they preferred "posts of security, ease, and emolument to those of danger, hardship, and honour." Even when the mutiny broke out, instead of hastening to rejoin their regiments, those who held civil or staff appointments remained at their posts far from the scene of strife, and left the perils and hardships of warfare to their less fortunate comrades. As might have been expected, these cruel and unjustifiable aspersions called forth many indignant explanations and positive contradictions from the officers who had been thus maligned, and the *Times* was compelled to admit that, if they did not volunteer for active service, it was simply because they were prohibited by the regulations from doing so. It is obvious that great inconvenience would be caused to the Government if every officer in civil or staff employment were at once to throw up those duties, and hurry back to their regiments. Oftentimes it may happen that upon the presence of the magistrate will depend the maintenance of order and tranquillity throughout his district, while his departure would be the signal for disturbances and outrages of the worst description. In any case, the question is decided by the regulations of the service, to which all officers are bound to yield implicit obedience. The Government reserves to itself the discretion of retaining at their posts such officers as cannot be spared from civil duty, and of placing at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief those whose services in a magisterial capacity can be dispensed with. That the system of withdrawing a large number of officers from their regiments was a defective one few persons will venture to deny, though it appears that it is now to be applied to the Queen's troops likewise; but assuredly the officers themselves were not to blame for seeking to obtain the prizes that were offered to stimulate their exertions. Least of all could they have anticipated that the "Distinguished Officer," whose letter was put forth as the groundwork of the attack made upon them by the unscrupulous *Times*, should have been one who owed so much of his own brilliant successes to their valour and military science. He was, in fact, no other than Major General Sir Hugh Rose, the present Commander in Chief of her Majesty's forces in India, who was under such great obligations to the officers and men of the late Company's European

and native regiments on the Bombay establishment. In a confidential letter to H.R.H. the General Commanding in Chief, laid on the table of the House of Commons on Tuesday the 12th, but previously communicated to the *Times*, in order to prejudice the public mind against the existence of two separate services, Sir Hugh contrasts the conduct of officers in the royal army with that of officers in the Company's army. The former, he says, would be "cut at the clubs" if they did not tear themselves from those who are nearest and dearest to them, and go with their colours "when they are marched to war." This is not to be gainsayed, but it is a foul calumny to insinuate that Indian officers are not actuated by equally high principles, and even by a higher motive than the fear of being "cut at the club." Sir Hugh himself acknowledges that it is the Government which "causes officers to remain in the enjoyment of lucrative civil employment, whilst their regiments are fighting in the field," and yet a few lines further on he accuses them of having "preferred, with only one exception, their civil employments to their military duties, and remained away from their regiments during the whole of the late arduous struggle." He then again exonerates them from blame, while he deploras "a system which not only allows but induces officers of the army to prefer posts of security, ease, and emolument to those of danger, hardship, and honour." Not content with having thus repeatedly contradicted himself, he concludes by giving some instances of officers who did not volunteer for active service when their regiment was in the field, and speaks of "this attachment to emoluments and civil appointments" as deadening "the sense of devotion to duty, the *fea sacré* of the French army, which all Governments, admirals, and generals do their utmost to excite and keep alive."

"I came out to India," he says, "with several regimental officers who, I thought, were hurrying back to their regiments because they had taken the field against the insurgents. To my great surprise I learned afterwards that they were returning to their civil appointments. One, a senior captain of a light cavalry regiment, which he ought to have joined for the twofold reason that it was in the field, and that the conduct of the men had excited doubts of their fidelity, this officer was returning to his post, as district paymaster, 800 miles away from his regiment. Of all the numerous officers of the four regiments of the late Company's service which took the field under me, who held staff and civil employment, not one joined their corps."

This statement would have been more complete had Sir Hugh taken the trouble to inform H.R.H. how many of these officers belonged to regiments that had not mutinied, and still more so, if he had mentioned how their presence at their respective posts could have been dispensed with. Any way, it was not optional with them to join their regiments, or to return to their civil duties; the latter, however, by no means necessarily implying either ease or security. But Sir Hugh, though a successful commander, has taken to the active duties of his profession at an advanced period of life, his past experience being more of courts than camps, and as a courtier he was not likely to lose an opportunity of expressing opinions which he knew would be highly acceptable to the higher powers at home. For the publication of these opinions in the *Times* he is not himself answerable, and perhaps he will hardly approve of their being communicated to the press before being presented to Parliament.

## REORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

At length, after a tedious and most prejudicial delay, the bare outlines of the Ministerial scheme for reorganising the Indian Army have been laid before the public. From the first it was evident that the Court, the Government, and the Horse Guards were bent upon the amalgamation of the two services, and consequently no one was surprised when Sir Charles Wood gave expression to this foregone conclusion. No doubt it would have been more gratifying to the Secretary of State could he have adduced the evidence of the highest Indian authorities in support of his programme, but in the absence of such testimony he was content to avail himself of the partial opinions of Queen's officers and courtiers. In one instance, indeed, he even condescended to make use of a garbled extract to endorse a statement otherwise untenable. He was endeavouring to prove that it was an admitted fact that the discipline of the local European corps was inferior to that of the Royal regiments, and quoted Sir John Lawrence to that effect. Sir John is allowed to say, "While I admit that the tone and interior economy of a Royal regiment may, on the average, be somewhat superior to that of a local regiment;" but the concluding clause of the sentence, which modified and almost repudiated that partial admission, is most unfairly omitted. Sir John actually went on to say, "The difference is not so marked as may be supposed. The discipline of both is capable of great improvement. I myself believe that not only are the local officers in nowise inferior to their brethren of the Royal service, but that, on the whole, more men of great mark and ability will be found in the local service among an equal number of officers." Even Sir James Outram, who "deemed it (his) duty to record a solemn protest" against the amalgamation of the two armies, is made to appear as a witness somewhat in favour of that measure. But it is idle to draw attention to the *animus* by which the Secretary of State was so obviously actuated throughout his entire speech—it is more to the purpose to examine the salient points of his scheme, and to analyse the various papers on which it professes to be based.

Sir Charles Wood began by admitting that no longer ago than last August he was disposed to recommend that the local force should constitute two-fifths of the whole European army in India, although this proposition was liable to the serious objection that the local force would be thus liable to vary in strength at different times. Lord Canning proposed that 80,000 European soldiers should be maintained in India, of whom two-thirds should be permanently stationed in that country, which Sir Charles was kind enough to inform the House would amount to 53,000 some odd hundreds, as if the Viceroy meant anything more than an approximation in round numbers to that proportion. But while the question was yet under consideration letters were received imputing the mutiny of the European troops to "an organised combination among their older comrades," an imputation which Sir John Lawrence asserts to have been utterly unfounded. It was likewise discovered that the difference of expense between the Queen's troops and local regiments was far less than had been antici-

pated. If the existing local force, consisting of rather less than 20,000 men of all arms, were converted into Queen's troops, the increased cost for that number would be about £114,000 a year, disbursed in India, but irrespective of other charges alluded to in Mr. Hammack's report, which we shall notice hereafter. These 20,000 men, it may be remarked, however, represent the European army which the *Times* described the other day as no longer in existence; with a strange fatality they had followed the fate of the Sepoys, and had disbanded themselves. Be this as it may, Sir Charles Wood is of opinion that it is very undesirable "to raise in the same country and from the same class two bodies of men upon the same principles, but ruled by different authorities, and guided by different forms of military discipline." But surely this is begging the entire question. In the first place we have the example of the Marines, who are raised from the same class of men as the line, but are placed under different authorities, and under a different form of discipline, without the slightest inconvenience to either service. And, secondly, there is the experience of the two European services in India, which have been animated by an honourable feeling of emulation, but certainly not of "antagonism," as affirmed by Lord Elphinstone. Sir Charles then proceeds to compare the opinions of the senior officers with those of their juniors, and by some strange mode of reasoning seems to have arrived at the conclusion that, as they differ, the latter must be the more correct, and therefore the more worthy of adoption. It is unnecessary to follow the right honourable baronet through the garbled extracts he quoted in support of the scheme he was about to develop, as we shall have occasion hereafter to analyse the minutes to which he alluded. Naturally enough, he insisted that the Home Government must be the most competent tribunal to decide where the forces of the empire should be stationed. As an abstract question there can be no doubt on that point, but unfortunately history teaches us that this is precisely one of those questions regarding which a Ministry is most apt to err. Colonies and important posts are continually denuded of troops to an alarming extent. So long as our maritime supremacy is unimpaired, this temporary weakness is comparatively of little consequence in the Mediterranean or the West Indies, but it is far otherwise in the case of a distant and semi-hostile appanage of the Crown, such as Hindostan. Lord Dalhousie more than once complained of the inefficiency of the European forces at his disposal, and his remonstrances were answered by the withdrawal of several regiments for Crimean service. "But," says Sir Charles, "I have ascertained that the force in India in 1857 was less than the force in 1854 by 1,500 men only." Was there ever a more disingenuous statement made by a member of the cabinet rising in his place in Parliament? Why, there should have been 5,000 more, instead of a single man less. In that interval of time Oude was annexed and a war carried on in Persia. In other words, with a considerable force detached on foreign service, and an additional population of five millions of warlike and disaffected subjects to overawe and control, the European army was diminished to the extent of two whole regi-

ments. And yet we are asked to trust implicitly to the discretion of the Home Government! We agree, however, with Sir Charles that a mere difference of expense must not be regarded as a matter of paramount importance. Without any question, the most efficient army will likewise be the cheapest one; but it is again a *petitio principii* to assume that the Queen's troops were in any way more efficient than the late company's Europeans.

We have no objection, however, to urge against the proposal to place the native army, horse and foot, on the irregular system, as being both cheaper and more effective than the other. The officers for these regiments are to form an unattached staff corps, but the question suggests itself, "Whence are they to be obtained?" After a time, officers of the line may be expected to qualify themselves for these appointments, just as officers of the Company's service have hitherto done, and will prove equally efficient, whether as magistrates, diplomats, agents, or commissariat officers. It is true that doctrinaires of the modern school complain that the best men were thus withdrawn from regimental duty, but it seems that such will not be the result with the royal troops, whose officers are invariably selected by reason of their intellectual superiority, and profound and varied attainments. In the mean time the existing Indian officers are acknowledged to have a prior claim, and it is only as vacancies occur that officers of the line will be called upon to present themselves. Nothing is said, indeed, touching such officers as may, unfortunately, prove incompetent to fulfil extra-professional duties, and as the irregular system, which requires only four officers for each regiment, is about to be introduced, it is clear that they will not be required for regimental duties. At this moment there are considerably upwards of a thousand officers either absent on furlough or doing duty temporarily with her Majesty's regiments, or the few regular native corps still extant. But if, as it is proposed, a large proportion of the present levies are to be disbanded, and the regular corps of the three Presidencies placed on the irregular system, the number of officers to be provided for will be increased to a very serious and puzzling extent.

Promotion in the European corps now to be added to the Royal troops is to proceed by seniority up to the rank of a field officer, but majors and lieutenant-colonels will be appointed partly by selection and partly by seniority; every officer having the power of exchanging into any other regiment in any other quarter of the globe.

Such is the meagre outline of the scheme proposed by Sir Charles Wood, but which leaves so much in obscurity that it is impossible to pass on it a very definite judgment until something more is known of the details. It is worthy, however, of remark that the Secretary of State for India sets at naught the opinions of the Council appointed for the express purpose of guiding him aright amid the intricacies and embarrassments of Indian affairs. The Council are strongly opposed to the amalgamation of the two armies; and such men as Sir John Lawrence, Colonel Durand, and Captain Eastwick—to say nothing of Sir James Outram and Sir H. B. Frere—have recorded their dissent in the most forcible and perspicuous

language. Could the question have been decided by weight of argument, no one would now venture to utter a single word in favour of amalgamation; but other "disturbing causes" have been at work, and the result may be seen in the elaborate, but neither ingenuous nor convincing speech delivered by Sir Charles Wood in the House of Commons on Tuesday, the 12th of June—a day to be marked in the annals of British India with the blackest charcoal. The die is now cast, and, if Parliament sanction the Ministerial programme, the first European war in which England becomes involved will witness the loss of our Indian Empire through the withdrawal of the troops on whose presence its stability is wholly dependent, and this notwithstanding the "discretion" of the Home Government, of which we have heard so much but seen so little.

#### THE COUNCIL OF INDIA ON THE INDIAN ARMY.

The Report of the Political and Military Committee of the Council of India, dated 30th June, 1859, is altogether opposed to the ministerial scheme for the absorption of the local European army. The Committee insist that everything connected with our Indian Empire is of an exceptional and unparalleled character, "to which the ordinary practice of European States is absolutely inapplicable." In the first place England is a naval power, whose people and Government have always been jealous of a large standing army; and secondly, it has been laid down by the British Government as a principle admitting of no variation, that India shall "meet the charges, civil and military, of the Anglo-Indian administration from its own resources." It is thus necessary to limit the amount of force to be employed in that country by the proportion of revenue available for its maintenance. "The question, therefore, is not what is the best devisable military occupation of the country, but what is the best that can be afforded." The inseparable connection which exists between military questions and expenditure has been so explicitly recognised by Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106 "for the better government of India," that the Committee are unanimously of opinion that any arrangement which would tend to withdraw the armies of India from the direct control of the Governor-general in Council would be "a practical violation of the spirit and of the letter of the Act in which Parliament has, as in all former Acts, jealously guarded the application of the revenues of India." But if the whole European force in India be transferred to the control of her Majesty's Commander-in-Chief in England, the Viceroy and the Secretary of State would each be placed in a subordinate position on every question however remotely connected with discipline or organization. Their functions, in fact, would be reduced in such matters to those of treasurer and cashier to the Horse Guards. Owing, however, to the peculiar tenure by which we hold our Asiatic empire, it is essential that the Governor-general should be invested with almost absolute power. His position is virtually that of Captain-general, and everything may depend "upon the manner in which he wields the forces at his disposal, and on those forces regarding him as the judge of their conduct, the rewarder of their merit and fidelity; in a word, as the representative of her Majesty." Critical times may yet be in store for us, and it is indispensable that in the hour of trial the Viceroy's hands should not be weakened by a division of power. Collisions have before now taken place between the Governor-general and the Commander-in-Chief, and the chance of such a regrettable incident would be increased, if the latter looked mainly to the Horse Guards.

Moreover, the amalgamation proposed by the Royal Commissioners, and adopted by her Majesty's ministers, is in direct contravention of Clause 56 of the Act, which gives assurance to the Indian armies "that they are to remain under existing conditions of service, and to be entitled to like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said company." The Madras and Bombay armies remain intact, while that of Bengal affords anything but a *tabula rasa*, so that even prospective arrangements must be reconciled with the engagements already binding on the Government. And what reason is there to fear that the Crown, by doing simple justice to its Indian armies, will sow "the seed of serious and noxious professional jealousies between the line and the local forces?" Emulation there may be, but no prejudicial feelings of jealousy need exist. The Committee further regard the late disaffection of the local European troops as entirely exceptional, and not likely ever to recur; but should it so happen that the European soldiery in India should ever imagine it to be their interest to oppose the Government, it would be found an advantage that they could not "count upon the sympathy and support of their whole body." That organisation which offers the best security against combination is consequently the most desirable.

The Committee then allude to the exaggerated influence attributed to "discipline" by the Royal Commissioners, as if it had power to change national and hereditary character and dispositions.

"To judge," say they, "from some of the evidence and remarks appended to the Report of the Royal Commissioners, it might be inferred that discipline was far more effective than education, religion, habits of thought, and social influences, and that it could prevail over all these in some miraculous manner. This is fallacious. The effect of discipline has a certain range, beyond which it ceases to be operative; and it is precisely when you reach this boundary that an officer, if a superior man, and under favourable circumstances, will carry his troops with him. No amount of personal influence will, at all times, avail to control Asiatics where their religious fanaticism, sympathies, and passions are inflamed and they rush madly into the vortex of revolts."

The Committee demand that the local European troops having proved equal to any troops in the world, should be largely increased "on the score of economy, of efficiency, and of encouragement to merit." This local force they regard as the permanent garrison of India, and recommend that it should constitute two-thirds of the entire European infantry and three-fourths of the entire European cavalry maintained in that country: each infantry regiment numbering 800 bayonets, each cavalry regiment 500 sabres. They are also convinced that a native army is positively indispensable, though it should be kept at "the minimum compatible with the maintenance of order and public security over a vast area." This minimum, however, they leave for the present undecided, but fix the European forces at about 70,000, to which must be added from 10,000 to 15,000 men at the depots, or in transit. They admit that the extension of the local army must be the work of time, and that line regiments can be only gradually withdrawn as local corps are organized to take their place. The Madras cavalry they would immediately convert into three regiments of European and five of irregular cavalry; and the Bombay cavalry in an analogous manner. The artillery, they are of opinion, should be exclusively a local force, and entirely European, with the exception of a few batteries for frontier purposes and unhealthy localities; the Enfield rifle they would also intrust to Europeans alone. For the present they estimate the artillery force for the three Presidencies at 20,000 men, and urge the early withdrawal of the four companies of Royal Engineers now in India.

With regard to exchanges between officers of the line and of the local European force, the Committee are at a loss to perceive how any such arrangements can be effected unless Government are prepared to incur responsibility for annuities to a capitalized value of three and a half



millions sterling, and to guarantee all the liabilities of the funds, past, present, and future.

The extension of the military police system in supersession of the civil police is deprecated as likely to be a source of future danger. The village police as well as the civil police may be susceptible of improvement, but both should be preserved. A native force, consisting of 35,000 infantry and 45,000 military police levies, is estimated as an ample peace establishment for the Bengal Presidency, and one that "affords a margin for safe expansion of the native element in time of war." The proposal to combine European and native soldiery in the same regiment is unhesitatingly condemned, as is also the suggestion to raise regiments in tropical countries for service in India. "The Committee prefer that every exertion should be made, by the care taken that our native troops be officered by well-educated gentlemen, to render our native armies, under the presidency of the European officers, schools of order and discipline, tending to the weakening of prejudice and the advancement of civilization." As it is in contemplation to augment the power of commanding officers of native regiments, the necessity arises of fixing a higher scale of qualifications for young officers. The advisability of cadets acquiring the rudimentary part of their professional education from a European regiment previous to being attached to native corps is also fully recognised.

After touching upon some other points of comparatively minor interest and importance, the Committee recommend that her Majesty's Viceroy in India should henceforth bear the title of Captain-general of the Forces in India, and that the generals in command of the armies of the three presidencies should be simply designated Commanders of Forces, without being entitled to a seat in Council, which is apt to militate against the active supervision which can alone maintain an efficient state of discipline. "Under the Captain-general there should be a Minister of War, by whom all the administrative details of the armies in India should be carried on. The duties now performed by the Commander-in-chief should be divided between the Minister of War and Commanders of Forces for each province." Officers withdrawn from their regiments for civil employment should be seconded, in the manner recommended by Lord Canning, which if not all that could be desired is at least more economical than any other expedient yet discovered. This Report is signed by J. P. Willoughby, John Lawrence, R. J. H. Vivian, H. M. Durand, and Wm. J. Eastwick.

#### MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

An article having recently appeared in the columns of a contemporary, calculated to give a very erroneous impression as to the actual position of the Madras Military Fund, we have been favoured by Messrs. Grindlay and Co. with the real facts of the case, which certainly do not justify the slightest apprehension as to the solvency of that excellent institution. The following extract from a letter addressed to us by that eminent firm can hardly fail to carry conviction to the minds of the most timid and suspicious:—

"The deficit alleged by the late Mr. Griffith Davies to have existed in 1842 and 1843 was provided for by an additional levy of 10 per cent. upon all subscriptions and donations, and although the necessity of resorting to such a measure was much doubted at the time by highly competent authorities, one of whom, Colonel De Havilland, a well known actuary, may be specially mentioned; the additional levy, at first limited to five years, has been continued ever since. When Mr. Davies was no longer able to perform the duties of actuary, the late Mr. Jones, of the Universal Insurance Office, was employed, and the opinion at which that gentleman arrived in reference to the state of the fund was, that there was no necessity to continue the additional 10 per cent. After the death of Mr. Jones, Mr. Ansell, of the Atlas Office, was consulted, and applying the same formula as Mr. Davies in valuing the assets and liabilities of the Fund at different periods of ten years, Mr. Ansell reported that the deficit alluded

to no longer existed, and expressed his conviction that upon more minute examination it would be proved that either the benefits might be increased, or the payments lessened. Mr. Ansell's time being too much occupied to permit him to give the required attention to the interests of the Fund, he resigned the appointment of actuary, and Colonel J. T. Smith, late of the Madras Engineers, was appointed in his place, Messrs. Brown and Hardy, the eminent Actuaries, being associated with him. Upon this branch of the subject it only remains for us to add, that a few weeks past these gentlemen forwarded to the Directors an official recommendation that the 10 per cent. addition, if not wholly abrogated, should at least be temporarily discontinued. The authority in succession of all the actuaries who have been engaged upon the Fund being thus found to concur as to its stability, furnishes the best refutation of the assertion that serious doubts exist as to the position of the Madras Military Fund.

"With reference to the aids granted to insane unmarried subscribers, and the wives and families of insane married subscribers, we would observe that, at present no considerable addition has been made to the liabilities of the Institution, and in order that this may not occur, it is specially provided by the regulations that all these grants be limited to five years from the 19th of August, 1858, the actuary to be furnished with all necessary data and statistics six months previous to the expiration of the period named, with a view to his forming an opinion as to the effect the measure has upon the funds of the institution, in time to enable the Directors to discontinue the grant, should the report be adverse to the interests of the Fund at the end of the allotted time."

"In this provision we have an effectual guarantee against excessive grants, and a complete answer to the prophesy that 'in the course of a few years, embarrassment must result from this additional and unlooked for expenditure.'

"We have been agents for the Madras Military Fund for fifteen years, during which period the Directors in India and the Home Committee here have been extremely desirous of a thorough investigation into the state of the Fund, and although they have not fully succeeded in their efforts, enough has been done to test the resources of the Institution, and to show that it is capable of fulfilling all its engagements to the letter. Moreover, an annual audit of the accounts by disinterested parties was long since established, and it must be a source of great gratification to the Directors at Madras, that whatever opinion may be held in any quarter upon the abstract merits of 'irresponsible managers,' they are in a position to prove to all concerned, that a very flourishing state of things does exist in the Fund."

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE MINISTERIAL SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—A more important question as regards the safety of our Indian empire cannot be conceived than that brought before the House of Commons on Tuesday last, the 13th instant, by the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood. The motion is to rescind so much of the Act of the 23rd Victoria, chap. 27, which empowers the Secretary of State for India in Council to raise men for her Majesty's local European forces in India. The right hon. baronet has argued this point as if it were a simple question to remodel an army of three hundred thousand men of different nations, and governed under separate rules, but which army has, up to this time, in spite of this apparent incongruity, brought under British authority within one hundred years a continent larger than that of Europe west of the Russian dominions, and more populous by about twenty millions of inhabitants. The motion of the right hon. baronet involves the question of a total reorganisation of this vast military body, though he has endeavoured to narrow it, so as to affect only that portion of the European forces hitherto localised in India. His view, and that of the ministry, is to take from under the immediate authority of the Indian administration, whether in England or in India, that portion of the European force hitherto governed by rules emanating from the legislative powers acting on the part of the Crown in this country. The right hon. baronet confesses that opinions are nearly equally divided on the subject of amalgamating the European forces in India, and placing the whole under the Horse Guards, or allowing one portion to be permanently located in India, while the troops of the line should be sent out from time to time, as

heretofore, to take part in the military operations in that quarter of the world. The two chief reasons for amalgamating these bodies are, first, that European troops being long absent in India or, the colonies lose their discipline and interior economy, and the relative authority and obedience between the officers and the men which prevail in her Majesty's army in England are shaken. It is notorious that the internal economy of a regiment depends entirely on the character of the commanding officer, as well as on the superior officer of a division or Commander in Chief, and as every regiment in India is inspected by a superior officer once in six months, any deficiency of discipline ought at once to be corrected. "Of the gallantry, bravery, and endurance of the Indian army (the right hon. baronet admits) no one has ever expressed a doubt." The necessity for the amalgamation is founded upon other grounds, namely, on the danger of a separate local body of Europeans rising against the Government, as it is attempted to be shown was the case in the late discontent of the company of European soldiers, when nearly one-half of their number accepted the alternative of their discharge unless willing to serve as Queen's soldiers without bounty. Now, much misapprehension on this subject has gone abroad, which it is but fair to the parties themselves to clear up. The European soldiers of the Company's army were enlisted for ten years to serve the Company, for which they received bounty, as is usual on entering the service of the Crown. They were enlisted for general service, that is to say, in any branch and in any corps, while the Queen's soldiers are enlisted for particular regiments, and cannot be drafted into others without their consent, for which it is usual to give their bounty. A premium was invariably granted when the Queen's soldiers volunteered into the Company's service. On the transfer of the Company's army to the Crown the Company's soldiers applied for the same bounty as the Queen's troops received on their transfer to the Company's service. Could anything be more reasonable? The application was made at first respectfully through their officers as soon as the Queen's proclamation was promulgated in India in Nov. 1858. The men were told that the question could not be decided in India, and under the conviction that this most reasonable prayer would be acceded to, they did their duty gallantly under their noble Commander-in-chief and their officers in the last campaign which commenced in Jan. 1859. No sooner was it at an end than it was announced by the Governor-general that their claim had been rejected in England. All the fair and reasonable expectations of the local army were blasted, and they then demanded either their bounty or the discharge to which (quoting Lord Palmerston's opinion on the debate on the transfer of the Indian Government they stated) they were entitled. The judicious manner in which this serious discontent was dealt with by Lord Clyde at once brought the question to an issue. Less than one-half of the Company's Europeans, the greater part of whom were recruits of not more than a year's standing, accepted the condition held out to them by Lord Palmerston. We heard of no violence, except in one instance, in Bengal, and it was immediately put down without trouble or bloodshed. The unwise proceeding of the Government, both at home and abroad, involved a vast unnecessary expense; and in order to replace the ten thousand men who obtained their discharge a sum of little less than a million sterling will be expended before the same number of Europeans are replaced. In the mean time India is deprived of their services. The right hon. baronet stated that "Lord Clyde was of opinion that the power of combination possessed by a large local body of troops in India was most dangerous." Not more so than anywhere else, and least of all among the Europeans in India, where they are an isolated body, without support; and his lordship went on to state, "The extent to which it was carried in that old body, the Bengal artillery exceeded that of the sepoys." How that could be it is difficult to imagine. In a letter to H.R.H. the Commander-in-chief he

observes, "I beg leave again to draw your attention to the fact of the *passive participation* of the non-commissioned officers, and so-called good men, who were so near the commission of the worst crime. Even in the old regiments the men have not confidence in their officers. In my mind I must accuse the old soldiers of the Bengal artillery of having been the prime movers in all this bad business." If the men had any just claim to the same bounty on entering into the service of the Queen as those of the Queen's on being transferred from one service to another, it cannot be matter of wonder that the non-commissioned and old soldiers who had the same claims should have sympathised with their comrades. Nor can it be subject of surprise that the men had no confidence in their officers, who deemed it their duty to put down rising discontent, though in support of an unjust cause; and it was natural that when the alternative of a discharge was offered to them they availed themselves of it. But how were they discharged? They were embarked on board ships ill found with necessaries and provisions, like so many convicts. Though their pay ceased from the day of embarkation it was withheld from them till they reached England. They were carried on board by an officer of each branch of the service to which they belonged, in the proportion of 1 to 100 or 150, and such was the discipline to which they had been accustomed that they readily acceded to the desire of their officers to nominate non-commissioned officers among them during the voyage. Their conduct was in all respects unexceptionable, as reported by their officers on their landing, while in the very few instances of misconduct they were subjected to punishment without a murmur from the other men. The discontent in the Company's European troops on the occasion referred to arose out of a rational conviction of injustice towards them, and I have no hesitation in saying that, had it equally affected the corps in her Majesty's service in India, the same circumstances would have occurred. Soldiers and sailors in all countries—and more especially Englishmen—will not endure injustice without an effort to avert it, and we might just as well have distrusted our navy after the mutiny at the Nore, as now distrust any body of European local troops placed under the authority of the Governor-general and Commander-in-Chief in India. Sir W. Mansfield calls it the "Handwriting on the Wall." It is so. It is a warning not to be unjust either to European or Native troops, under whatever title they may serve. The right hon. baronet says, "I would ask whether it is desirable to raise in the same country and from the same class two bodies of men upon the same principles" but ruled by different authorities, and guided by different forms of military discipline? The answer to which is simply that the very fact occurs in the British army, where the troops of the line and those of the ordnance department have been for nearly two centuries derived from the same class, two bodies of men have been raised, acting together, but ruled by different authorities, and guided by different forms of military discipline. That is to say the grades among the officers are different, the rules for promotion are different, their mode of filling up casualties are as different as the practice now existing between the local European troops and her Majesty's troops of the line in India.

The right hon. baronet has stated that "It has never been contended that the whole of the Indian army should be local," but it had better be so than disorganise, as the whole Indian army is likely to be, under the scheme of which the right hon. baronet has foreshadowed the outline. There would be no more inconsistency in the Queen's army in India being placed under a secretary for India and a council, to protect its interests, than in H.M.'s navy being placed under a First Lord and a Board of Admiralty—excepting only that in time of peace in Europe India has always afforded an opportunity for training the army of England to perform its duty in the field, that is not required for the navy, which is always on active service.

The proposed amalgamation must necessarily

lead to considerable alterations in the condition of the officers of the Indian army, and probably to a totally new reorganization of the Native troops. This latter branch of the subject is so large, and the opinions of the officers and statesmen who have served with these troops, or who have written on the subject, are so various, that it must form the subject of another letter. Enough, however, has been said in the motion of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood on this point, to leave little room to doubt the principle on which the new organization is to be proposed.

Oriental Club, 16th June, 1860.

J. B.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 8.

#### THE CIVILIANS KILLED IN THE LATE INDIAN MUTINY.

MR. VANSITTART asked the Secretary of State for India whether the names of those civilians on the Bengal establishment who were killed in action, murdered, or died from wounds and exposure during the late mutiny, between the 11th May and the 19th November, 1857, had at any time been brought under the notice of the Government; and whether he intended to do honour to their memory by the erection of a monument? Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to confer the highest honours upon many persons who had distinguished themselves, either in a military, naval, or civil capacity during the late mutiny in India; but no allusion had been made to the civilians on the Bengal establishment who were sacrificed during the late mutiny between the 11th of May and the 19th of November, 1857, except on one occasion. Mr. Mangles—a name which was well known to the House—when chairman of the East India Company, addressed an assembly of the pupils at Haileybury College in touching terms upon the subject, and used the following language:—"Let me also say that I intend to propose to my colleagues to erect a tablet in your chapel to the memory of those of the civil servants in India, educated at Haileybury, who have fallen in this atrocious mutiny, and I trust it will go down to the latest posterity as a memorial of their deeds, and of the gratitude, not only of the East India Company, but of the country, for their services." Since then her Majesty's Government had introduced a measure into parliament which completely changed the constitution of the Indian Government. He supposed that this important subject had escaped their notice in consequence. He therefore ventured to bring the subject under their notice, in the hope that it would meet with their earliest consideration; and that due honour would be at length done to a number of gallant men who deserved the lasting gratitude of their country. He should now proceed to read a list of civilians on the Bengal establishment who were killed in action, murdered, or died from wounds and exposure during the late mutiny between the 11th of May and the 19th November, 1857:—Mr. T. R. Colvin, governor of North-west Provinces; Mr. W. C. Watson, Agra; Mr. H. E. Cockerell, Banda; Messrs. D. Robertson and G. D. Raikes, Bareilly; Messrs. R. B. Thornhill, C. G. Hillersdon, J. R. Mackillop, and R. N. Lewis, Cawnpore; Messrs. S. Fraser, T. R. Hutchinson, H. H. Greathed, and A. Galloway, Delhi; Mr. R. T. Tucker, Futtehpoore; Mr. R. H. Pomeroy, Ghazepore; Mr. W. Clifford, Goorgaon; Mr. W. R. Moore, Gopeegunge; Mr. J. Wedderburn, Hissar; Messrs. J. K. Loyd and D. Grant, Humeerpore; Mr. B. R. Cuppage, Juanpore; Mr. A. Johnstone, Meerut; Messrs. G. F. Christian, M. C. Ommaney, A. H. G. Block, C. W. Cunliffe, A. Jenkins, H. B. Thornhill, J. B. Thornhill, J. G. Thomason, G. T. Benson, H. Gonne, and Sir Mountstuart Jackson, Oude, and most of them at Lucknow; Messrs. M. Ricketts, C. J. Jenkins, and A. C. Smith, Shahjehanpore.

#### THE ARMY OF INDIA.

MR. KENNARD had seen in one of the public journals a statement that it was intended that the officers of the native regiments which had mutinied should be allowed to retain their staff

appointments, by which the whole or nearly the whole of them had been provided for. If those officers who had lost their troops were to be rewarded with staff appointments, he (Mr. Kennard) should ask what ought to be the reward of those who had retained their troops during the time of the mutiny? Of the whole seventy-four regiments of the Bengal army only four remained faithful—the 21st, 31st, 66th, and 73rd. The 66th was a Ghoorka regiment, composed almost entirely of Nepaulese, and containing but very few Hindostanees. The 21st and 73rd had never been disbanded, but had not been, he believed, employed on active service; but the Ghoorka and the 31st regiment had been so employed. The Governor-General had, in a general order in council, dated the 8th September, referred to them. On several occasions the 31st regiment performed essential service in the destruction of large numbers of rebels. He had not heard of any reward being proposed or any compliment being paid to the officers of those regiments. The 31st had been made a light infantry regiment; but, with that exception, he had not heard of any other permanent recognition of their services. He begged to ask the Secretary of State for India whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to reward the services of those officers of the Bengal native army whose regiments remained faithful to the British Government during the late mutiny.

Sir C. Wood, in answer to the question of the hon. member for Windsor (Mr. Vansittart), said it was true that the chairman of the court of directors had announced the intention of erecting a tablet in the chapel of Haileybury to the memory of the civil servants who were killed during the mutiny. Nothing could be more appropriate than such a monument in the chapel of the seminary of the civil service; but as Haileybury had ceased to be kept up a doubt occurred as to the intention being carried out. When other sites were under consideration it seemed difficult to confine the monument to the civil servants only. The question had assumed much larger dimensions since the time when the original announcement was made. Nothing definite had been done. As to the question of the hon. member for Newport (Mr. Kennard), he thought it had been put under some misapprehension of the statement in the newspapers. The Government, as far as it was in their power, rewarded those officers who were recommended by the Commander-in-Chief, and those rewards were not based on the fact that the regiment had mutinied or had not.

#### DISARMING THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

MR. H. BAILLIE, in moving for an address for copies of all correspondence with the several Governments of India, regarding the disarming of the natives, together with any minutes or opinions recorded by members of the late Court of Directors previously to the transfer of the Indian Government to her Majesty, and subsequently of the Council of India, having reference to the same subject, remarked that there was no mode of punishment, no disgrace, no humiliation, so great in the eyes of a proud and warlike people as being deprived of their arms. When the people of Oude and elsewhere had taken up arms against us they were conquered in fair fight, and as a matter of course were obliged to submit to the penalty, and that was not the disarming he complained of. What he complained of was, that the disarming should be carried on indiscriminately, and in those territories where the people had shown no hostility, where they had not rebelled, but where, in spite of strong temptation to a different course, they had remained tranquil. To disarm in such a case was not only unnecessary, it was tyrannical and oppressive. Nevertheless, the Government of India had adopted this course, and with a severity altogether unjustifiable. He held in his hand an extract from a letter from an Indian officer of rank and position. It was dated in 1859. The writer stated, "My opinion now is that we are hated cordially; and the mode in which the disarming act is carried out is in a great measure the cause of it. The arms were collected by the

use of torture. The natives were tied up, and flogged, and tortured to make them confess where their arms were concealed; and sometimes the flogging produced nothing. The men employed were chiefly youngsters, inexperienced, and likely to commit all sorts of folly." Well, this did not appear to be a very satisfactory mode of inaugurating her Majesty's reign in India, nor of convincing the people of the great advantages they were likely to derive from subjection to British dominion. Some years ago a statement was made in the House of Commons that torture was employed in India by the Government. The statement was received with incredulity, and indignantly denied by those who had administered the affairs of India. But the House of Commons thought that inquiries should be made. Inquiries were made accordingly, and it turned out that torture was not only carried on, but that it was so common that it was used as the ordinary mode of collecting their revenue. Villages, too, had been burned down and rased to the ground in Goojerat, for no other reason than that the people were supposed to have concealed their arms. And this was in the territory of an independent prince, an ally of the British Crown. The Indian Government had obtained the permission of that prince to the disarmament of his subjects; but it was on that account the more to be regretted that the measure had been carried out under circumstances of great severity. He trusted that there would be no objection to the production of the papers, for which he then begged leave, in conclusion, to move.

Colonel SYKES seconded the motion. He had always disapproved of that measure of disarmament. The bearing of arms was a mark of honour among the natives of India, and the Government which deprived them of that honour excited their deepest hostility and resentment.

Sir C. WOOD said he had no objection to the production of those papers. He should observe, however, that that disarmament had been adopted as a measure of safety, and not as a punishment. An attempt had been made to excite an insurrection in Goojerat, but it had not been successful, from the very fact that the people had previously been deprived of their arms.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 12.

##### REORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

Sir C. WOOD moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the Act 22nd and 23rd of Victoria, cap. 27, as enabled the Secretary of State for India to raise in this country men for her Majesty's local European forces in India, observing that he had adopted this as the simplest mode of testing the opinion of the House on the principle, without entering into minute details. He explained the nature of the force in question. The East India Company, he observed, had maintained three armies, one at each Presidency, part of which consisted of Europeans enlisted in this country for local service in India, the proportion of which to the Royal troops, paid by the Company, was latterly as two to one. After the Sepoy mutiny was over discontent arose in the local troops, and many of them were discharged and sent home. The question, and the only question, was whether a separate European force should be still maintained for the special service of India, or whether the whole of the European force employed in India should form part of the Queen's army, disposable for general service. Upon no question which he had been called upon to consider, he observed, had he entertained more serious and longer doubts; he had at length come to the conclusion that it was not expedient to have a local force in India, which, in present circumstances, would require not the continuance of an existing force, but the raising of a new large local force. He proceeded to state the reasons and arguments which had led to that conclusion, and the pleas which it was incumbent upon those to make out who advocated the maintenance of two separate forces, raised from the same class, yet placed in different circumstances, and subject to distinct authorities. He read the

opinions of persons in high positions, some having been once in favour of a local army, who had changed their views in consequence of the misconduct of the late local force,—an occurrence which he thought ought to operate as a warning, the danger of combination being less in a moveable force than in one located in India. He discussed the objections to the proposal, one of which was financial—namely, the greater expense of Queen's troops; but, he remarked, besides that the most efficient force was the cheapest, the excess of cost was not so great as to weigh in the question. There was only one consideration, indeed, which was a serious one, requiring to be well weighed, and it had led him for some time to entertain doubts of the expediency of amalgamating the armies,—that was, the argument that it would be difficult to obtain a supply of officers for Indian service. He enumerated some of the attractions that would be opened to the Indian service by a scheme of amalgamation, and came to the conclusion that the line would supply an adequate number of officers. In conclusion, he urged that both for Indian and Imperial reasons it was essential that our military power, upon which our chief reliance must be placed, should be maintained in a state of discipline and efficiency, and that object could be best attained by one uniform force.

On the motion of Lord STANLEY, the debate was adjourned till Thursday, June 21st.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—JUNE 18.

##### EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved for a return of the number of local European regiments in each of the presidencies of British India, and the total amount of that force on the 1st of Jan., 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, and 1856; also for a return of the number of regiments and the total amount of forces of the Queen's army in the same presidencies at the same periods.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said it was extremely proper that the information now asked for should be supplied; and, at the same time, he would suggest for the consideration of the Government a matter upon which silence had hitherto been observed, and which, though of great importance, must, he presumed, have escaped attention. One of the reasons assigned for the amalgamation of her Majesty's army and the local army was that it would be most desirable that all the regiments serving in India should from time to time come to this country. Now, it was impossible for Parliament, within any period to which they might reasonably look forward, to give effect to that object. He apprehended that Parliament would be bound by its own solemn pledge recently given, within the last two years, and that it would not impose what hitherto it never had imposed—compulsory service upon any body of soldiers whatever. The position in which the affair stood was this:—The Company's army was transferred to the Crown, subject to the same conditions as those on which it was held by the Company—that is to say, it was liable to serve within the same territorial limits only as if it had continued in the service of the Company. It was impossible, therefore, for Parliament to give to the Crown any power to send from India to England any portion of that force unless the men should choose, on being discharged from the service, to re-enlist as if they had entered into one of the Queen's regiments. Now, it would be rather dangerous to let the bird loose from the cage in the hope of its flying back into the window. That experiment had lately been tried, and had failed. Last year they had lost 16,000 men, and this year it was possible they might lose 15,000 more. It was not until the expiration of the men's service, which continued for ten years, and of the officers' service, which continued for life, that it would be possible for the Government, under any circumstances, to direct the transfer of any local force now in India to this country.

The motion for returns was agreed to, after a few words from Earl GRANVILLE and Viscount HARDING.

#### EAST INDIA COMPANY.

A quarterly general meeting of the proprietors of East India Stock was held on the 11th June, at the India-house, Leadenhall-street, Colonel SYKES, chairman of the Court of Directors, presiding.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the warrants for the dividends payable on the 6th of July next would be ready for delivery on that day.

The Secretary read the following statement:—

Balance of Company's account with the Bank of England on June 1, 1860 ... .. £6,325 4 9

##### INVESTMENTS.

\$,000 Exchequer-bills, costing ... .. 3,048 15 0  
12,000 Three per Cent. Consols, costing ... .. 11,291 5 0

Less profit on Turkish Bonds ... .. 55 0 0  
£14,540 0 0  
£14,285 0 0

1860.  
January dividend on 7,000 Three per Cent. Consols ... .. £99 6 3  
March interest on 3,000 Exchequer-bills ... .. 65 15 3

£165 1 6  
Proceeds of the above in Three per Cent. Consols ... .. £173 15 3  
STATE OF SECURITY FUND ON JUNE 1, 1860.

Cost.  
Three per Cent. Consols ... £756,420 2 3 £699,148 0 3  
Three per Cent. Reduced ... 4,388,204 1 1 4,010,898 7 8  
Total ... .. £5,144,624 3 4 £4,710,336 7 11

##### THE PROPOSED GOVERNMENT BILL.

The CHAIRMAN informed the court that the proposed Bill to transfer the capital stock of the company to the Government had not yet been prepared. After a fruitless correspondence with the Secretary of State for India, he addressed himself personally to Sir Charles Wood on the subject, telling him that he had no more right to interfere with the payments of the dividends of the Company than he had with any railway stock in this country. As soon as the Bill should be furnished to the Court of Directors they would, in accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting, open a communication with the Bank of England, but until the Court were in possession of the proposal of the Government they deemed it to be premature to attempt making any arrangements with the Bank.

Mr. CRAWSHAY, as the mover of the resolution referred to by the chairman, said that he certainly understood that the directors would have communicated with the Bank of England without waiting for any further communication from the Government. By doing so all blame of delay would have rested solely upon the Secretary of State for India. He therefore moved that the directors be respectfully requested not to wait any longer for any communication respecting the proposed Bill before applying to the Bank of England on the subject of an arrangement for the future payment of the dividends of the company, according to the resolution passed at the last general court.

Mr. JONES seconded the motion.

Dr. BEATTIE thought it possible that if the Directors were to take immediate action the proposed Bill might be found to be unnecessary.

Mr. DENT said the intention of the Government was not merely to take upon itself the payment of the Company's dividends, but also all the multifarious transactions of the Home Indian Government; no arrangement, therefore, which the company could make with the Bank of England could possibly render the Bill unnecessary. The Bank, it was known, was prepared to accede to the Government proposition; it would be premature, therefore, for the Company to apply to the Bank for an arrangement, as it was not certain that the Company would have any funds to deal with. He hoped, under the circumstances, the hon. proprietor would withdraw his motion.

Mr. CRAWSHAY believed a very serious error of judgment would be committed if the Court were to wait for the Bill. His object was to throw the whole responsibility on the Secretary of State. He could not, therefore, consent to withdraw his motion.

The CHAIRMAN said the Court of Directors did not think it would be suitable with their dignity to endeavour to make an arrangement with the Bank of England when it was not certain that the Secretary of State for India would give them

the funds by means of which they could carry out any such arrangement. The Directors, however, were entirely in the hands of the proprietors on this question.

After some further discussion the motion was agreed to.

#### THE AFFGHAN WAR.

Mr. CHAWSHAY then rose to move,—

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Mr. Hadfield, Sir Henry Willoughby, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Black, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Ewart, and the other members of the House of Commons to whose exertions it is due that the important evidence contained in the papers relating to the Affghan war which were laid before Parliament last session has been published, after a period of twenty years, during which every effort to procure its production had failed."

Dr. BEATTIE seconded the motion.

After a few words from Mr. COOK and Dr. SAYER,

The CHAIRMAN said no doubt these gentlemen were entitled to the thanks of the Court. The Affghan war was an iniquitous war, and the Court of Directors had always set their faces against it. It was partly done in India, and partly in England; partly by Lord Auckland, and partly by the Board of Control. It was entirely for an European purpose—to prevent the necessity of sending a fleet to the Baltic; and in order to do that a heavy charge was imposed upon the revenues of India.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

#### MR. WILSON'S FINANCIAL SCHEME.

Mr. JONES then brought forward the following motion, of which he had given notice:—

"That Mr. Wilson's scheme for the paper currency of India is false in commercial policy, discreditable in operation, and dangerous to the dignity of the Crown."

The hon. proprietor addressed the Court at considerable length on the evils of a paper currency, and was proceeding to point out the circumstances which would make such a financial system peculiarly injurious in its application to India, when

Mr. CRAWSHAY rose to move, "That the discussion be adjourned to a future day."

Mr. JONES, on being informed that he would remain in possession of the Court, assented to the motion, and the question was accordingly adjourned.

Mr. CRAWSHAY called attention to the changes that were about to be made at the India-house, and expressed a hope that proper measures would be taken to secure the magnificent Oriental library which the East India Company had been the means of forming. Such works as it contained ought to be kept by themselves under the care of some eminent Sanscrit scholar. He deprecated the idea of transferring the library to the British Museum.

The CHAIRMAN said that Sir Charles Wood had pledged his word that the library should be kept intact, but he did not say where.

Mr. S. BOULDERSON gave notice of a motion that a protest shall be entered against the sale of the India-house; or, if sold, that the amount realized shall be appropriated as a guarantee for the payment of India Stock.

Adjourned.

#### THE ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE AT ADDISCOMBE.

On the 8th inst. the half-yearly public examination of the gentlemen cadets destined to serve in her Majesty's forces in India was held at the Military College of Addiscombe, near Croydon, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, M.P., Secretary of State for India, presiding.

For the second time, after an interval of several years, the ceremony was honoured with the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the General Commanding-in-Chief. The Council of India was represented by Sir F. Currie, Vice-President; Mr. Eastwick, Major-General Sir Robert Vivian, K.C.B., Sir John Lawrence, G.C.B., Colonel Sir Proby Cautley, K.C.B., Mr. Arbuthnot, Colonel Baker, military secretary to the Secretary of State for India in Council; Major-General Rumley and Colonel Addison, members of the Council of

Education, were present; as was also Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, just arrived from India, the son of the first baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, of Bombay, whose munificence in aid of philanthropic and benevolent objects is almost fabulous, for it is understood that he spent no less than £300,000 in that way in the course of his life.

No general invitations were issued on this occasion, the attendance being limited to the Staff of the College, including Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., M.P., the Public Examiner, Major-General Sir Frederick Abbott, G.B., the Lieut.-Governor, the Rev. J. Cape, and the other professors, Colonel Sandham, Royal Engineering Establishment, Chatham (under whom the engineer cadets subsequently go through a course of engineering, civil and military); Lieut.-General Sir G. Pollock, G.C.B.; and the friends of the gentlemen cadets examined.

Fifty-nine cadets were brought forward for examination. Of this number sixteen were reported by the public examiner fully qualified for the engineers, viz.:—Allan Joseph Champneys Cunningham, Henry Wilberforce Clarke, William Percival Tomkins, James Dundas, Henry Trotter, Henry Cotterill Smith, Arthur Frank Hamilton, Malcolm Arbuthnot Alves, Charles Strahan, James Hallifax Western, George Macdonald Cruickshank, Justin Charles Ross, Francis Frederick Cotton, William Gordon Cumming, William Broadfoot, George Frederick Leicester Marshall.

Seventeen were reported qualified for the Artillery, viz.:—John Arthur Armstrong, Frederick Alexander Wilson, Francis James Caldecott, Alan Coulstoun Gardner, Arthur Conolly, Frank Lodge, Henry Shakespear Higginson, Edward Harris Steel, Stewart James Fraser Mackenzie, Vincent Rivaz, Henry Cariston Seton, Edward Joseph De Lantour, Samuel George Drury Turner, Charles Edward Salkeld, James Edward Alexander, Robert Bland Hewson, and William Allan Blane.

And twenty-six for the Infantry, viz.:—Montague Jocelyn King Harman, Henry Eliot Yorke, Archibald Iver Maclaverty, Alfred Tritton Wintle, Alexander Dingwall Anderson, Francis Peere, William Freeman, Emanuel Montefiore, Matthew Richard West, George Roland Gambier, Douglas Weston Lawrell, George Swinley, Hugh Alexander Douglas, Augustus John Lavie, Frederick Robertson Twynnam, Charles Fleming Gleig, Sumner Merle Binny, Joseph George Thomson Carruthers, Aislabie Carruthers Budd, Beville Granville Vyvyan, Henry Beal, John Ronald Campbell, Edwin Wilson Gresham Williams, Alfred Wheler Bird, Philip Justice, and John Becke.

The report of the Public Examiner and Inspector of Studies having been read the prizes were distributed by Sir Charles Wood as follows:

#### FIRST CLASS.

Allan J. C. Cunningham, Pollock Medal, Mathematics and geology.

Henry W. Clarke, 2nd good conduct, 1st mathematics, 2nd military surveying, and 2nd Hindustani.

W. Percival Tomkins, 1st good conduct, first fortification, 1st military drawing.

James Dundas, 3rd good conduct, military surveying and Latin.

Henry Trotter, French and Latin.

Henry C. Smith, 1st military surveying, 2nd civil drawing, 1st Hindustani.

Charles Strahan, 2nd fortification.

James H. Western, 2nd mathematics.

George M. Cruickshank, French.

William Broadfoot, military drawing and civil drawing.

George F. L. Marshall, fortification.

John A. Armstrong, 1st civil drawing and 2nd military drawing.

Henry E. Yorke, 4th good conduct.

Arthur Conolly, Hindustani.

Sumner M. Binny, photography.

#### SECOND CLASS.

George H. Jackson, mathematics and military surveying.

Thomas H. Holdich, fortification.

John A. Temple, military drawing, civil drawing, and Latin.

John M. Trotter, Hindustani.

Ernest G. Cattermole, French.

Sir C. Wood then addressed the cadets. He said—I have great pleasure in attending this

examination, and in hearing and seeing the ability with which those who have been examined have acquitted themselves in going through the different tasks which Sir Frederick Smith has imposed upon them. I am still more glad to hear, from the report which has been read, that there has been no examination here in which more ability has been generally shown than by the cadets who have completed their instruction in this term. But I am still more pleased—if I may say so—to be enabled to confirm a report which Major-General Sir Frederick Abbott has made to us, the Council of India, as to the general good conduct of the whole of the cadets now being trained in this institution. This is the first term in which any persons attending this college have been introduced by another mode than that which was heretofore obtained; and, though I do not think it is possible that among English gentlemen any differences or jealousy will exist, yet it is satisfactory to learn that nothing can exceed the good feeling and harmony which have prevailed among the whole cadets connected with the college during the past term. I hope that is an earnest for the future that, however gentlemen may be brought together here, their conduct will be distinguished by the same good feeling and propriety which has hitherto distinguished it. I shall say but little about your qualifications; I only wish to address a few observations to those of you who are about going out to India, because I do not know that there ever was a time in Indian history in which so much depended on the good conduct of individuals, as well in the civil as in the military service of the country, as the present. It is impossible to deny that recent events have, to a certain extent, shaken the confidence between the natives and the Europeans, and that there is some danger of estrangement between the races, than which nothing could more tend to imperil the tenure of our Indian empire. Since I last addressed you I have had opportunities of becoming much better acquainted with Indian matters than I was a year ago. I have learnt how much everything depends on the conduct of European officers in India. The misconduct of individuals may lead to deplorable calamities, and kindle a flame which could only be quenched in blood, while a contrary demeanour may avert most serious evils. I have no doubt that your soldierlike qualities will enable you to bear well your part, if circumstances should call for the exercise of military power; but I look infinitely more for the consolidation of our empire to the influence which you may exercise over the native population of India by your good conduct. That you will be just and upright, as Englishmen, I doubt not; but I will impress upon you that it is still more important that you should endeavour to conciliate the good will and to acquire the confidence of the natives of India. Circumstances, unparalleled in history, have placed us, as the governors of that great country, in such a position that we cannot hope to continue our hold of it unless we govern it prudently. I trust, therefore, that in whatever situation you may be placed you will so do your duty as to prove that you are not only a portion of the country governing India, but that you are the friends of the people of India—that they may feel that you are there for their benefit, and that they would lose if circumstances should remove you from among them. That you will do your duty as soldiers I doubt not; but, beyond that, remember that you are Christians and gentlemen, and by doing your duty in those respects you will do much not only to consolidate our power in India, but to earn the gratitude alike of the native population and of the people at home.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge said—Gentlemen cadets, I am permitted, or, rather, I have been requested, to make a few observations to you. You have just been addressed by the Secretary of State for India, under whom and whose council you are immediately placed. Of course, the Indian service and the line service are so intimately connected that that which is of advantage to the one must be a benefit to the other, and therefore anything that



would tend to the advantage of our army in India must possess an interest in myself in the position I occupy as commander-in-chief of her Majesty's army. The Secretary of State has addressed you immediately in reference to your conduct hereafter when you proceed to India. Allow me to add a few words with respect to your military conduct. Now, you must remember that you may probably be called on some day or other to perform very important services in our great Indian empire, and in order to prepare yourselves fully for those services let me tell you that you must first make yourselves good and efficient soldiers. With respect to becoming good civilians, though there are many eminent men who have not been engaged in the military service, still I think they will agree with me that they never found that the military knowledge and experience which a man acquired in early life has been any great disadvantage to him when he has found himself afterwards in any high civil position. On the contrary, I think it is generally admitted that a young man who starts well as a soldier, if he has ability and talent, will not fail at a later period of life, when perhaps he becomes more of a civilian than a soldier. But, remember, to become a good soldier, you must in the first instance learn discipline, for discipline is at the root of everything. If you understand that, you will know how to obey and how to command—you will understand men and how to deal with them; and those who know how to deal with men are those who generally acquire the greatest eminence, either in military or in civil life. In the next place, let me tell you that to become good soldiers you must not discard small matters of detail; for an army is made up of details, and if you neglect to attend to details you will never become efficient soldiers. Look at what we know of great men of former days—I might almost say of our own day; look at men like Wellington and Napoleon. What did they do? They attended to the most minute details of the armies under their command, and we know the result. They became the greatest men of their age, and the most eminent generals the world ever saw. Gentlemen, never despise details. You are going to a climate which is enervating, and you will perhaps find it irksome to attend to these little matters, which you may perhaps neglect more rather from the inconvenience of attending to them than from any desire to evade them; but pray bear in mind when you go there that if you do not attend to minute details you will never become good soldiers. Once become good soldiers, and there is a great and splendid career before you. I am convinced that if you have opportunities many of you will shine in after life; but do not forget that it is to the knowledge and practice of discipline and to military service and experience that you must first aspire. I am sure you will receive at the hands of the authorities of this institution all that instruction which will enable you to pursue a useful and an important career. If you succeed I am sure no one, except, perhaps, those more immediately interested in your welfare, will rejoice more than myself whenever your fortunes may lead you. I have been much gratified by being afforded the opportunity of attending this ceremony, with the Secretary of State for India; and, although I have been once at Addiscombe, it was many years ago, and I may almost call myself a stranger here. What I have seen to-day proves to me beyond doubt that your education has been strictly and conscientiously attended to in this institution, and I am convinced that you will find the advantage of that education every day of your future lives.

His Royal Highness, accompanied by Sir Charles Wood, the members present of the Council of India, and the rest of the distinguished visitors, then inspected the sand models constructed by the cadets, of which there were four of great interest, namely:—

1st. Malakhoff Redoubt, forming part of the defences of Sebastopol; scale, 1 inch to 4 feet. Described by Sub-officers Trotter and Cunningham.

2nd. A Russian Rifle pit; scale, 3 inches to 1 foot. Described by Sub-officer Lodge.

3rd. A Ravelin, on a plan proposed by the late

Lieutenant Cook, R.N.; scale, 1 inch to 4 feet. Described by Sub-officer F. Hamilton.

4th. A Sunken Battery; scale 1½ inches to 1 foot. Described by Sub-officer Strahan.

The exhibition of landscape drawings by the gentlemen cadets fully maintained its character, showing considerable skill in the present advanced state of watercolour painting. The first prize was awarded to Mr. John A. Armstrong, for a drawing wrought out with much freedom and a just appreciation of colour. Mr. Henry C. Smith obtained the second prize by a production almost equal to that by Mr. Armstrong, and showing a masterly touch. The third prize, or rather the prize for the third term, was given to Mr. William Broadfoot, whose drawings the last public day at Addiscombe attracted attention. The fourth prize was honourably gained by Mr. John A. Temple, for a beautifully executed drawing in water colours. The several specimens of photography did credit to Mr. Sumner Binney, to whom the prize of this branch of study was awarded. The plates were exceedingly sharp and clear.

#### ADDISCOMBE.

The following is the official list of successful candidates for admission to the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, at the examination held by the Council for Military Education at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, in May and June, 1860.

Order.	Index number, 35.	Name, Beauchamp, Clayton S.; place of education, the College, Cheltenham	Marks.
1.	No. 65.	Maurice, John F., Rev. C. Pritchard, Clapham; Rev. Alexander Thurtell, Oxburgh Rectory, Norfolk; and Mr. Kiezer, Blackheath	5,289
2.	No. 72.	Joseph, Frederick W., Merchant Tailors' School	5,071
3.	No. 42.	Sedgwick, William F., Blackheath Proprietary School	5,063
4.	No. 56.	Gifford, George W., King Edward's School, Birmingham	4,746
5.	No. 44.	Geary, Hamilton, King's College, London and Wimbledon School	4,274
6.	No. 46.	Waller, Edmund, Kingstown School, Dublin	4,225
7.	No. 64.	Griffin, Townshend, King's School, Rochester, and private tuition	4,158
8.	No. 43.	Baird, Andrew W., Marischall College, Aberdeen	3,955
9.	No. 31.	Osborne, William, at home	3,943
10.	No. 68.	Savi, Thomas B. B., Edinburgh Academy, and Rev. E. Sargent's, Regent's-park	3,805
11.	No. 131.	Boileau, Lestock F., Military Establishment, Harcourt-street, Dublin, and Hollyville-park School, Monkstown	3,727
12.	No. 133.	Hime, Albert H., Trinity College, Dublin, and private tuition	3,624
13.	No. 32.	Capper, Thompson C., Forest School, Walthamstow, and Wimbledon School	3,530
14.	No. 67.	Souper, Charles E., Brighton College, private tuition, and Military School, Woodford	3,475
15.	No. 59.	Laing, Alexander, King's College, Aberdeen, and Military College, Farnborough	3,425
16.	No. 66.	Chiene, George S., private tuition, Aberdeen, and Southlands, Battersea	3,393
17.	No. 74.	Cumberlege, Archibald F., Grosvenor College, Bath	3,306
18.	No. 144.	Sandys, Claude B., private tuition, and Wimbledon School	3,304
19.	No. 28.	Foulger, Charles R., Stepney Grammar School, private tuition, and Establishment for military Education, Norland-square	3,284
20.	No. 40.	Pridden, Charles E., King's College, London and Sandhurst	3,276
21.	No. 71.	Blenkinsopp, Edwin H., St. Peter's School, York, and private tuition	3,158
22.	No. 73.	Warburton, Robert, the Rev. G. Frost, Kensington School	3,114
23.	No. 142.	Day, John, Trinity College, Dublin	3,018
24.	No. 134.	Disney, Thomas R., College School, Sheffield, and Military Establishment, Dublin	2,850
25.	No. 141.	Weston, Frederick L., private tuition	2,832
26.	No. 138.	Keith, James, King's College, Aberdeen	2,748
27.	No. 54.	Lawrence, Julian B., School-house, Tunbridge, and Tunbridge Castle	2,698
28.	No. 62.	Marshall, George H., Kensington School	2,584
29.			2,559

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE P. AND O. COMPANY.**—The half-yearly meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company was held on the 6th of June, Mr. B. M. Willcox, M.P. in the chair, when the report was adopted unanimously, and a dividend declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax. The principal points alluded to in the operations of the past year comprise the services the Company have rendered to the Government in carrying out the expedition to China, the value of which assistance has been acknowledged by the Government-officers on the station. The application of the super-heating principle to the *Ceylon* has caused a considerable saving in coal, a question of great importance, the annual consumption of the Company being now 300,000 tons against 200,000 two years ago, and the cost per ton having advanced from 40s. in 1858-9 to 51s. 7d. in 1859-60. To enable the Company to divide 7 per cent. per annum, it is stated that the earnings must equal 30s. per mile on the total mileage, of which the subsidy, except on the Australian service, hitherto worked at a loss, will only make up 4s. 6d. A list of the fleet shows that the Company possess sixty-two vessels, inclusive of one steamer building, and eight transport, store, and coal sailing ships, of an aggregate capacity of 82,911 tons, with 17,631-horse power.

**FINANCES OF INDIA.**—The finance and revenue accounts of India give the following estimate of the revenue for the year ending April 30, 1860:—

Land revenue, including tributes from native States		£20,947,283
Customs	.. .. .	3,691,603
Salt	.. .. .	2,846,549
Opium	.. .. .	6,071,022
Post-office, stamps, and all other sources	.. .. .	4,240,175
		£37,796,632

From this must be deducted the charges of collection, cost of salt and opium, allowances payable in accordance with treaties, and allowances to village officers and enamdaris, amounting in all to £0,938,607, leaving as net revenue £30,858,025. But the expenditure is stated at £39,952,232, making a deficit of £9,094,207. The interest on the debt (including dividends payable in England) is £4,529,070; the civil, political, and judicial establishments, and police, absorb £8,547,810; roads and other public works, £4,341,818; and the military expenditure exceeds £20,000,000. If we exclude from both accounts interest on debt, the expenditure of India was almost precisely the same as the expenditure of the United Kingdom in the year 1859, although the military expenditure of India was much less than that of this kingdom. Still, the present account contrasts very favourably with that of the previous year, when the military charges of India were heavier; the income is larger by £1,700,000, and the expenditure is less by nearly £3,000,000.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

June 5. Kedgerie, Reay, Calcutta; Forgan Hall, Davidson, Bombay; Kertch, Coulter, Bombay; Parthenia, Hinton, Calcutta; Lady Havlock, Richards, Alga Bay; Coldstream, Kennedy, Madras; Danorian, Barwood, Mauritius.—6. Istanbul, Dencliar, Bombay; Galata, Wright, Alga Bay; E. F. Max, Surassovich, Bombay; Alliance, Stratton, Cochín; Agamemnon, Hyne, Calcutta; King Phillip, Carey, Calcutta; Helen Baird, Oates, Penang; Augusta, Sandberg, Batavia.—7. Victor Emanuel, Bianpied, Calcutta; Stad Assen, Haverbult, Batavia; West, Hawkins, Singapore; Belvidere, Wright, Ceylon.—8. Janet Mitchell, Branscombe, Madras.—12. Mary Ann and Innes, Mowatt, Tutuoreen.—15. Schah Jehan, Cox India and Demerara; Toftconbs, Cordner and Sir Bevois, Grant, Calcutta; Boanerges, Skeen, Maulmain; Flying Eagle, Bates, Akyab; Strathfieldclaye, McNeale, Maulmain.—16. Lady Raglan, Warden, Singapore; Undaunted, Freeman, and Surrey, Escott, Calcutta.—18. Vernon, Consett; and Speedy, Geere, Bombay; Talavera, Blair, Calcutta; Young Mechanic, Amsberg, Akyab; New Edd, Stolzenberg, St. Helena; Bibbio, Langley, Shanghai; Startled Fawn, Timdall; and Queen of India, Alexander, Calcutta; Alma, McKay, Kurra- chee; Walton, Hegarty, Ichaboe; Ann Adamson, Cruik-shank, Maulmain; Jabez Snow, Snow, Calcutta; Granger, Gunner, Cape of Good Hope (after being on shore at Alup Bay, Isle of Wight); at Portsmouth.—19. Melancthon, Simpson, Shanghai; Itaborg, Folkman, Foochowfoo.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Delta, from SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 12, to proceed per str. Northam, from Suez. For MALTA.—Lieut. Layard, Mr.

F. Mylne, R.N., Dr. Mylne, Mr. C. Kirtan. For ALEXANDRIA.—Master Field, For SUZ.—Mr. Rivington. For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. H. Godfrey, Col. Davidson, Mrs. A. W. Hughes, Lieut. Furneaux, Lieut. Hoskins, Mr. H. Heywood, Mr. and Mrs. Norton, Mr. J. S. Tickell, Mr. T. Mitchell.

Per str. Panther, from MARSHALLS, June 20, to proceed per str. Northam, from Suez. For BOMBAY.—Capt. Short, Capt. Briggs, Mr. Fogg, Capt. De Vitre, Mr. M. C. Cama, Mr. G. B. Martin.

Per str. Ripon, from SOUTHAMPTON, June 20, to proceed per str. Candia, from Suez. For MALTA.—Miss Clayton, Eus. Hon. E. Vaughan, Eus. Swaine. For ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Hardcastle and 2 infants. For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Jackson and infant, Capt. H. T. Follock, Rev. A. N. and Mrs. Irvin, Mrs. E. Lish, Maj. and Mrs. Nicoll, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Dearman, Mr. A. Robertson, Mr. J. French, Mr. E. French, Mr. J. M'iver, Capt. Wells. For MADRAS.—Rev. J. Murphy, Mr. H. E. Wilkinson, Capt. Ogilvie, Lieut. Finlay, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Duncan. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Dukken, Mr. H. M. Frumby. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Frankiss, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. W. P. Galton, Mr. H. Chevalier, Mr. H. Remond, Mr. J. Mitchell.

Per str. Vectis, from MARSHALLS, to proceed per str. Candia, from Suez. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. E. Trevor, Mr. P. Wall. For MADRAS.—Rev. J. A. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Holmes, Capt. Young.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BRAY, the wife of Joseph, of a daughter, at Pyrgo-park, June 10.

BRUCE, the wife of R. C., H.M.'s Bengal Marine, of a daughter, on board the *Holmsdale*, at sea, five hundred miles from the Lizard, May 26.

BUNNY, the wife of Major Arthur, Bengal Artillery, of a son, at 51, Cleveland-square, Hyde-park, June 16.

DAVIDSON, the wife of Duncan, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter (still-born), at Bushey-heath, Herts, June 12.

LAWRENCE, the wife of Sir John, of a daughter, at 2, Upper Hyde Park-gardens, June 7.

SMALPAGE, the wife of Capt. H. M., Bengal Artillery, of a son, at Whitby, Yorkshire, June 9.

TOD, the wife of G. Boulderson, Madras Civil Service, of a daughter, at 3, Lansdowne-terrace, Cheltenham, June 3.

WILLOUGHBY, the wife of Capt. Edward, Bengal Artillery, of a daughter, at 120, King's-road, Brighton, June 9.

## MARRIAGES.

BARLOW, Richard W., Madras Civil Service, to Annie C., daughter of the Rev. Dr. Whiteside, at Scarborough, June 14.

BARTLETT, the Rev. John B., of Blandford, Dorset, to Harriette A., daughter of the late Capt. David Allen, of the Madras Light Cavalry, at Odiham, Hants, June 2.

BROADE, Francis T., to Caroline J., daughter of Major gen. William Justice, Madras Army, at Trinity Church, Bath, June 6.

CLAY, Lieut. Thomas T., H.M.'s Bombay Fusiliers, to Fanny, daughter of Col. Carthew, at St. Andrew's, Plymouth, June 6.

DUFF, James A. G., of the Bombay Civil Service, to Eliza J., daughter of Charles Blandy, Esq., at Madeira, June 6.

JERR, John J., to Georgiana H., daughter of the late William Roy, D.D., Senior Chaplain, Fort St. George, Madras, and Rector of Skirbeck, at Skirbeck, near Boston, Lincolnshire, June 14.

OGLIVIE, Major Robert L. J., H.M.'s Indian army, to Clara, widow of Major F. Hancock, H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, at Trinity Church, Westbourne-terrace, June 5.

ROBINSON, Capt. Hugh G., H.M.'s 3rd Bombay European regt., to Mary M., daughter of Lieut. col. Mair, at South Bersted, Sussex, June 6.

SEARLE, Arthur T., H.M.'s 32nd regt., Madras N.I., to Lucy H., daughter of H. M. Byne, Esq., at Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, June 12.

SHORT, John M.D., of the Madras army, to Ellen J. A., daughter of the late A. Blyth, Esq., at St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, June 6.

WHITMORE, W. F., to Jane, daughter of the late W. H. Partridge, Esq., of the Treasury, East India House, at St. Barnabas, South Kennington, June 6.

## DEATHS.

BAXTER, William T., late of the Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at 1, Portland-terrace, Hastings, aged 64, June 6.

BROWN, John, many years in the service of the Hon. E.I. Co., at Catherine-grove, Greenwich, June 8.

GOODFELLOW, Lieut. gen. Samuel, Bombay engrs., at 19, Fitzroy-square, aged 86, June 14.

GREENE, Octavius, many years in the service of the Hon. E.I. Co., at St. Helier's, Jersey, May 14; also Elizabeth J., relict of the above, May 30.

HARRIS, Capt. Robert R., 67th Bengal N.I., at the Park, Harrow, aged 36, June 14.

HAWKINS, Major gen. F. S., C.B., of the Bengal army, at 32, Sussex-gardens, aged 61, June 8.

MCDERMOTT, Capt. B., late of the P. and O. Co.'s ship *Fort William*, at 2, Albion-terrace, Commer-road East, aged 42, June 5.

MURRAY, Elizabeth, relict of Major William, 46th Madras N.I., at 7, Bishop's-road, Bayswater, June 7.

SEACOME, Lieut. George R., 2nd Grenadier regt., H.M.'s Bombay army, aged 26, May 30.

TAYLOR, Capt. H. W., many years in the Calcutta trade, at Forest Gate, Essex, aged 48, June 5.

VON ORLICH, Major Leopold, at 48, Wimpole-street, aged 55, June 2.

## East-India House,

June 13, 1860.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. J. W. Dalrymple; Mr. H. E. Perkins; Mr. W. Dampier, ret.; Mr. J. J. Ward; Mr. R. H. Snell, ret.; Mr. W. J. Bramley; Mr. W. M. Low; Mr. W. J. Longmore; Mr. R. Marriott; Mr. W. G. Young; Mr. St. G. Tucker; Mr. E. A. Samuels; Mr. W. Lane; Mr. J. A. Crawford.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. G. A. Ballard; Mr. W. G. Sim.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. A. K. Corfield.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. E. G. J. Champneys, 5th Eur.; Maj. T. R. Beaton, 4th Cav.; Maj. A. H. Duncan, 3rd Eur.; Capt. F. D. Urquhart, Art.; Capt. T. Watson, 33rd N.I.; Capt. R. F. Grindall, 6th Eur.; Lieut. H. H. Stansfield, 6th Eur.; Lieut. F. N. Miles, 53rd N.I.; Col. P. Gordon, 11th N.I.; Lieut. col. J. Smith, 49th N.I.; Maj. H. T. M. Boisragon, 1st Eur.; Capt. J. M. Cripps, 26th N.I.; Capt. J. J. Robinson, 5th Cav.; Capt. Hon. P. A. J. Chichester, 5th Cav.; Capt. F. E. Webster, 63rd N.I.; Capt. C. B. Stuart, 4th Eur.; Capt. R. B. Harris, 67th N.I.; Lieut. F. A. C. Knyvett, 24th N.I.; Lieut. J. S. Ogilvie, 48th N.I.; Lieut. S. A. Hunter, 34th N.I.; Lieut. E. G. Clark, 21st N.I.; Lieut. J. Macdonald, 18th N.I.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. C. W. F. Whish, 43rd N.I.; Capt. H. Dixon, 22nd N.I.; Maj. R. O. Gardner, 50th N.I.; Capt. G. F. J. Lewin, 2nd Eur.; Capt. T. Gillilan, 5th N.I.; Capt. J. Mullins, Eng.; Lieut. J. Vertue, Eng.; Lieut. F. S. Budd, Art.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. S. H. Partridge, 24th N.I.; Capt. J. Black, 2nd N.I.; Capt. J. G. Fife, Eng.; Lieut. G. W. Macaulay, 16th N.I.; Lieut. E. King, 1st Eur.; Lieut. J. Clements, 3rd Eur.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. R. B. M. Binning, 3 mo.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Maj. P. Stewart, Eng., 3 mo.; Capt. C. P. S. Law, 11th N.I., 4 mo.; Capt. J. S. Tulloh, Art., 3 mo.; Lieut. C. Richards, 63rd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. S. Clarke, Art., 4 mo.; Lieut. A. H. Prinsep, 4th Cav., 3 mo.; Lieut. A. G. Webster, 1st Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. C. Sitwell, 5th Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. H. Thornton, 3rd Eur., 6 mo.; Col. W. Swatman, 2nd Eur., 4 mo.; Lieut. P. C. Graham, 4th Cav., 6 mo.; Aast. surg. C. M. Smith, 6 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. W. M. Gabbett, Art., 6 mo.; Capt. G. G. S. Campbell, Art., 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. J. Jones, Eng., 3 mo.; Lieut. col. F. Manyham, 4 mo.; Lieut. col. H. Daly, C.B., 1st Eur., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. A. Woodhouse, 7th N.I., 3 mo.; Vet. surg. A. Poett, 4 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. C. J. Mackenzie, Mr. F. M. Lind.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. W. T. Blair.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Maj. H. Nicoll, 50th N.I.; Capt. J. G. Sparke, 21st N.I.; Capt. W. H. Paget, 54th N.I.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. R. M. Macdonald, 29th N.I.; Capt. G. B. B. Holmes, Art.; Lieut. A. A. Gordon, 7th N.I.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. R. L. Campbell, 7th N.I.; Lieut. E. M. Smith, 30th N.I.; Lieut. F. C. Donne, 3rd Eur.; Lieut. W. H. Newport, 3rd Eur.

## APPOINTMENTS.

## ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS.

*Bengal Estab.*—Rev. John Alexander Stamper, B.A.; Rev. William Barker Drawbridge, M.A.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Brev. maj. W. Baker, 4th Cav., from May 8, 1860.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been approved of by her Majesty:—T. Shepherd, Bengal Cav.; H. M. Ramsay, Bengal Inf.; L. McDowell, Bengal Inf.; F. E. Johnstone, Bengal Inf.; H. E. Wilkinson, E. T. Rogers, Madras Inf. Royal Military College, Addiscombe.—G. S. Mackenzie, P. Thomson, A. Balderstone, V. C. E. Parker, H. B. Abbott, C. F. Thomas, C. C. Brownlow, J. T. Cummins, S. C. Trower, G. W. Beresford, H. S. Anderson, A. P. Hancock, A. M. Peel, J. E. Sandeman, R. C. Richardson, J. Cooke, G. Nixon, T. A. Tharp, W. H. Webb, W. C.

Ramsden, E. L. Thornton, A. Harden, W. M. Molyneux, A. L. McNair, F. W. Glasford, E. D. J. Ludlow, F. O. Fuller, C. Ransford, T. Nicholls, F. T. Stock, F. H. Gordon.

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No service in the world has ever turned out a greater number of bold riders and good judges of horseflesh than that of the late East India Company, whether civil or military. But it is one thing to ride a horse, and quite another to understand its constitution and mode of treatment in sickness. This knowledge, however, is now within the reach of every one who cares to acquire it. Mr. Mayhew describes with admirable perspicuity the diagnosis of all the complaints to which the horse is liable, and prescribes in clear unmistakable language the most efficacious means of checking the progress of disease, of mitigating pain, and of working out a perfect cure. His illustrations, also, are entitled to the highest praise, and contribute largely to the beauty as well as to the practical value of the work.

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	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Salica.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	3 0½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)....	—	—	—
4 per Cent. East-India Sec. Rs. ....	—	—	1 8½
Transfer Loan Stock .....	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57 .....	—	—	1 11½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1855-56 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1852-53 .....	—	—	1 7½

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.			
	India Stock .....	229	
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859 .....	106 3 3	
	India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper .....	97½	
	India Bonds, Enid. Paper, 5½ .....	102½	
	per cent. ....	96½	
	India Loan Debentures, 1858 .....	96½	
	India Debentures, 1859 .....	96½	
	India Enforced Paper, 4 per ct. ....	83½	
	India 5 per cent. for account .....	8s. dis.	
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....	12s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	96½ to 97½
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	all	17½ to 18
18	Ditto B .....	13½	½ dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	1.3	½ dis. ½ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7½	1½ to 1
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	6	1½ to 2 dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	102 to 102½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures .....	all	99 to 99½
90	Ditto F. Ext. ....	10	par to ½ pm.
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb. ....	100	101 to 101½
20	Jubbulpore .....	10	par. to ½ pm.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	99½ to 100½
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	6	½ dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip .....	10	1½ to 1 dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	100	95 to 96
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	95½ to 96½
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	100	92 to 93
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	1½ to ¾ dis.
90	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	7	100 to 101
Stock	Sundee 5 per cent. ....	all	.....
20	Ditto (New) .....	15	.....
Stock	Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla .....	all	95½ 96½
90	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	1½ to 1 dis.
	BANKS.		
100	Agra and United Service lim. ....	50	£78
40	Australasia .....	all	.....
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	2½ to 22
20	Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China .....	all	1½ to 20
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China .....	all	30 to 32
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	18 to 18½
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
30	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	2½ to 3 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	2½ to 3½
1	N. B. Australasian Company .....	all	½ to 1
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	½ to 1
	Ditto New .....	15s.	2 to par.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. ....	6	.....
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....	all	73 to 75
50	Ditto New .....	15	11 to 13 pm.
30	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	17½	½ to par.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	½ to 1
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For names of Committee, refer to last week's "Saturday Review."

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Capital £200,000, in 40,000 shares of £5 each, with power to increase the capital to £500,000.  
Deposit £2 per share; 10s. per share to be paid on application, and £1. 10s. on allotment.

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Francis Ford, Esq., 9, Laurence Pountney-hill.  
Thomas Wells, Esq., 16, Garway-road, Leinster-square, Hyde-park.  
Charles Thomas Collins, Esq., 137, Fenchurch-street.  
(With power to add to the number.)

MANAGER—Mr. John Tozer.

SECRETARY (pro. tem.)—Mr. Charles Cole.

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PROFESSIONAL AUDITOR—Samuel Lowell Price, Esq., 5, Gresham-street.

BROKER—John George Bone, Esq., 5, Bank-chambers, Lothbury.

BANKERS—Sir John Wm. Lubbock, Bart., and Co., 11, Mansion-house-street.

Temporary Offices, No. 53, King William-street, City, London.

This Company is formed for the purpose of making advances upon dock warrants and discounting trade bills of exchange. In a great commercial city like London the facilities afforded by this Company to parties requiring temporary assistance on convertible mercantile securities (such as dock and wharf warrants) cannot fail to be appreciated by a very numerous class of merchant traders, who, for the want of timely aid to meet their engagements in times of commercial difficulty or sudden monetary crisis, are frequently obliged to make great sacrifices by forced sales; and sometimes even forced sales cannot be effected; then recourse is generally had to the usurer, at ruinous rates of interest, and who advances only for short periods, with the view of ultimately obtaining them for the sum advanced, if not redeemed at the stipulated period. To accomplish that object, any assistance the proprietor of the goods may require to effect sales, pending such advances, is invariably withheld, and thus he is deprived both of the means of sale and redemption.

This Company, therefore, proposes to open an advance and discount account with parties, upon the deposit, as collateral security, of dock and wharf warrants, and other convertible securities, representing any kind of merchandise, at the current discount rates, with a small commission for the trouble attending the sampling and inspection of the goods; and affording the owners every facility to sample and effect sales, whereby they may be enabled to redeem any portion, or the whole; and in case the parties shall not be able either to sell or redeem the warrants, in that case the Company will dispose of the goods by public auction; and any surplus, after deducting the amount advanced, with the expenses, and the usual commission for selling, will be placed to the credit of the owners.

It must be obvious that a Company based upon such principles possesses advantages of perfect security, inasmuch as the advances, although liberal, will be regulated according to the nature and market value of the goods. It need hardly be observed that with capital so invested, on convertible securities, no loss can accrue to the Company.

The Company, taking into consideration the magnitude of our commercial transactions, and the extensive exports to and importations from all parts of the world, amounting, according to the Parliamentary returns, to the enormous sum of £304,366,611, may fairly anticipate a great extent of business; but, as this undertaking is the first of its kind, the Company deem it prudent not to venture upon calculations based upon untried foundations. Considering, however, the interest charged upon the advances for certain periods, the rebate of interest when goods are sold by the owners before the advances become due, the commission for selling and inspection of the goods, also the discount profits, they feel sanguine of a large revenue, and of being enabled to pay the shareholders a liberal dividend.

Deposits will be received at call, or upon such notice as may be agreed upon, bearing interest at the current Bank rate.

Each application for shares must be accompanied by the payment of 10s. per share to the Company's bankers. Should no allotment be made, the money so paid will be returned free of any deductions; or if the allotment made be less than the number applied for, the amount so paid will be applied towards the payment of the deposit on such number of shares as are allotted.

By applicants residing at a distance, who cannot conveniently make the deposit at the Company's bankers, the entire form, accompanied by a cheque for the amount, may be sent by post to the office, addressed to the Manager, when a receipt will be forwarded.

The future calls will not exceed £1 per share, at intervals of three months.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be had at the Company's offices, or by post; and of J. G. Bone, Esq., stock-broker, 5, Bank-chambers, Lothbury, London.

**PERSONS** proceeding to INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LOANS given to Civil or Military Officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's Service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British Colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is £40,000 per annum.

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Constituted by Act of Parliament.

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## NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

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EDINBURGH... .. 20, St. Andrew-square.  
GLASGOW... .. 19, St. Vincent-place.  
LONDON—1, MOORGATE-STREET.

The Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of this Company was held on the 8th instant, and the following is a short abstract of the transactions of the year ending 31st January last, taken from the Directors' Report:—

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums received during the year ... £129,318 3 0

Being an increase upon last year of 420,038. 3s. 6d.

Deduct sums paid away for re-assurance ... 28,867 13 11

Nett revenue for the year ... £100,350 9 1

Losses by Fire, including all outstanding claims ... £63,743 9 8

## LIFE DEPARTMENT.

## I.—ASSURANCE BRANCH.

Premiums of 421 new policies issued during the year ... £6,686 5 2

Ditto of policies renewed and interest ... 77,324 10 8

Total revenue for the year ... £84,010 15 10

Claims by death, including bonus additions and provision for all outstanding claims ... £27,094 7 9

## II.—ANNUITY BRANCH.

Amount received during the year on account of 21 new annuities granted ... £6,103 14 4

Sums paid to annuitants ... £3,292 13 1

## FINANCIAL POSITION.

Total amount of Assets on 31st January, 1860 £453,675 19 8

Annual Revenue upwards of ... £200,000 0 0

## DIVIDEND.

The Dividend declared was at the former rate of 7½ per cent., free of Income-tax.

PROGRESS of the COMPANY during the past FIVE YEARS.

	Revenue from	Fire Department.	Life Department.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st Feb., 1855, to 31st Jan., 1856	77,850 19 9	62,184 7 11	
" 1856, " 1857	91,306 3 6	67,962 18 3	
" 1857, " 1858	101,230 13 6	75,920 7 9	
" 1858, " 1859	109,179 19 7	80,216 18 8	
" 1859, " 1860	129,218 3 0	84,010 15 10	

## LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—WILLIAM MILLER, Esq., M.P., (Messrs. James Miller and Sons, Leith; and Messrs. William Miller and Co., St. Petersburg.)

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William Westgarth, Esq. (Messrs. Westgarth, Ross, and Co.)

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Vice-Secretary—Edward Fuchs.

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"What a glorious thing it would have been," said a writer in the 'Lahore Chronicle' of August last, "had the Euphrates Valley Railway and the Scinde and Punjab Railway been accomplished facts at the time of the present insurrection."—Vide The Indus and its Provinces—p. 14.

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June 4, 1860.

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The salary of the appointment is £200 per annum—an allowance being made for office expenses actually incurred, not to exceed in the aggregate the further sum of £270 per annum, and the Agent will have to furnish security to the amount of £2,000.

By order of the Directors,  
(Signed) E. G. DUNBAR, Sec.

Bengal Military Fund Office,  
Calcutta, April 19, 1860.

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VOL. XVIII.—No. 445.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1860.

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Madras .....	" 24	Bombay .....	" 24
Agra .....	" 19	Ceylon .....	" 26
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## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency. Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal, are despatched via Southampton, on the 13th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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The Mails for China are despatched at the same rate of postage as those to India; but must be pre-paid.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE chief incident brought to our knowledge by the arrival of the Calcutta Mail of the 19th May is the loss of the P. and O. Company's steamer *Malabar* in the harbour of Galle. Her hawser having parted in a severe gale, the vessel bumped upon the rocks and knocked a large hole in her bottom. Steam being quickly got up she was driven on to the sand as high as possible, and it is not expected that she will ever be got off again. Their Excellencies Baron Gros and Lord Elgin, the French and British plenipotentiaries to the Court of Peking, were among the passengers, all of whom were rescued, together with the crew. The mail bags were also partially saved, but everything else has been lost, even to the ambassadors' credentials. The cargo was of great value, including £390,000 in specie, in the recovery of which divers were promptly employed.

The occupation of the island of Chusan by the allied forces may be regarded as the signal for drawing up the curtain on the fourth war with China. No answer had yet been received to the final ultimatum submitted to the Emperor, but its rejection may be counted upon as almost a certainty.

Lord Canning was looked for in Calcutta on the 20th May, where his presence was much needed. The third reading of the Licence and Income-tax Bill was postponed to the 26th of that month, and it is said that some important modifications will be introduced at the suggestion of the Select Committee to which it was referred. One of these, it is reported, will be the abandonment of the one per cent. Income-tax, intended to be set aside for public works and municipal improvements; and another, the remission of the double tax upon European officers serving in India. There is likewise a question of raising the minimum of liability to taxation from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per annum, and of exempting native commissioned officers of the rank of jemadar, whose pay does not exceed Rs. 300 a year.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the differences existing between the Indigo Planters and the Ryots have commenced their sittings, under the presidency of Mr. Seton Karr, whose colleagues are—Mr. Temple, B.C.S.; Mr. W. F. Fergusson, a merchant chosen by the Central Committee of the Indigo Planters' Association; the Rev. Mr. Sale, a Baptist missionary; and Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee, a nephew of the late Dwarkanauth Tagore, on the part of the British Indian Association. According to the *Hurkaru*, the only result of their inquiries "will be to prove the worthlessness of our courts, and the extreme laxity of administration prevailing in the Mofussil."

Considerable excitement had been caused in the Calcutta Bazaar by an ill-worded notification, which the native dealers interpreted as a

prelude to a new loan, notwithstanding the express declaration of Government that no new loans should be opened.

"Mr. Wilson"—says the *Englishman*—"by the help of his official friends, who should have known better, has had a lesson in the difference between the Indian money dealers and his old friends of the English Stock Exchange. Certain Treasury bills falling due in June, a notification was issued announcing that holders of those bills on presentation could be paid either in cash, or in Stocks. Government had declared the 5 1/2 per cent. and all other loans closed, and Mr. Wilson had since taken occasion to declare that Government would open no further loans. The notification was most indefinitely worded, and the bazaar dealers at once took fright. They ignored the offer of cash for those who chose to take it, and, looking upon the whole as a trap to lure them into an acceptance of Stock in lieu of their convertible paper, they demanded whence was to come this additional £750,000 of paper? and at once charged the Government with intended breach of faith in bringing that amount, practically in that case a new loan, upon the market. For two days there was a great hubbub in the bazaar, and all sorts of evil anticipations, which an explanatory notification set right. The result has been to give Mr. Wilson a very useful illustration of the men he has to do with, and the bills will, probably, for the most part, be converted into stock after all by the Bank of Bengal—the bazaar holders almost to a man will demand cash."

## OUTWARD BOMBAY MAIL.

The *Delta*, from Southampton on the 12th, arrived at Malta at 7 A.M. on the 21st, and sailed for Alexandria at 6 P.M. on the same day.

The *Nubia*, with the Calcutta and China mail of the 20th (26 h) May, broke her main shaft on her way down the Red Sea towards Aden. The *Norna* took the mails, &c., on to Calcutta.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

MADRAS.—Lieut. W. Odell, 43rd Madras N.I., at Midnapore, April 26.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

From HONG KONG.—Mr. Weisman, Mr. Rowley, Mr. Reid, Mr. Woolrich, Mr. Dick, Mr. Bouzant, Capt. D'Aberville, Mr. Boye, Mr. Olave, Mr. Ascariego. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Tiedman, Mr. Mrs., and Master Vandr Veldr, Miss Dupertais and two children, Mr. Leroux, Mrs. Burne, Mr. Pottier. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Pickford, Capt. Biggie, Mr. and Mrs. White and five children, Captain and Mrs. Matthias, Lieut. Luird, Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. Grant, Mr. Moore. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Dowdswell. From ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. Mr. Pickford, Mr. Larking. From MALTA.—Mrs. Money.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ceylon, July 1.—From CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Huddleston, Maj. and Mrs. Bauchley, Mr. and Mrs. Beal and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon and infant, Mrs. Doleworth, Mr. Johnstone, Capt. Thompson, Mr. Harrington, Lieut. Unwin, Col. and Mrs. Todd, Capt. Pauet, Maj. and Mrs. Tytler and four children, Capt. Oliphant, Mrs. Odell and infant, Mr. McBean, Mrs. Black and infant, Mrs. Money, Dr. Lacy, Mrs. Wright and three children, Lieut. Boileau, Mrs. Greenhill and infant, Dr. Buckell, Mr. Patterson, Lt. McNair. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Moberly and four children, Capt. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Grant and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Rich and three children, Mrs. Mayes and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Beecher and child, Mr. and Mrs. Cowar, Maj. and Mrs. Walsh and two children, Lieut. Harris, Col. Ricketts, Lieut. Leunox, Mr. and Mrs. Burners, Lieut. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds and four children. From HONG KONG.—Mrs. Sillars and four children, Mr. Wood, Lieut. Hill, R.N., Mr. Clarke, Mr. W. and Mrs. SINGAPORE.—Mr. St. John. From PENANG.—Capt. and Mrs. Hillard and child. From GALLE.—Col. and Mrs. Hillard and child, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Sheen, Mr. and Mrs. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Hoekyns.





## BENGAL.

## THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The third reading of the Income-tax and Licence Bills was, on Mr. Wilson's motion, postponed last Saturday (May 5th), for three weeks. It was found that when the provisions of the former came to be discussed in the Select Committee, so many details had to be considered, that the final preparation of the measure could not be accomplished within the time at first expected. Since then an impression has gained ground that the postponement has been made owing to some factious opposition on the part of the members of the Committee. We believe that such is not the case. We know, indeed, that since the first drafting of the Bill many important changes have been proposed in the machinery for the assessment of the Income-tax. That upon the judicious framing of this portion of the Bill the success of the tax will mainly depend; that the members of Committee are laudably anxious to make the machinery and mode of assessment as easy, as light, as smooth as possible; that in order to effect this multifarious details must be considered. That such consideration requires time we can readily believe, however much we may regret the necessity of delay. And, after all, if the Bills shall really be presented in their final shape to the Council after the lapse of three weeks, they will have been passed through the Council at a creditable rate of speed. As to the members of the Committee, there has been nothing in their public conduct to occasion the belief that they have been or will be wanting in their duty in a financial crisis. They have by their proceedings in the Legislative Council evinced their willingness to lend all the support in their power to the Government. The questions put by Messrs. Harington and Sconce were for the purpose of eliciting information, with which they expressed themselves perfectly satisfied. As to officials outside the Council, we believe the same spirit of unanimity and resolution distinguishes them as has been shown by the whole European community of India. Public opinion has made itself felt in modifying the provisions of the Income-tax Bill merely. The clauses to which we objected in our first exposition of it were amended in the second reading; and we do not grudge, though we may regret, the delay which the simplification of the Bill we urged upon the Council renders necessary. But if any native agitators expect that the Bill will not be passed in all its entirety they will find themselves deluded. Lord Canning has many faults, and we have not been slow to expose them. But the fault of throwing over or languidly supporting a measure he has once adopted as his own cannot be laid to his charge. Mr. Wilson is backed by all the authority of the Government of India.

To see the inevitable necessity of the case and learn to appreciate the motives of Government, the natives only require the details of the Income-tax as they are now being amended in Committee to be made plain to them. They do generally admit that the Government is obliged to raise additional money, and that it is the duty of subjects to pay accordingly. This has been declared over and over again by the native journals. The only doubt is about the form and mode of raising the money. The natives have been taught by Sir Charles Trevelyan and by designing scoundrels of their own faith to imagine the new taxes to be some dreadful thing. The machinery of the tax has been much modified, so that it may work smoothly; the details of the Bill have been simplified to accommodate it to their habits. If the people say that they ought to be allowed to tax themselves in their own way, then we answer that this very thing has been arranged for. Every town, village, or tract, may with the Collector's permission, help itself through its own Panchayet. After all, it is the townsfolk and the gentry who will be caught with-

in the net. The army, the poor, the great mass of the agriculturists will be untouched. We note all the straws which have been thrown up to show how the political wind blows, such as the circulation of pitchers at Jhansee, the little affair at Peshawur, the rumours of Delhi, the tone of the Bengalee press. Still, we believe that the example of the Punjab and Oude, which between them are paying more than thirty lakhs of new taxes without a murmur, will be followed by the rest of India, and that the wisest and best of the native gentry will imbibe the spirit of the Rajah of Burdwan, who has openly declared his willingness and readiness to contribute to the necessities of the State. But we must get rid of mutinous, hot-headed governors, and at once take steps to tell the natives exactly why and to what extent they are to be taxed.—*Friend of India.*

## MR. RUSSELL AND HIS "DIARY."

Mr. Russell in his Diary has been guilty of an act of the most flagrant injustice to all the members of both sexes of sundry large families. The names we will not mention here, but would refer the reader to the work itself, pages 62, 63. He has described those families as being the aristocracy of India, and then proceeds to say they come of a race "doomed from their birth to misery and contempt!"

It is a fact that the members of these large families have always been well provided for in this country, in consequence of the interest they had in the old India-house; it is a fact that the Civil Service swarmed, and does swarm with them, and that there is scarcely a regiment of Bengal cavalry or infantry, in this or in the sister Presidencies, in which those familiar names do not appear. Some of the members of these families have been amongst the most distinguished public servants. (It would be invidious, under the circumstances, to point to them.) Others—a few, a very few comparatively—have not been in very enviable repute, either as to their public or private characters, respectively. That, however, in no way affects the question—whether Mr. Russell was justified in branding them with the offensive words above quoted. None of those to whom the historian has alluded deserve them, and out of the scores and scores of them whom we know, we cannot name one who has allied himself to an Asiatic. Many of them, indeed, have married into the best and most aristocratic families in England, and at this moment several of the most beautiful and accomplished women who attend the Queen's drawing rooms, and are peeresses, are included in Mr. Russell's category. The interest of the members of this vast family is not confined to India. There is scarcely an important public office in England in which one or more is not to be found. Some are commissioners, others recorders, others Directors of the East India Company, others are clerks in the Government departments, the Home, the Foreign, the Colonial, the War Office—while shoals of them are to be found in the army and the navy. Of course, in England these numbers count as nothing, and certainly not when compared with the Greys, the Elliots, the Ponsonbys, &c., &c. But it is different in India, where, from the secretaries of the Government, from governors, lieutenants, down to junior civilians, there is, as it were, a link of connection by blood relationship. Not long ago the late Chief Justice of her Majesty's Supreme Court of Calcutta married a daughter of a branch of this vast family, whom he has taken home, and will introduce to his numerous aristocratic relations, who will, ere this, have read the false statement of Mr. Russell that she comes of "a race doomed, &c., &c."

Mr. Russell must have been aware that he was misleading the British public when he made known to them that the great bulk of those who monopolized official appointments in India came from "a race doomed from their birth to misery and contempt." He could not, nor could any man of his intelligence, have been one month in this

country without being informed of the precise meaning of the expression used by him; and, therefore, we are led to conclude that the historian, having received some slight from one or more of "India's aristocracy," who did not pay him, perhaps, that court which, as the great William Russell, he expected—he determined upon some revenge, and took it, by writing the paragraph to which we have made allusion. A correspondent, not long ago, in a letter which we published, said, "Everybody almost affects not to have seen Russell's book, but they do read it (in private) and wince under it." Of course they wince under it. Who would not wince under such a statement made in a work which has been in such demand in England, and will run through so many editions, and be regarded as an authority? Here, where the falsity of Mr. Russell's remark is known to every one, they have nothing to care about—beyond the unpleasant feeling that all their enemies know how they have been branded at home. But it is otherwise as regards Europe, where this unmerited stigma as they must regard it, has been cast upon them, and where the difficulty of proving such a delicate negative would be immense and painful. Had the circulation of the "Diary" been confined to India, those represented as of "a race, &c.," would have laughed at the writer and his assertion concerning them. In India, the circulation will not exceed 500 copies. In England alone it will not fall under 150,000—to say nothing of America and the colonies. And what renders Mr. Russell's conduct in this matter the more disgraceful is, that he knows the *Times* will abstain from publishing any letters denying the accuracy of his statements. Mr. Henry Lushington, who is one of the "Lushingtons" alluded to, may reply to Mr. Russell in *Blackwood*, to which journal he so often contributes; but what is a paper in *Blackwood*—no matter how ably written—if taken as a contradiction to a paragraph in a book written by "The Special Correspondent of the *Times*!" It is like opposing a Minie rifle to an Armstrong gun.—*Mofussilite.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN has addressed the following letter to Mr. Wilson on the subject of the proposed income-tax:—Raujbarree Burdwan, May 3, 1860. To the Right Hon. James Wilson, member of the Supreme Council in India. Sir,—I trust that you will pardon the liberty I am taking in addressing you on the subject of the system of taxation which you are now proposing, and in which I am deeply interested as the proprietor of the most extensive zemindarees in Bengal. The social ties by which I am surrounded, and the vast property in which I and those dearest to me are interested, make me keenly sensible of the obligations which India owes to the Government for crushing the late mutinies. This sense of my obligations teaches me that it becomes an act of duty in me as a subject of my gracious Sovereign, not only to cheerfully acquiesce, but also to tender my humble support in aiding your new system to relieve our unavoidable financial difficulties. Permit me, sir, most respectfully to assure you that the immediate cause for this expression of my opinion is the attempt which has been made to oppose your admirable system of taxation; this opposition being founded upon the false assumption that it is a breach of the perpetual settlement. No doubt that at the time the settlement was made, it was considered as sufficient for the exigencies of those days, but I cannot find anything in the terms of these settlements to convince me that the Zemindars of India have ever been exempted from contributing to assist the Government when they incur unavoidable expenses in preserving property, life, the honour and all that is dear to them of those very Zemindars. Sir, I, as the greatest Zemindar of Bengal, disclaim all such exemptions. I am willing to submit most cheerfully to your wise system of taxation, which places this unavoidable impost equally on all classes. If you think that this declaration

of mine, which is the result of mature consideration, will be any guide to my countrymen,—if you think that the example thus set by the great proprietor of Zemindaries in Bengal can induce his countrymen to believe that it is true policy to surrender a portion for the security of the whole, I place in your hands my adherence to that admirable system by which in my belief your memory will be endeared to India.—I have, &c.,

MAHTAB CHAND BAHADOOR,

Maharajah of Burdwan.

SOUTH CACHAR, April 17. — I have caught a Pterodactyl! I have him! There is no mistake about it, a winged lizard, a tiny type of the extinct dragon-like monster "noctivagous and insectivorous" that did police duty in the atmosphere of the ancient world. I have him shut up in a bottle for the inspection of the incredulous. He is clearly, as far as wings and body go, the intermediate link between a bird and a reptile, and if he were only larger he would make a respectable dragon. This is such a wonderful country that I expect to catch a little megatherium, or a small dinotherium, or a tiny plesiosaurus, types in all but size of their colossal progenitors. I should not be surprised if I saw a dodo in a beel, or came suddenly upon a unicorn fighting a tiger on the crown of a tela. I have, however, discovered an insect unknown to the antediluvian world, to the present world, or even to the people of Cachar. It is an insect so beautiful that no language can adequately describe it, and so frail that it is impossible to preserve it. I found not one, but thousands on the leaves and trunks of the upas tree (he is here also), and as no planter had ever seen them before, and no native had ever noticed them before anywhere, they must be of recent creation, or formed by some electro-chemical process, with which I am not at present acquainted. I will confine myself to endeavouring to describe it. It is an insect of the grasshopper kind, only because it has long hind legs, and leaps a distance of about a yard or a yard and a-half; but it is not elongated like the grasshopper. It is of an oval shape, with a body about the size of a small beetle. It is as white as unsunned snow, and has a tail like that of the peacock, which it erects and depresses at pleasure. This tail is snow-white and feathery, and, when erect, the tips droop over and overshadow the creature's body in graceful folds, like a tuft of ostrich feathers on the head of a ball-room belle. The size of the tail is quite as large, as compared to the insect, as the tail of the peacock is to the bird. Nothing can be conceived more beautiful than the snowy whiteness and wavy folds of the distended tail of this most remarkable insect, and the creature travels along the trunk of the upas with all the pride and haughty demeanour of a strutting peacock in pairing time. Seen through a microscope its beauties are enhanced, and the eye is very remarkable, the pupil being quite dark, set in a ball, yellow and bright as sapphire. But it is as fragile as the gossamer's web. The tail and snowy covering of the body melt in the fingers like snow flakes, or the mealy wings of the moth. In vain I have endeavoured to secure them in boxes and bottles, where they walked in of their own accord. They died and crumbled to nothing but the skeleton, which would give no idea of the insect. The truth of my report must, therefore, rest on the testimony of several tea-planters, who saw them with me. I have named the insect the peacock-hopper, by which he is now known in Cachar. I have mentioned the upas tree, which is found here, but I am very sorry to say it has none of those terrible properties that made the upas the choice subject of romancers and the terror and delight of youthful readers. It is a large lofty tree, with a clean straight trunk, which exudes a gum of an acrid quality. It covers the skin with a tetter, and in some instances with bad sores when dropped upon it. The planters say that its timber is good, but they cannot get the natives to cut it. Last Sunday I was surprised by a large concourse of people pouring in from all quarters to a hill side near the tea factory where I am staying.

On inquiry I found it was bazaar day. I went to see it. An immense crowd of Cacharees, Bengalees, Kookees, and Muneeporees, who had the day previously received the wages of their labour from the factory, were bargaining and buying from a host of bustee-wallas, villagers both male and female, who had brought provisions and other products of their industry for sale. It was a most animated busy scene, and I had the curiosity to take a note of the articles for sale. Rice, raw and prepared in large quantities, dal of different kinds, pigs, goats, fowls, ducks, fish, large and small, fresh and dried, goor, or native sugar, oil, ghee, curds, milk, eggs, tobacco, salt, betelnuts, pân, melons, tamarinds, cucumbers, pineapples, bananas, plantains, papayas, pumpkins, brinjals, yams, Kookee potatoes, onions, garlic, chillies, sweetmeats, spices, pottery of different kinds, cloths and mats. There were also conveniently at hand a few money changers, who for a premium of two pice gave copper for a rupee. This bazaar was established by a tea planter, and the site, where hundreds of industrious labourers supply themselves with their weekly wants, and all the villagers around get coin for their produce, was a short time ago a forest waste tenanted by wild beasts. Such are the benefits derived by the native population from the settlement of the much maligned adventurers among them. The rains have hitherto been most favourable to tea planters; manufacturing is progressing satisfactorily, while the fresh flushes of leaf are coming out rapidly and abundantly.—April 22nd.—During the mutinies you must have heard a good deal of the Kookees, who assisted so materially in destroying the mutineers of the 34th Regiment N. L. The rebels of that regiment, distinguished as much for their brutality as their folly, left Chittagong, passed through Tipperah, and entered the valley of Sylhet, with the intention of crossing the Burhampooter, and reaching the North-west Provinces. But in Sylhet they were encountered by the Sylhet Light Infantry, commanded by Major Byng, who was killed at the commencement of the action. The command devolved on Captain Sherer, now the officiating superintendent and magistrate of Cachar, who totally defeated them, and drove them back to the jungles of Cachar. Here they were attacked by all the inhabitants, European tea planters, Cacharees and Kookees. Everywhere they were hunted down like wild beasts, and slain, and the whole were "accounted for," with the exception of four or five, who must have died in the jungles, as no rebel was ever known to have emerged from the district in any direction. In this warfare the Kookees, from their knowledge of the jungles, greatly distinguished themselves, and "accounted for" a good many of the rebels. Having a curiosity to see something of this people, I paid a visit to a Kookee Rajah, who had specially distinguished himself, and had sent in a good many of the rebels' noses to the Superintendent of Cachar. The Kookee Poonjee, or village which he governs, is situated near the banks of the Chutla Beel, and is worthy of a particular description. The Rajah's house, or rather citadel, is in the centre of the village, and occupies a considerable space of ground. It is exactly like a Roman camp when that military people, abandoning the old form of the square, adopted, in imitation of the Greeks, the circular form. The round wall is made of strong stakes of wood about ten feet high, and it has four gates defended by enormous heavy planks of wood, suspended from a cross beam, which are swung aside to admit of entry, and closed when attacked by an enemy. There is the principal gate or *porta pratoria*, fronting the Loochye hills, the Loochies being enemies of the Kookees; opposite this is the *porta decumana*, and on each side are the *porta dextra* and *sinistra*, a perfect Roman camp, which Scott's Antiquary would have delighted in, and, had he seen it, he no doubt would have written a learned treatise to prove that the Romans, at some period of their history, must have visited these regions, and taught the inhabitants the art of castrametation, which treatise he

would have given to the world had he found any one ready to defray the expense of publication. Be this as it may, the Kookees have a perfect Roman camp, and, on an alarm being given, the whole of the inhabitants of the village, men, women, and children, abandon their houses and rush into the encampment. I entered the *porta pratoria*, and, after passing several houses belonging to the immediate retainers of the Rajah, I arrived at the house or palace of the chief. This was a long, low building, made of wood and bamboo, raised two feet from the ground. It was divided into large compartments. First there was an open hall where the Rajah holds audiences, and receives retainers and others. Next was a very large hall walled in with bamboo, which was covered with shields, spears, *daos*, or knives, wild buffalo horns, wild pigs' skulls, and other trophies of his shooting expeditions. Behind this hall were a number of small apartments for the Rajah's family. The Rajah received me very politely, and spoke very good Hindoostanee. He is a young strong man, with a very pleasing countenance. Among his trophies he pointed out several muskets and pouches that had belonged to the rebel 34th. Of these he seemed very proud, and he showed them to me with a very knowing look, and a grin of great satisfaction, as much as to say, "I polished off the owners of these instruments." And, indeed, among other exploits, he lay in ambush for a number of rebels, and caught them in the act of passing a river on a large raft. He waited until they were more than half way across, and then sent a volley into them. He killed the whole of them, and sent their noses to the Superintendent of Silchar to obtain the reward that was at that time given for each rebel's head. I have heard from the tea planters, who were in action, too, against the rebels, and from the authorities, that it was most gratifying the ready and hearty manner in which they were assisted by Kookees and Cacharees. My thoughts involuntarily went back to that dark period of the mutinies in which we Europeans, in populous districts, alone had to fight the enemy. The natives in our districts either fought against us or held sullenly aloof awaiting the issue of the conflict. And it is through these districts that the Viceroy of India makes his triumphal march, and scatters honours and rewards broadcast amongst the loyal chiefs. But the subject is as sad as the spectacle is humiliating, and I will brush them away from my thoughts. I have excellent news. The elephant flies have disappeared as completely as those swarms of flies were removed, at the entreaty of Moses, "from Pharaoh, from his servants, and from his people; and there remained not one." In your paper the other day there was a description of the African tsetse fly with its gauze wings, bristle-like feelers, and sharp proboscis. It struck me at once that the elephant fly answered this description, but I have not been able to obtain one to verify it. As the rains set in they were all gone, either to another country, gone into hiding or gone dead. The two first I guess, the last I hope. I believe if these horrible insects infested the country the whole year Cachar would be uninhabitable for either men or animals. For the first time in my life I have heard horses scream. One would as soon expect a horse to scream as to hear a fish shriek (which some humane individual said would put a stop to the cruel practice of angling if fishes indulged in that painful cry), but it is not the less a fact, and horses have again and again been heard to scream when attacked in their stables, and they have been unable, either with teeth or tail, to drive away these pests, that stick to the skin like leeches, and cause pain like the burning of heated needles.—*Correspondent of the Englishman.*

THE "GREAT TASMANIA."—In the additional news received by telegram yesterday, May 6, we find that "a committee has recently been appointed to inquire into the present system of the supply of stores by the War-office. The Indian Government have recommended a number of important changes." If this be correct as it stands,

we should say that recent disclosures in that line prove the Indian Government to be eminently qualified to recommend a few changes in the system under which we have just been told that we have an accumulation here of stores worth seven millions sterling, and which brings out such magnificent results as the wholesale poisonings and starvation of the troops on the *Great Tasmania*. We were much puzzled by the report of the inquest at Liverpool, in which the firm of Messrs. Harton and Co., of Calcutta, was asserted to have supplied the provisions, and yet Lord Canning's letter was produced, which asserted the impossibility of procuring fresh stores. And for that reason we avoided all allusion to the contractors until better informed. The trial of Heron and Co. v. Harton and Co., in the Supreme Court, throws much light on this subject. In the course of the trial, Mr. Gordon, a member of the firm of Harton and Co., deposed incidentally that they had supplied the provisions for the *Great Tasmania*, but that the Government had obliged them to take the whole of the stores from the commissariat here, the Government undertaking the entire responsibility for them, and that the firm paid Government Rs. 73,000 for those stores. At last, then, we have gained a step toward fixing the responsibility of that transaction. The Governor-general's letter declares the knowledge of the Government that the stores were unfit for use: they then employ a contracting firm to supply provisions for the departing troops, and compel them to take these same avowedly bad stores. The Commissariat have accumulated stores which in England would be destroyed as unfit; but, to reduce the enormous balance accumulating against the department, this precious juggle is resorted to, and there are Rs. 73,000 to the credit of the Commissariat—the price of the blood of those fifty-two discharged men whom the Government first mulcted of their bounty, and then *managed* out of their lives. Verily some important changes may be borne with in such a system. But this explanation about the character of the stores, though very well as far as it goes, does not make it clear how the “unexceptionable English biscuit of splendid quality,” which was thoroughly examined by the committee of officers with such entire satisfaction on board the *Great Tasmania*, was changed within a week or two into old, mouldy, weevily, uneatable, and indigestible biscuit, sworn by two witnesses to be baked in Calcutta, and believed by Dr. Fernandez, one of the committee, to be composed principally of rice. Messrs. Harton and Co. have shown us that they got it out of the commissariat stores. Who shall show us how it got in there? Will any one give us the approximate value of an official survey by ensigns, lieutenants, &c., whose duties certainly do not tend to make them good judges of everything from a hawk to a handsaw, when reports such as those furnished us on Thursday last by the Government result in weevils and Liverpool inquests? Every step taken in the inquiry, which must now be followed out to some practical conclusion, shows more and more clearly that somebody in Calcutta has a heavy account with the public, heavier yet with Heaven and his or their conscience, concerning the deaths on board the *Great Tasmania*.—*Englishman*.

**PETITION OF THE LANDHOLDERS OF DACCA.**—The respectable inhabitants of Dacca, composed of Armenians, Mussulmans, and Hindoos, have addressed a petition to the members of the Legislative Council, praying that the permanent settlement may not be interfered with in the new taxation which is to be levied upon the incomes of all classes in this country. The petitioners declare that the permanent settlement, more than anything else, secured the loyalty and attachment of the natives of Bengal—in proof of which they adduce the conduct of the Bengalees during the recent rebellion. While the inhabitants of the North-west Provinces were in a state of rebellion, those in Bengal were perfectly quiet. They quote an extract of the Governor-general's letter to the Court of Directors, under date March 6, 1793, which they consider settles the point that the

Zemindars should, under no circumstances, be subject to additional taxation, and they conclude their petition with a request that before the landholders are called upon to pay the tax in violation of that solemn pledge, Government will resort to the other legitimate means of increasing its revenue suggested by Lord Cornwallis.

**PURNA, May 7.**—A petition has just been received from Mr. S. F. Dooracole. It appears that he was on his way to an out factory, and seeing some men collected on the Ganges bank, he rode forward to see who they were. He was received with a shower of spears and clods, and, though well dusted with the latter, fortunately his horse alone suffered from the former. Our two specials, Messrs. Davies and Man, have arrived. The latter, though young, is evidently the right man in the right place.

**THE MILD HINDOO.**—A curious case of domestic torture appears in the columns of the *Hurkaru*. One Baboo Sreenauth Doss and two of his servants were charged with the above offence by a native female servant of the Baboo's, named Rookhnee. A saree belonging to the wife of the Baboo was missing. Rookhnee was charged with the theft of the article, but she denied having taken it. In order to extort a confession the poor woman was put through a course of torture. She was first bound with a rope by Hurro Chunder, and while the master beat her with a shoe the other servant, Bacha Ram, struck her with his fists. A grind-stone was then placed on her chest and her hands burnt with a pair of heated tongs. After this chillies were put in a pan which was placed over a fire, and it was applied to her nose. Rookhnee was first rendered stark naked, but a small piece of cloth was afterwards put about her loins. The torture lasted from 7 A.M. till 7 P.M. The Chowkedar, to whose custody the woman was consigned by the Baboo, when informed of the ill-treatment she had sustained from her master, took no notice of the matter. The case was postponed till the 14th, when the two defendants in custody were released on bail, and a warrant of arrest was issued against Sree Nauth Doss, to appear on that day. On Rookhnee being re-sworn on the 14th, she was not disposed to make any reply to questions put to her by the magistrate. All that she said was, that she did not wish to press the matter; that she was ten years in her master's service, and wished to return to him: that she had been threatened, and that it was all over. The case has been postponed.

**NOAKOLLY, May 7.**—Since writing to you last we have had plenty of rain, and from the state of the weather we are led to expect plenty more still, but all we hope is, we may not be so unfortunate as to be visited this year with a gale similar to the one we had in May, 1858. I am glad you noticed the working of Mr. Currie's Act X of 1859, or as it is officially designated, “Rents Bill.” The sooner it is amended the better, the sooner repealed still better. Well may you say, and well may all join you in saying, “that an Act more destructive of property, and more communistic in its tendencies, was never passed by Englishmen in any part of the world where they have had rule.” I hear that the commissioners of revenue have been called upon to report as to how this Act has worked. By-the-by, the people out here entertain a queer idea of Mr. Wilson's Paper Currency; they seem to think copper and silver coins will soon vanish out of sight, and directly the paper currency will be found for some reason or another not to answer, that a leather currency will be introduced, plain leather coins for rupees, and japan and enamelled leather ones for gold mohurs and bank notes! They seem also to think that Government will eventually monopolise the growth of rice as it has done the manufacture of salt, and then the fat rich Baboos of the present day will be made to drive the plough. Have you ever heard of any deed so diabolical, so shocking as murder in cold blood for the purpose of drinking human blood and eating human liver? A case of this descrip-

tion is pending before our magistrate, and I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity of putting you in possession of the details of it. A rich native landholder is the perpetrator of this most horrible of horrible crimes—of this murder most foul. (On this the *Hurkaru* makes the following remark:—“We knew a case of drinking human blood and eating human liver that took place about ten years ago. A zemindar suffering from an incurable disease thought to regain health in this way. Enormous bribery caused the case to be dismissed.”)

**REPORT ON THE EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF BENGAL.**—The report on the external commerce of Bengal for the official year 1858-59, just published, gives us convincing proofs of the growing prosperity of the country. The total of the exports and imports has increased in three years about 25 per cent., or from over twenty-eight millions to more than thirty-five and a-half millions sterling, the increase on last year's total amounting to Rs. 4,45,58,069. The duties (net) of customs collected during the same period are stated at Rs. 1,56,04,256. The exports alone amount to more than eighteen millions sterling, or more than double of the exports from every part of British India in the year 1834-35. The net imports, exclusive of bullion and coin, are of the value of Rs. 10,58,53,131, an increase over the previous year of Rs. 2,93,75,438. To come to details, on a reference to the items of the returns we find that the trade in piece goods has become of marked importance, their value amounting to Rs. 4,80,53,924, or Rs. 1,74,10,431 in excess of the previous year's importations. On almost every other article, too, imported there has been a large increase. On apparel an increase of Rs. 9,50,330, on cabinet-ware Rs. 55,081, on coals Rs. 3,38,220, on coffee Rs. 29,06,167, on fruits and nuts Rs. 10,816, on jewellery Rs. 2,49,574, on machinery Rs. 16,21,280, malt liquor Rs. 6,24,404, copper Rs. 5,96,452, quicksilver, Rs. 1,36,384, paints and colours Rs. 1,98,286, spices Rs. 1,97,128, spirits Rs. 6,03,808, timber and planks Rs. 5,51,319, wines Rs. 16,40,648, woollens Rs. 3,00,340, sundries Rs. 23,57,575. On the following articles, amongst others, there has been a decrease, viz: beads, books, cigars, ice, manufactured metals, salt, and umbrellas. The exports of 1858-59 as compared with the preceding year exhibit an increase of no less than Rs. 13,81,367, that is however irrespective of treasure. In the general amount of the exported staple produce of the country there is a decided increase; the only articles which have greatly declined are grain, hides, and opium, (Benares) but the chief of these is grain, the exports of which from Calcutta alone to the United Kingdom have fallen off to the extent of Rs. 30,28,663. The new tariff will cause an improvement in some of these returns. There is also a decrease in the value of treasure imported and exported during the year on account of private trade, amounting to Rs. 1,93,05,842, and Rs. 23,67,223 respectively. The Government consignments show a decrease under the head of imports of Rs. 30,00,688, and an increase under that of exports of Rs. 27,50,141. Tables of shipping and tonnage are also given, which will be found very convenient for reference. The summary given at the commencement of the report is carefully drawn up, but we think might have been a little fuller, as the officials have had an entire year to compile it. Very few persons will take the trouble of looking over long tabular statements, but even these can be made interesting in the hands of men who have paid any attention to statistics. The reports, for instance, which are drawn up by the Census Commissioners at home are read by every body. Indian officials ought to be compelled to take the same trouble.—*Hurkaru*.

**LOKENATPORE.**—I may now mention that in consequence of Mr. Herschell's extraordinary conduct, to call it nothing worse, the whole country is in a blaze again. On or about the 17th April, Mr. Maclean, the assistant magistrate of Damahoodah, gave an order on the police, that the ryots were not to be allowed to sow paddy in indigo lands. This put a stop to their

doing so, and there seemed every chance that they would come to their senses, and sow indigo as usual. However, when Mr. Herschell heard of Mr. Maclean's order, he at once sent a purwanah direct on the police, cancelling it, and desired them to give the ryots notice that they might sow their lands with what crops they liked. The consequence of this is, the ryots have sown nearly the whole of the indigo lands with paddy, and have broken up indigo plant which they had sown before Mr. Herschell's order was proclaimed by the police. They have also sown our Neezabad lands with paddy. At the time Mr. Herschell gave this order we had a fine fall of rain in most parts of the Lokenathpore concern, and I believe our ryots would have sown indigo as usual, but directly they heard the order they commenced sowing paddy again, consequently this concern is completely ruined, and the misled ryots will be ruined also, by our being forced to bring cases against them under the new Act. To whom are we to look for compensation, to the Government or Mr. Herschell?—*Hurkaru.*

**DELHI PRIZE MONEY.**—The grand total of the Delhi prize-money is Rs. 35,57,917. The principle on which it will be disposed of will probably be that laid down in the General Order of Nov. 27, 1857—viz., that "property taken by the troops which is neither claimed on behalf of the State nor claimed and identified by persons who may establish their loyalty, is to be considered to be a good prize."

**THE MINTS.**—The silver received at the three Presidency Mints in March last was as follows:—

	Government.	Merchants.
Calcutta ...	Rs. 4,020	Rs. 35,32,607
Madras ...	5,134	5,17,201
Bombay ...	8,161	49,82,610

The total amount coined was:—

Calcutta ...	Rs. 35,61,213
Madras ...	5,17,201
Bombay ...	11,00,000

Rs. 51,78,414

**MR. HERSCHEL'S REPORT** on the state of the Indigo districts gives the results of the summary Act up to 23rd April last. The following were imprisoned in the civil and criminal jail:—for breach of contract, 173; for destruction of indigo, 49; for intimidation, 57. Total, 279. At least 200 men are expected for breach of contract. In Jessore, where the magistrates do their work without issuing perwannahs, there is hardly a case of imprisonment.

**GORUCKPORE, May 1.**—We have not done with the rebels yet. Six hundred of them (horsemen fully equipped) are on our northern boundary. The news has just come in and has put us all on tip-toe again. It is supposed that they are from Central India, and that they are bound for Bengal in aid of your governor's pets. At any rate they are taking an easterly direction. Had the news come in a day or two sooner there is no saying what ugly mistakes might not have been made. We were awake from our broken slumbers the other morning, about one or half-past one o'clock, by a succession of loud heavy reports like those of distant cannon. At first it was impossible to feel quite sure that they were not those of cannon. However, in the end, it turned out that the Nazir was celebrating a marriage upon which the whole city seemed to have gone mad, and a great number of "bomb gholas" were reporting, as they ought to do, of course, the honour of the chief ruler of the district—for who is greater than the Nazir? However, had we only known of the bhogies being so near at hand there might have been a rush to the rescue that would not have been at all pleasant even to the Nazir. Cholera is gradually abating.—*May 11.*—The movements of the rebels excite considerable thought and various feelings. They are reported to have a European prisoner in their camp. The other night they came down upon one of Mr. Bridgman's villages, carrying off the head man. They are next reported as having entered Tirhoot. Bettia is said to have been visited. To day the report in the bazaar is that the Sikh camp was surprised last night. All this is doing its work in the city,

where there are plenty of the disaffected. Common sense would lead one to suppose that people generally had had enough of the mutiny, but still there are many here who would hail with joy the return of confusion. Certain wise men have been calculating the probable value of the white soldier deprived of his bread and butter and tea, and the blockheads pretend to fancy that paddy was far superior as a hardy enduring article. They see our men quiet and inoffensive in the street and bazaar, and comparing him with those bullies, the Sikhs, they consider them far more the soldier. They will do well not to hasten the day of reckoning. There has been considerable talk about a Sanatorium at Bhutwal, and it is thought there is some hope that Nepal will be sensible. The shortest way I fancy would be to lay hold of the place and keep it as a "material guarantee" that Nepal should harbour no rebels.—*Hurkaru.*

**EXCITEMENT IN LUCKNOW.**—Below is an extract of a letter from Lucknow, dated the 6th May. Poor Mr. Wilson, it seems, is to bear the blame of everything that goes wrong now. His Income-tax Bill is not passed yet, so that the excitement reported as occasioned by new taxes imposed is not to be attributed to him, but to the scheme of taxation contrived by the gentlemen in Oude, who "know the natives" so well, and who were congratulated the other day by the Governor-general on the event that the province had been made to yield eleven lakhs of rupees without a murmur on the part of the people. Whether this is so or not, and whether these felicitations were not rather premature, may be judged of by the following:—"You will be rather surprised to hear that a disturbance is very likely to break out again in Lucknow. The natives have already shown signs of discontent by having meetings among themselves, trying to persuade all who are interested in their cause to join them, for they say that if they don't oppose the measure which is being introduced now among them (Mr. Wilson's Income-tax), they will not be able to do so by-and-bye, as it will then be too late. There are strong guards of police posted all over the town to show the natives that we are quite prepared for anything they might choose to do. A native regiment was disbanded the other day by the troops in garrison. Guns are planted all over the town, one here and another there. The authorities have ordered that the Baillie Guard should be ready within a few days, and that three months' provisions be taken into it, and twelve months' provisions into the Motee Mehal, so you see another siege is expected. The ladies who were in the last siege tremble again at the idea of another one. It will be very bad for them, poor things; they had to undergo a great deal the last time; for their sakes I would not like such a thing to occur. If any mutiny does break out it will not be the native soldiers only that will rise, but the whole country, as the Income-tax has been levied on everybody, both great and small, rich and poor. We shall have to thank our worthy minister of finance, Mr. Wilson, for this mutiny, and nobody else, as it is he who is causing all this row.—*May 12.*—We are all on the *qui-vive* up here, expecting another row, although nothing may take place after all. It is much better to be awake than asleep, for if they see us ready for them they will take care and keep in the back ground. Guards of European and native soldiers patrol the city during the night. If the natives do kick up a row at any time we are quite prepared for them. . . . There is one fellow who is so frightened that he takes his pocket revolver with him to office."—*Hurkaru.*

**COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.**—Messrs. C. H. Lushington, R. Temple and the Honourable E. Drummond, have been appointed a committee to consider how the principles of the English system of estimates, budget, accounts and audit may be adapted to the existing circumstances of departments in India. Among the matters for consideration will be the manner in which the specific sums sanctioned in the budget should be placed at the credit of the various ex-

pending departments; the mode in which such expenditure should be accounted for to the local accountants; the mode in which the local accountants should account to the audit department in Calcutta; the manner in which the audit should be constituted, and the detailed rules by which it should be guided in the execution of its functions. The consideration of the committee is to extend to all Presidencies and to all departments except that taken up by the Military Finance Commissioners. Attention is to be especially given to all civil departments, to the postal, telegraph, and marine departments. As the Calcutta audit department is henceforth to be the only audit for each department, the future duties and designation of the civil auditors are to be considered. Thus the work of the centralisation of Indian finance proceeds.

**JOWALA PERSAD**, the Nana's second in command, was hanged at the Cawnpore Massacre Ghat at sunrise on the 3rd May. It was from the fisherman's temple at the Ghat that, nearly three years ago, he superintended the slaughter. Prophecy of his fate, like Wishart's in the case of Cardinal Beaton, would not have been difficult even then. He made no disclosures. In our (*Friend of India*) interview with him, shortly after his imprisonment, his only answer to our questions was a snarl that we disturbed him while eating his prison fare. He had a fine forehead, and glorious eyes. The *North-West Gazette* describes the scene:—"Photographers were there taking views of the scene, but no one would claim the body, till an eccentric 'medico,' with a view to preserve for the benefit of future generations the skeleton of so villainous a monster, undertook to remove the body. Having unfortunately left it exposed on a tree in his premises, the dogs and jackals, regardless of our 'medico's' scientific researches, and with a self-interest unworthy of them, devoured not only flesh, but bone."

**DELHI REGALIA.**—The crystal throne belonging to the King of Delhi was sent off to Calcutta on the 14th April. The marble throne is to be re-erected in the old position in the Dewan-i-Khas.

**THE OCTROI RECEIPTS in Lahore** for the six-months ending 30th April were Rs. 84,746. The average monthly receipts are Rs. 13,500 or 14,000, and the cost of collection Rs. 250. One-third of the net income goes towards the local funds, the remainder to Government.

**THE LAHORE RIFLES.**—The *Lahore Chronicle*, in referring to the rumour which was prevalent not long ago at the station, that the formation of a rifle company was under the consideration of Government, has been since informed, to his utter chagrin and disgust, that the project has been abandoned. The reason assigned is that such a measure for the protection of the town is calculated to impress the natives with a notion that we distrusted them! Imbecility can go no further.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 16. Hannah Nicholson, Rooke, Melbourne; Arethusa, Clarke, Madras; St. Bernard, Brown, Mauritius; Wide Awake, Cadling, Glasgow; Emma, Cailles, Mauritius—17. Napoleon, Curran, Mauritius; Anne Amelia, Squitor, Bourbon; John Knox, Munro, Table Bay.—18. Vallee de Luz, Laflite, Bordeaux; Gaspee, Andras, London; Nomade, Bess, Marseilles; City of Glasgow, Carnegie, Glasgow; Robert Pulsford, Horton, —.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per City of Glasgow.—Mr. Gibson.  
Per Baillie Nichol Jarvie.—Messrs. Wilson, Hughes, and Buchanan.  
Per Hannah Nicholson.—Mr. Newton.  
Per Arethusa.—Mr. Pye.  
Per St. Bernard.—Dr. Chill.

### DEPARTURES.

May 1. Blackburn, Douglas, London; The Duke, Draper, Liverpool; Hyderee, Miles, Mauritius—2. Fidel Curcien, Daveron, Mauritius; Adelaide, Shaw, Cocoonada and Colon; Wizard, Woodside, Hong Kong.—19. P. and O. Co.'s str. Nemesis, Weston, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nemesis.—For Madras.—Mrs. Doran and children, Mr. Broicher, Capt. Godfrey, Lieut. Salmon, Capt. Moppen. For Sydney.—Mr. Christie. For Marseilles.—Mr. Pickford, Capt. Bigge, Mr. and Mrs. White and family, Mr. A. C. Manges, Lieut. Luard, Capt. and Mrs. Matthias, Mr. G. Pal-



mer. Mr. C. Grant, Capt. Trent, Mr. Hoskyns. For SOUTH-AMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Moore. Capt. and Mrs. Huddleston. Maj. and Mrs. Bunckley, Mr. and Mrs. Beale and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dixon and infant, Mr. Dodsworth, Mr. Johnston, Mrs. W. P. Black and infant, Capt. R. Thompson, Mr. H. B. Harrington, Lieut. Unwin, Col. and Mrs. Todd, Capt. Paulet, Maj. and Mrs. Tytler and family, Mr. McBean, Mrs. Odell and infant, Capt. Oliphant.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, May 16, 1860.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Public Works, 5 per cent. ....	3 8 to 3 12	
New Company's Rupee 4 do. ....	15 0 to 16 0	
Dit do, 5 do. ....	3 0 to 3 4	
3rd Sica Rupee 4 do. ....	16 0 to 17 0	
Transfer 4 do. ....	Nominal.	
New 5½ do. ....	3 8 to 3 12	

### BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .....	5 per ct.
Do. on Private Bills and Notes (do.) .....	7 per ct.
Interest on Deposit of Co.'s Paper .....	6 per ct.
Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....	6 per ct.
On deposit of Goods, &c. ....	7 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....	2 1 to 2 0
Do. with documents, do. ....	2 1½
American Bills under credit, do. ....	2 0½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....	Nominal.
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....	Ditto.
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .....	Ditto.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....	Sa. Rs. 100	Co.'s Rs. 75
4 ditto Government Paper .....	Sa. Rs. 100	" 75
4 ditto ditto .....	Co.'s Rs. 100	" 75
5 ditto ditto .....	" 100	" 88
5½ ditto ditto .....	" 100	" 95
New Treasury Bills .....	" 100	" 95

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

	Paid up.	Present value.
Bank of Bengal .....	4000 each	5900 to 5925
Agra Bank .....	500	660 to 665
Delhi Bank .....	500	460
India General Steam .....	1000	1555 to 1565
Ganges Company .....	500	620 to 625
Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....	1000	1750 to 1775
Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .....	1600	550 to 560
East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....	70	20 to 25
Bonded Warehouse Association .....	445	425 to 430
Calcutta Docking Company .....	700	900 to 925
Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....	10	par.
Assam Company .....	200	340 to 345
East-India Railway Company .....	£20	Rs. 3 pm.
East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....	1000	no sales.
Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....	60	par.

### PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....	each, Rs. 10	0 to 10 4
Doubloons .....	"	32 8 to 32 10
Madras Gold Mohurs .....	"	15 2 to 15 0
Old Gold Mohurs .....	"	21 14 to 22 0
New Gold Mohurs .....	"	15 2 to 15 3
China Gold Bars .....	per sicca wt., Rs. 16	0 to 16 2
Gold Dust (Australia) .....	"	14 8 to 15 0
Sycee Silver, none, Co.'s Rs. 100 .....	"	106 0 to 106 4
Spanish Dollars .....	per 100 Rs. 2.2	0 to 222 8
Mexican do. ....	"	222 8 to 223 0

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £4 to £5.  
To Liverpool, £3. 12s. 6d.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, May 19).—*Indigo*.—From Dacca, Myseningsh, and Furruckpore accounts of the growing crop are first-rate. In Jessore and Pubna the spring sowings have been got in most favourably, and both these and the October plant are growing well. *Saltpetre*.—In small demand and value lower, although sales have been made at irregular prices. 4 per cent. refraction has been sold at Co.'s Rs. 10 to 10-4 per maund; 5 per cent. at Co.'s Rs. 9-14 to 10 per do. There is room for further decline. *Rice*.—Small quantities of fine table sorts were taken by two houses here, probably for the Melbourne market, at 3-7 to 3-12. Stocks light. In Monghy and Ballam sorts also little doing, and prices are 2-2 to 2-8. *Rau Silk*.—In small inquiry buyers having withdrawn. *Silk Piece Goods*.—Corahs have at last attracted attention; about 20,000 pieces have been sold at Co.'s Rs. 109 to 139 per corg, showing a decline only of 5 to 7-8 per corg. *Shell Lac*.—Some small sales have been effected, at Co.'s Rs. 1 to 1-5 per maund reduction, but fine qualities maintain former prices. *Oil Seeds*.—Linsced in fair demand, but principally for America. Quotations: Co.'s Rs. 2-10 to 2-14 for low to fair small grain, and Co.'s Rs. 2-14 to 2-4 for mixed to best picked Putna. Rape-seed scarce and in demand for local consumption at Co.'s Rs. 3 to 3-3 per md. Poppy and Teel also scarce.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, May 19).—*Stationery* still reigns over the market, and transactions in every kind of import articles are extremely limited. *Piece Goods* are in little or no demand, and prices are falling off gradually. The consumption appears on the decrease, and there is every probability that this state of the market will continue for a time. *Yarass* also became very dull lately, and a fall of prices has been already established. *Metals* extremely dull. We are without transactions.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. BLACKWELL.—The order of the Secretary of State with regard to Dr. Blackwell, civil surgeon of Vizagapatam, has been carried out in a manner which will, no doubt, be considered

highly satisfactory by that functionary and his council. It may be recollected that Dr. Blackwell was the chief adviser of the Rajah of Vizagapatam in the charges which that native nobleman brought against Mr. Reade, the agent of the governor of Madras in Vizagapatam; that Mr. Reade was found guilty of all these charges; and that the Secretary of State only found him guilty of those which he had himself admitted, namely, borrowing horses and so forth. Mr. Reade was sentenced by Sir C. Wood to be suspended from active employment for two years; and it was at the same time intimated that the interests of the public service required that Dr. Blackwell should either be removed to another district, or that his services should be placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. The Madras Government has chosen the first named of these alternatives. Dr. Blackwell has been appointed Zillah Surgeon of Chicacole—which is in the next district to that of Vizagapatam—where he will be only forty miles, or a four hours' ride from his friend the Rajah. This is as pleasant an instance of adhering to the letter and neglecting the spirit of one's instructions as we remember to have met with; but whether Sir C. Wood will be disposed to regard the way in which his request has been carried out from a cheerful point of view is another question.—*Athenæum*.

CAPTAIN JOHNSTON, the Consulting Engineer for Railways, on the 23rd of April forwarded to Government a report of his inspection of the Madras South-West Railway, from the river Cauvery to the Western Terminus at Beypore. Government, on the 1st of May, expressed their satisfaction generally at the progress that had been made on the line, and stated that they relied "on the Consulting Engineer urging on the works to the utmost and to a speedy completion." They add:—"Captain Johnston, it is observed, thinks that the opening of the line to Salem cannot be expected till near the end of July next. He also states that if sufficient labour can be procured on districts 15 and 16, there is every prospect of the works on the entire line from Tripatore to Beypore, 268 miles, being completed by the end of the year. The length of rail laid over this distance is about 100 miles in all, and though sufficient sleepers have been obtained for the whole line, he thinks it probable that the permanent way will not be ready till March or April next."

INTERCHANGE OF ROYAL COURTESIES.—From Travancore we (*Athenæum*) learn that on the 2nd May there was a durbar, at which a sword belt, the gift of her Majesty, was presented to his Highness the Rajah by the Resident, Mr. Maltby. The gift was accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of State for India, in which, after acknowledging the receipt of a letter from his Highness, written when the Queen assumed the direct government of this country, and thanking him for the assurance of fidelity therein expressed,—he intimated that her Majesty had forwarded the belt in return for the ivory state chair presented by the Rajah. It is described by a correspondent as being "beautifully ornamented with a wreath of flowers and leaves, embroidered in gold thread upon red silk ground; the centre of the buckle, which latter is entirely of gold neatly wrought, and set with large rubies, being a case containing a very richly enamelled gold watch. Both its lids are of a blue colour, one having inscribed upon it the cyphers of her Majesty, 'V. R.' and the other, those of his Highness 'M. V.'" These letters are closely studded with small brilliants, which upon the rich blue surface of the lids appear with effect the most exquisite. The intrinsic value I estimate not to exceed £500. The belt is encased in a box of Morocco leather neatly ornamented, and bearing on the lids' centre the letters "V. R." in gold, below an inscription of the British Crown."

HYDRABAD.—We have had an event of much interest here, rendered more so by its incidence. I have informed you that the four men exiled for their hostility to the English Government, seditious practices in all, and overt acts of insurrection and rebellion in one, Mirda Chand, who by

his official duties stood nearest to the Nizam, were permitted by the Resident to return to the capital at the instance of his Highness the Nizam, but under stipulation that they should not be allowed admission to the presence, privately or publicly. The Nizam in spite of the judicious advice of the only man, the minister, who alone seems to understand the personal interests of his Highness and of the State, was pertinacious to recall them, and as much so to restore them to his court and his favour. This made no small sensation, for it was seen that his Highness was acting in this matter without the Resident and his minister, and that it was a contention for power with the former and appeared likely to prevail. The Mussulman party considered itself triumphant, and was proportionately supercilious. "They were his Highness's servants and subjects; this was his country, who could prevent his showing favour to them?" If there had been nothing besides this insolence it ought to have been repressed, but there is always fear of the next step, and the Resident very properly addressed an official note to the minister, to the effect that it was not a well-advised measure in the Nizam to appear by his acts to be clandestinely the friend of our enemies. This was sharp. The Nizam for some days seemed to disregard it, and to such comments as could be made upon the ill advisedness of the measure you receive nothing from the supercilious Mahomedan but the contemptuous *doorroost*. Suddenly, on the evening of the 17th April, the minister received a peremptory order forthwith to expel two of the leading rebels. His Highness (it was the Ramzan) had been fasting, and gave force to his injunction by adding that he would not break his fast till they had quitted his capital. The order was without delay carried into effect, and the Resident was directed to attend the court the next day. As all these proceedings had been taken without any notice to the minister, it was seen that there was some large design affecting him on hand, and that his Highness, under encouragement from a party, was going to make a deep plunge apparently, *coute qui coute*. His Highness, the intended visit of the Resident being the first after his attempted assassination in March last year, took unusual precautions to guard his safety. The Resident, it would seem, was aware of the proposal his Highness intended to make; and seeing him backward to bring the subject upon the tapis, determined upon giving him the opportunity to do so. This could not have been from any motive to agitate a disagreeable question, but to put his Highness right upon many matters which were misrepresented to him, and to prevent for the future his unnecessary, frivolous, and mistaken jarrings with his minister. He begged to know if his Highness had any orders for him; his Highness evaded the question by a civil speech about the Governor-general's health, and his desire that the friendship between the two States might subsist for ever. The Nizam did not make his motion; the Resident addressed him shortly in commendation of the minister, and it is to be hoped that the question is put to rest. I do not, however, expect it to be finally so, and it would seem to me to be as well if the Nizam were put in possession of the views of our Government before he made any movement which should bring upon him disappointment and mortification. The reason assigned for the sudden expulsion of the two men is the Nizam's desire to propitiate the Resident, and to dispose him to accede to his proposal. There was very little said at the audience, and that little is so variously described that I do not undertake to relate it. The least authentic version seems the most likely. The minister has expressed himself satisfied with the conduct and expositions of the Resident, whatever they were. I am enabled to say upon good authority that the Resident observed to the Nizam that he was misinformed, that he proposed measures to his Highness, and reported to his Government, under the influence of the minister, that such was not the case; he reported matters within his own knowledge to his Go-



vernment, and that whatever the minister presented to his Highness proceeded directly from his minister. This is all in all that was wanted, but then the Nizam's judgment will direct him, and much pains will be taken to bias that. Another incident of no small interest is, that the Resident is satisfied with the correctness of the evidence adduced against Mahomed Mookheem, the manager of the Sheemdool Coomrah's Jageers, to the effect that his conduct has been oppressive and cruel, and that he has given asylum to Rohillas. This matter will be finally disposed of on instructions being received from the Supreme Government. Mohamed Mookheem's misconduct will have a more extensive scope in its bearings and results than appears at first sight. Ghoolab Khan, the Rohilla Jemadar who headed the plunderers of Nolungee, was beaten at the head of five hundred men near Nirmul by the Zilladar of that district, twenty Rohillas killed, himself wounded and taken prisoner; his coadjutor, Hajee Ali, an Arab Jemadar, was wounded, but escaped.—*Englishman*.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 1. P. and O. Co.'s str. Nubia, Farquhar, Calcutta; Water Lily, Stoddley, London; Panama, Boyd, Mangalore.—7. Arethusa, Clark, Nagore.—9. Cornwallia, McBeath, London.—17. Tullochgorum, Sillar, Pondicherry; Marion, Fleming, Ganjam; H.M.'s brig Megua, Sattou, Calcutta.—18. Anglo-Indian, Brigg, Melbourne.—20. Moulin, Nicholson, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Tullochgorum.—S. Hissie, Esq.  
Per Megua.—Lieut. McNellie.  
Per Arethusa.—Mrs. Ballard and five children.  
Per str. Nubia, from CALCUTTA.—Major D. Brown, Messrs. L. B. Tottenham, McGregor, Gueneri, Simmons, Kempster, Mrs. Strachey and infant, Lieut. Markham and son.  
Per Panama.—Lieut. Col. Heasty.  
Per Cornwallia.—Mrs. Lowen and four children, Lieut. T. J. H. B. Fisher, H.M.'s 45th regt. M.N.I., and Gentleman cadet J. G. F. D. Maxwell.  
Per P. and O. str. Nemesis, from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Dixon and two children, Mr. Braicher, Capt. Godfrey, Lieut. Salmon, Capt. Meppen.  
Per Moulin.—Mr. J. Newman.

### DEPARTURES.

May 8. P. and O. Co.'s str. Candia, Curling, Calcutta.—9. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia, Farquhar, Galle, Aden, and Suez.—16. Queen's Own, Flanagan, Akyab.—17. Humphreys, Prince, China.—18. Tullochgorum, Sillar, Cocanada; Marion, Fleming, Colombo.—20. Orixa, Bonufay, Cocanada, Bimlipatam, and Marseilles.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. str. Nemesis.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. A. S. Moberly and four children, Capt. and Mrs. D. Grunt and infant, Capt. F. A. Smith, Lieut. Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Rich and three children, Mrs. Mayes and infant, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Becher and child, G. E. Cower, Esq., Mrs. Cower, Maj. and Mrs. Walsh and two children, Capt. Emerson, Lieut. H. T. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds and five children, Lieut. C. Lennox.  
To MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and W. Dowdewell, Esq.  
To MELBOURNE.—Lieut. and Mrs. W. O. Swanson and two infants.  
To GALLE.—Mr. Sinclair and J. Nicholson, Esq.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Candia.—To CALCUTTA.—H. D. Sanderman, Esq., Mr. Sanderman and two children, J. H. Mallow, Esq., W. Clark, Esq.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—G. S. Hooper, Esq., Mrs. Hooper and child of Mr. W. Hooper, Mrs. McKenna, Col. C. J. Green, Miss Brookling, Lieut. G. N. Johnston and Mrs. Johnston, Col. H. Green and infant, C. D. Currie, Esq., Mrs. Currie and two children, J. Bigger, Esq., Capt. C. H. Drury, child of Dr. Young, child of Mr. T. Harris.  
To MARSEILLES.—Capt. and Mrs. T. Gillian, Capt. T. J. M. Mason, G. A. Ballard, Esq., S. Brookling, Esq., Emile F. de Fondclair, Esq., Eugene F. de Fondclair, Esq., Lieut. Vertue, Col. E. H. Atkinson, Mrs. de Fondclair and two daughters.  
To ALEXANDRIA.—Col. and Mrs. J. H. Bell, Maj. Sir C. Cuffs, Bart.  
To SUZ.—F. O. Mayne, Esq.  
To MELBOURNE.—Lieut. Learmouth, Mrs. N. Swanson and three children.  
To ADELAIDE or KONGOROO ISLAND.—Rev. J. T. and Mrs. Mitchell and child.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, May 24, 1860.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities ... 6 per ct.  
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 6 per ct.  
Discount on Government Bills ... 5 per ct.  
Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 8 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 9 1½ to 3  
Credit, at 6 months' ... 2 1  
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ... 2 0  
" " " 3 do. ... 2 0  
" " " 1 do. ... 1 1½  
" " " Sight ... 1 1½  
M.M. Treasury Bills ... none  
Bank of England Post Bills ... none

Mauritius Government Bills ... nominal  
Ceylon do. ... "  
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ... None  
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ... ½ pm.  
Do. on Bombay ... ½ pm.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan ... 1859 ... 2 pm.  
5 per cent. ditto ... 1856-57 ... 2 to 3 dis.  
4 per cent. ... 1832-33 ... 15 to 16 dis.  
" ... 1835-36 ... "  
" ... 1842-43 ... "  
" ... 1854-55 ... "  
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ... No transacts.  
Tanjore Bonds ... ½ per ct. dis.  
Bank of Madras Shares ... 11 dis.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-8

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes ... 98 per ct.  
Do. 4½ do. do. ... 80 per ct.  
Do. 4 do. do. ... 93 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts ... 80 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica ... 80 per ct.  
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's ... 80 per ct.  
Do. 3½ do. do. do. ... 65 per ct.  
On Tanjore do. do. do. ... 98 per ct.

### FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, £1. 15s. to £3.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. Rooke.—Amongst the passengers by the mail which left Bombay for England on the 13th May, we observe the name of Dr. Rooke, Director-General of the Medical Department. Ordinarily, we should no more have thought it necessary to notice this gentleman's departure, than to chronicle the exodus of any other high officer of the State. But the circumstances in which Dr. Rooke has been placed during the eventful period of his tenure of office are unexampled in the career of any of his predecessors. Suddenly called in the year 1857, to control the Medical Establishment in the place of the late Medical Board, he had scarcely seized the reins of authority than he found his department involved in the convulsions of the mutinies. With an establishment notoriously insufficient to meet the medical requirements of the quietest times, he was called upon to provide for the wants of a new army, and this not collected together in masses upon which medical resources might be concentrated, but split up into innumerable detachments, each of which demanded almost the organisation of a brigade. Unlike other establishments, there were here no extrinsic sources of supply. Trained medical officers and subordinates were not forthcoming on demand, nor was there any hope of procuring them until the emergency had passed away. Such difficulties must have appeared almost insurmountable. It was clear that they could only be met by husbanding existing resources, and by throwing upon one man duties which had formerly been performed by several. To do this effectually—and it was done effectually—required administrative ability and a power of conciliation not often met with. The proof that Dr. Rooke possessed these qualities in a high degree, is sufficiently evidenced in the results. Throughout the whole of the campaign, extending over a period of nearly three years, notwithstanding the deficiency of the means at his disposal, no military enterprise was delayed from the want of medical organisation; no word of censure was heard against the medical department. The electric telegraph had hardly flashed the announcement of the contemplated formation of a column than it reconveyed orders for the complete equipment of its medical establishment. It is undoubtedly true that this could not have been effected without the most zealous and hearty co-operation on the part of the able officers who were placed under the Director-general, and the greatest self-denial and zeal on the part of the medical subordinates; but these would have been of little avail without the head to plan and direct their proceedings. The success of Dr. Rooke's administration, however, is universally acknowledged; it is dwelt upon with pride and satisfaction by every medical officer of his department. It is spoken of with gratitude by the officers and soldiers whose lives,

under Providence, it has been the means of preserving; and it has been acknowledged by the State he has so ably served, in a general order, couched in language so feeble and inexpressive as to have excited the derision of those by whom it has been read, whenever (which was not often) such feelings were not displaced by those of indignant dissatisfaction. Qualities of mind, which have brought about such results, cannot but be viewed with respect and admiration. But there is something in Dr. Rooke's character which has excited warmer feelings in those who have enjoyed the privilege of personal intercourse with him. Always considerate, and in the highest sense of the word gentlemanly, no man ever left his presence without feeling assured that he had received the most attentive hearing, and that whatever decision might be arrived at would be formed in a spirit of the utmost impartiality. In the bestowal of his patronage it would be impossible to charge him with having leant too much to his friends; indeed, he has been accused of not caring, in the matter of appointments, whether they were obtained by his friends or his enemies. We hear with much satisfaction that there is every prospect of Dr. Rooke's return to India should his health be re-established, and we are confident that we only express the almost universal feeling of the service of which he is the head, when we say that his return is as heartily desired as his departure is now deeply regretted.—*Bombay Gazette*.

INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA.—On Saturday morning last the Indus Steam Flotilla Company's beautiful steamer *Stanley*, which was recently launched at Keammarree, made her first trial trip, which proved highly successful. She started from her moorings about eight o'clock and steamed round to Ghizree in gallant style, a distance of 11 miles. No attempt was made to try her engines at their full power, as there was a very strong breeze blowing, and a nasty chopping sea, with a rough swell on the bar. There were only 10lb. pressure on one boiler and 15lb on the other, although each can safely bear 25lb. to the square inch. She was therefore only working at half power; and notwithstanding the ugly weather she had to contend with, her engines managed to make 17 revolutions a minute, which was certainly, under the circumstances, excellent work. Captain Wilkins deserves great praise for the seamanlike style in which he brought the *Stanley* round to Ghizree, and we have much pleasure in congratulating the flotilla staff and the shareholders of the company on the successful issue of this first trial. In a few days more we hope to hear of the *Stanley* steaming on the Indus, when we trust that her voyage up the river will be as satisfactory as her passage over to Ghizree. A few days prior to the above, the trial of the Indus Flotilla Company's new steam tug *A* took place, and proved in every way most satisfactory. All the officers of the service were on board to witness the trial and offer such suggestions as might occur at the time, for alteration or improvement, so that nothing might be omitted which could possibly render these vessels efficient. The steamer was tried in every possible way; first alone, and subsequently her capabilities as a tug were tested. Two of the barges, each with thirty-five tons on board, were taken in tow, first astern and then alongside, when a speed of seven knots was effected against a 2½-knot tide and headwind; this was scarcely to be expected on a first trial, but we have been informed that they confidently hope to attain a higher rate than this. On the trial without barges, with 58lb steam, she made 34 revolutions; and a rate of ten knots was obtained, steering beautifully. The second tug will be launched, we understand, in a fortnight, and four more will be put together almost immediately. Notwithstanding the monsoon setting in the works are pushing on with great activity, and the mercantile community will be glad to learn that the vessels will be on the river by the end of the season. The tug, with three barges in tow, went round the other day to Ghizree. We believe the vessels will for some time be required by the company for the conveyance of railway iron to the Punjab, but it is the earnest desire of the en-

tire community that they may be available for the public as speedily as possible, demands for tonnage are urgent, and merchants and mess agents are unable to meet the requirements of their constituents.—*Sind Kossid*, May 8.

**THE KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY.**—We are glad to learn that a Joint Stock Association, designated the Kurrachee Press Company, has lately been established here by two European mercantile firms, who have recently commenced business. They have acquired a considerable piece of land, on which, for some time past, a suitable building has been in course of erection. This building will be completed by the middle of next month; it is a durable structure, in every way adapted for the purpose for which it has been constructed, and is calculated to contain six presses. Two of the Colaba Company's screws were purchased at Bombay some months ago; these have been put into complete working order, and are either on their way up, or awaiting transmission by a favourable opportunity. The presses will each screw from 50 to 60 bales daily, and it is expected that they will be in full operation about the middle of August. It is obvious that the great advantage to be derived from a company of the kind lies in the immense trade in cotton and wool that it will necessarily draw to this port. It is well known that large quantities of wool, amounting last year to 70,000 docras, are sent by native boats from Kurrachee to Bombay, owing to there being no means at hand here of pressing the bales, and thus rendering them easy of shipment direct to England. Such a drawback, one long felt as a grievous incubus on the trade of the province, will now happily be removed, and the measure about being carried into effect will, most assuredly, divert a large portion of the cotton and wool trade from Bombay, and conduce to give Kurrachee a certain status as a commercial emporium. A number of the wealthy Bhatia merchants of Bombay, connected with the wool trade, are making preparations for the purpose of establishing agencies here, with the view to making shipments direct from this port to the United Kingdom, and these will be followed by the leading men engaged largely in the import trade in piece goods and metals, who have determined on opening a traffic between this and England before the termination of the rainy season. Here, then, two of the most material drawbacks which seriously hampered the trade of Kurrachee will shortly be counted among the things that were, and a new commercial era is about dawning on us. We are indebted, to a great extent, to the energy and perseverance of two of the leading European mercantile firms in Kurrachee for these important innovations of the antiquated usages of the port. There will now be no necessity for the Affghan Patans, who have hitherto been in the habit of proceeding to Bombay by sea, or prosecuting a long land journey to Calcutta, adopting either of the two alternatives to discover a mart for their munjeet and wool, which will, during the ensuing season, be easily disposed of in this market, as their commodities arrive, and they will have the further advantage of being enabled to invest the proceeds of their goods in purchases, on the spot, of such articles as they require for consumption in their own country. The interests of the shipping which visit this port cannot but be materially benefited, as well by there being facilities at hand for screwing cotton and wool, instead of vessels being obliged to resort to Bombay, or any other quarter of the globe, to obtain return cargoes, as nearly three-fourths of them have been under the necessity of doing heretofore; freights will easily be procurable here, and it will not be long, perhaps, before the influx of tonnage in Kurrachee-harbour will be on a scale commensurate with its growing trade. We may here mention that the business of the Kurrachee Press Company will be conducted on exactly similar principles to those followed out by the Colaba Company at Bombay; every one will be at liberty to avail himself of the use of the presses, on his giving twenty-four hours' notice, and specifying the number of bales he requires to be screwed. A stated rate of charges will, of course, be made.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee)*.

**FATAL SWIMMING MATCH.**—A melancholy affair occurred a few weeks ago at Surat, by which two promising young men met with a watery grave. It appears that the unfortunate young men, named Briggs and Harris, entered into a wager to swim across the Surat river, but evidently both had miscalculated their powers, as they were observed, when about midway, to be labouring from much exhaustion, particularly Briggs. This circumstance induced a young railway engineer to swim off to their assistance; but ere he could reach Briggs, who was the foremost, and at that time appeared to be more exhausted than the other, he observed Harris sinking, to whose rescue he immediately struck out; but he was grappled with in so wild a manner by the drowning man, that he was compelled to abandon him in order to save himself. These exertions had so completely exhausted the generous engineer, whose name is at present not known, that he was obliged to strike out for the shore once more, leaving the two unfortunate young men to their fate, both of whom shortly afterwards sank, sad victims of their own rash wager.

**PROPOSED SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY AT SURAT.**—The steady progress of education in this Presidency is one of the few consoling signs, in the midst of much that is disheartening, that the future of India need not be so gloomy as prophets of evil are wont to declare. In Bombay so marked an advance has been made, that recently a movement was commenced by the most enlightened and courageous Parsee gentleman amongst us in favour of female education by native ladies; and we earnestly trust that the boldness of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, in trampling down the most cherished prejudices of his countrymen, may be rewarded with success that will raise up to him a host of imitators. But it is not only within the limits of the Presidency town that education thrives. At Surat we are pleased to learn that it is now in contemplation to establish a school of industry on the model of the school in Bombay. All orphan boys and the children of the poor will be admitted into this school between the ages of 5 and 12, without regard to caste, colour, or creed, and will be discharged at the conclusion of their sixteenth year with certificates of character and qualifications. It too often happens that boys who are left at an early age without natural guardians acquire idle and vicious habits, learning to gamble, to steal, and to indulge in the worst forms of debauchery even in their tender youth. It is from this class, indeed, that our criminals are recruited, and our jails filled; and one of the wisest and most humane movements of modern philanthropy at home has been to found reformatory schools in order to reclaim boys before they become hardened thieves and ruffians, instead of inflicting on them punishments which help to train them in a knowledge of every species of iniquity. For a similar purpose has this school been projected at Surat. Meer Jaffer Ali, with his accustomed liberality, has announced his intention of laying out a very large sum for the purpose of placing the institution on a proper footing. His Highness may, indeed, be considered the founder of the school, which will be managed by a committee of five, with the Meer as President. There is a very large class of poor Mahomedans, to whom the institution will be invaluable, and we wish the spirited founder all success in his generous undertaking, which cannot fail to diminish crime, and to provide many poor boys who would otherwise have led a vicious and dissolute life with the means of gaining an honest and independent livelihood.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE PUNJAB RIVERS.**—A work of great public utility is about to be undertaken. The Supreme Government has addressed the Government of Bombay relative to the great need at present experienced of a survey of the Punjab rivers. A minute survey is not recommended, since it will ere long be rendered useless by the annual changes in the rivers. There is, therefore, to be a simple general survey, for which purpose one of the most experienced masters of the Indus flotilla will be selected, who is to be instructed,

after a careful examination, to describe in general terms the capabilities of all the Punjab rivers for steam navigation, either with such vessels as are now on the Indus, or any others which might be considered better adapted. His report, in short, is to be such an one as will serve as a guide to Government in extending the operations of the flotilla into the upper rivers.

**CRIMINAL STATISTICS.**—There are at present (May 22) 171 criminals confined in the House of Correction, and 119 in the County Jail. In the former, 88 are undergoing their punishment by sentences of the Supreme Court, 3 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 51 by the Magistrate of Police, 18 by awards of Military Courts Martial, 9 by Naval ditto, 1 by a European General Court Martial, and 1 sent from the Tannah Jail. In the County Jail, 1 European and 85 natives are undergoing hard labour, 1 European and 8 natives without labour, 3 Europeans and 2 natives are for transportation or penal servitude, and 19 natives remain untried, making in all a total of 290 prisoners at present confined in the jails at Bombay.

**ALCHEMY.**—It is reported that a rich Bhatteea merchant of our island has been duped of some twenty-two thousand rupees in the course of three days, by a rogue who professed to be able to transmit the baser metals into gold. The unfortunate dupe was taken to the dhurmsalla at Walkeshwar, where he was assured of finding a hidden treasure. The respectable position of the party, it is said, keeps him back from prosecuting the "Alchemist."

**THE 8TH HUSSARS,** who have had so much knocking about in Central India ever since they came to the country, will, it is said, be relieved by the 6th Inniskillings, and take up their quarters for some time to come at Kirkee.

**COLONEL SIR C. S. STUART, K.C.B.,** of the 3rd European Regiment, is appointed Brigadier Commandant of the Bombay garrison, during the absence of Brigadier Shortt, on leave to Europe. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Guerin, of the 2nd Bombay European Regiment Light Infantry, has been appointed to act temporarily as Brigadier.

**DEPUTY CORONER.**—The acting coroner of Bombay, Mr. Cleveland, has appointed Mr. H. Prentis, solicitor, his deputy, during the absence of Dr. Reid, the coroner, on leave to Mahabaleshwar.

## CHINA.

**HONG KONG, May 7th.**—The London mail of the 26th March has not yet arrived.

Nothing further has transpired in regard to the exact terms of the reply to the British ultimatum made by the Chinese Government, nor have we yet heard of any reply to the second communication from the Plenipotentiary which was despatched on the 14th April.

The island of Chusan was occupied by an allied force on the 21st of last month. This has been rendered necessary by the want of sufficient accommodation elsewhere for all the expeditionary force; and is regarded as a demonstration, not an act of war. No resistance was offered by the Chinese authorities. They were informed by the Commanders that the Allies had an overwhelming force, and that the Chinese would be treated amicably if no resistance were made. This proposal was at once acceded to; and the 67th and 99th regiments, with 400 Marines and details of Artillery and Engineers, were soon after landed, and quartered in the Yamun of the principal military Mandarin and in the fort and temples of Chinghae. There were few Chinese soldiers in the place, as a body of 500 had shortly before been despatched to the mainland to aid in putting down the rebels.

Before the occupation was completed, Sir Hope Grant, accompanied by his staff, left Chusan. He is now in Hong Kong, and so also is General Michell. Sir Robert Napier is with the troops on the Kowloon peninsula. We understand that the portion of the expeditionary force which is

here will commence to move northwards about the middle of this month. The nature of the operations to be undertaken will probably depend upon the course pursued by Lord Elgin, who has hitherto shown himself more disposed towards bold strokes of diplomacy than to the use of force.

From the north there are rumours that great preparations are being made on the Peiho for meeting the allied force; and that Sann-ko-lin-sin compels every family to furnish a man to learn the manual exercise and artillery drill. Cavalry also were said to be levied in great numbers. One defeat will in all probability throw the war party into such discredit that there will be no difficulty in then arranging terms, if the allies are sincerely desirous to do so.

The position of the rebels in the neighbourhood of the Yang-tsze is much the same as that described in our last advices. They are completely held in check by the imperialist force; and many arrests of them have been made in places which have fallen under imperialist power, and where they have been lying concealed. In districts which the rebels have occupied a great many villages have been burned down, and wanton massacres perpetrated. Funds have been opened for the relief of destitute people who have escaped from the localities which have been laid waste, and imperial favours are to be conferred on those who contribute to these funds.

From Canton we have the important intelligence that the rebel troubles seem over, for a time at least; and that for some days back there has been a very perceptible change for the better as regards trade. The result has been produced mainly through the instrumentality of Taou-chang-pei, who was formerly a rebel chief, but was bought over to the Imperialist side by Laou, the Governor-general of Kwan-tung, who was then in Kiangsi. Taou went up to Seinam to meet the rebels fifteen or twenty days ago, with power to buy them over, or otherwise check their progress. He went into the head-quarters of the rebels, and is now at Fat-shan arranging matters with one of the chiefs. It is important to notice that, in the event of the expedition going North, Laou, being rid of the rebels, will have a very large force at his command, should he be disposed to create a diversion in this quarter, either in Canton or elsewhere. The rebels themselves might easily be induced to join him, and their progress may have been encouraged with that end in view. A number of the fugitives have been employed in filling up the site at Shameen, a work which progresses rapidly, and may soon be expected to be completed.

From Ningpo we learn that an Englishman, called Daniel Fergusson, has been murdered at Chin-hai, by three Frenchmen who were engaged along with him in the convoy business, or in protecting native junks. The persons engaged in this business are far from being of the best character, and such quarrels among them are not surprising.

From Japan there is no news, except that the residents at Kanagawa still live in that state of alarm which their own improper conduct was calculated to produce. Reports have been published of some "catastrophe" having taken place, but for these there is no ground. The origin of the report is probably the attempt to assassinate the Regent, which was noticed in our last issue. —*Overland China Mail.*

THE INTERPRETERS FOR THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.—We understand that arrangements are now nearly completed for supplying the expeditionary force with a staff of efficient interpreters. Mr. M. C. Morrison, a descendant of the "dictionary," lately acting Consul at Amoy, and appointed Consul at the as yet unopened port of Tang-chau, has volunteered his services, and will be placed at the disposal of Admiral Hope. Mr. Mongan, Assistant Chinese Secretary, is to be interpreter to General Sir Hope Grant. The other interpreters to be attached to the British force are Mr. Swinhoe, interpreter at Amoy, whose place has been filled by Mr. Chaloner Alabaster, Mr. Hughes, at

present interpreter at Ningpo, and two students interpreters from Shanghai, Messrs. Gibson and Davenport. Thus an interpreter has been provided for each of three generals and the two admirals. More interpreters, however, are wanted, and the commissariat has itself applied for no less than seven. The position is a very responsible one, though an allowance of scarcely ten shillings per day is all that the consular servants will receive beyond their ordinary pay. The best reward of these appointments will be in the opportunities for observation they will afford, and of society different from that usually to be found in China.

THE OCCUPATION OF CHUSAN.—The island of Chusan was occupied by the allied forces on the 21st April. The allied Admirals with the vessels of war first went into harbour of Tinghae and communicated with the Chinese authorities at that place. The impossibility of making any resistance was apparent, and the mandarins very quietly submitted. The transports then came in with the troops, and these being landed soon occupied the port. We understand that there was some intention of quartering troops on the neighbouring island of Pootoo, which is covered with beautiful gardens and Buddhist monasteries, and which is said to have no women upon it, the population being chiefly composed of Buddhist monks. The vessels which had arrived were, H.B.M.'s steamers *Imperieuse*, *Pearl*, *Scout*, *Roebuck*, *Opossum*, *Slaney*, *Kestrel*, *Woodcock*, *Granada*, *Adventure*, H.I.M. *Du Chayla*, *Alarne*, *Mitraille*, *Dragonne*, *Saigon*, with the troop and store-ships *Tasmania*, *Cressy*, *Octavia*, *Mars*, *Walmer Castle*, and *Gamecock*. The British troops there are the 67th and 99th regiments, with several hundred marines, engineers, &c. It was expected that Colonel Reeves would be the English brigadier. The occupation of these islands may be regarded rather as a demonstration than as a renewal of hostilities. It will be very extraordinary if hostilities do commence, when all the parties concerned are averse to them, when the people of England, the Government of England, the people of China, and the Government of China are all alike anxious for peace; and should war ensue, the plenipotentiaries and commanders concerned will find, as Mr. Bruce has already done, that the responsibility of it will fall on their shoulders, whatever the letter of their instructions may be.

## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, May 26.—Up to Sunday, the 20th, the weather continued intensely hot and dry, affecting vegetation most injuriously, and we fear that not a little of the native coffee, and even some in the lower plantation districts, will be lost in consequence. For the greater part of the last week, however, we have had at Colombo the true monsoon weather—thunder storms and heavy rain; and from all the accounts that have reached us the rains seem to have been general over the coffee districts. As a consequence, we suppose, of the intense heat which previously prevailed, hail fell at Colombo and on the mountains of Ouhah. At Colombo we have had neither high wind nor heavy sea, and the shipping remains unaffected. The case has been very different at Galle, where, during a gale on the 22nd, the *Malabar* steamer was blown from her moorings and wrecked. She was first driven on a rock, and so large a hole made in her bottom that all the steam available was used to beach her on the sands, in which she speedily became embedded. All the passengers for the Straits and China, including the British and French Plenipotentiaries, were on board, and a large proportion of them were able to save nothing. The Ambassadors lost even their papers. The mails, though damaged, were saved. By the aid of divers we trust the larger portion of the very valuable cargo will be saved. It includes nearly a million of specie, and 600 boxes of opium. The specie shipped at Southampton for Singapore and China amounted to nearly £300,000. We have no accounts of the shipments of silver at Marseilles, but we know that at least £100,000

was sent from India. All went down in the *Malabar*.

Our exports of coffee for the fortnight are not large. The four vessels included in the Chamber of Commerce report (three for London and one for New York) took away 17,021 cwts., of which 14,709 were plantation and 2,312 native. But the report does not include the *Bon Accord*, which cleared for London from Galle on the 19th, and which, according to the manifest which we have received from Messrs. Vanderspar and Co., took away 1,137 cwts. plantation coffee, and 1,074 native, 2,211 in all. Taking this quantity into account, our shipments to date would be only some 4,000 under those for the corresponding period of last season, notwithstanding the great falling off in native, viz., 26,000 cwts. The increase in plantation is about 22,000 cwts. There is, we believe, a good deal of coffee still to be shipped.

After all the excited and even embittered discussion that has taken place respecting the Planters' Association, we are glad to learn that at the meeting on the 24th, at Kandy, the best possible spirit was displayed. Captain Payne Galloway, eminent for his topographical services to the colony, in conjunction with General Fraser and Major Skinner, was elected chairman; and, just as we expected, Mr. A. Brown was compelled to hold on to the office of secretary. The feeling seems to be that not only is he the right man in the right place, but that no other man can at this moment be found to fill the place so well. The compliment to Mr. Brown's talent, activity, tact, invincible good humour, and powers of endurance, is high, but not higher than he deserves. Our hope is, that, notwithstanding the departure of so excellent a chairman as Mr. Tytler, the lamented defection of Mr. Simon Keir, and the lamentable cannonadings of the clever but eccentric Mr. A. Nicol, a long career of usefulness is open to the Planters' Association.

The Governor went to Galle to meet Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, and his Excellency's continued presence at the Southern Port will doubtless aid greatly the efforts made to save the cargo of the *Malabar*.

The railway scheme and the Immigration-tax continue equally unpopular. We wait for the decision of contractors and the company in the former case, and Capt. Graham waits for instructions in the latter. In consequence of the delay, we suspect that Capt. Galloway, and not Mr. Tytler, will represent the planters in council when the Railway question is ultimately decided.

Colonel Wilkinson, R.E., as senior officer, is now commandant of Colombo Garrison.

We regret to hear that the *Talavera* has put into Mauritius leaky.

Bartholomeuz, the defaulting clerk of the surveyor-general's office, has, after a protracted trial, been found guilty and sentenced to ten years' transportation.

P.S.—Our latest intelligence respecting the *Malabar* is contained in the following letter dated Galle, May 25th, 1860.

"Galle has, as may readily be conceived, been in a state of great excitement during the week.

"The *Malabar* remains docked in sand near the shore, and opposite the Cutcherry. The officers of the company are busily engaged in discharging cargo. Scarcely anything has been washed ashore; and the few things that have, are securely stowed away in rooms at the Cutcherry, which Mr. Forbes thoughtfully placed at the service of the company; so that, fortunately, there has been no opportunity of plunder. As the vessel is now firmly imbedded in the sand, and the bay continues, ever since the terrific gale of Tuesday when the disaster happened, comparatively calm, the clearance, it is hoped, will be effected more easily and expeditiously than was at first expected." Another correspondent states:—"The *Malabar* will never come off again—she is hard and fast. The divers have arrived and commence work to-day. They speak confidently of getting out the specie, of which there is about £300,000. The big wigs are anxious about their baggage, which is to be first tackled by the divers."—*Ceylon Overland Observer.*



## CENTRAL ASIA.

March 13.—Intelligence was received by the Dost from the Hakim of Cabul that Mirza Atta Mahomed, the culprit who made an attempt to poison Sooltan Mahomed, had escaped from Cabul towards Noman, previous to the receipt of the orders for his execution. The Hakim of Cabul also suggested to the Dost to send some men in search of the prisoner, but the Dost remained silent. Some merchants, who had arrived in Cabul from Bokhara, report that the King of Bokhara held a conference with his sirdars and influential chiefs, and remarked to them that the Dost had contracted a very substantial friendship with the British; but that the treaty of alliance he was going to make with the Puthans was merely verbal and nominal. The King also observed that the British were averse to tying themselves to any positive condition of alliance with him, as it was of little consequence; and, moreover, they did not place any implicit confidence in his friendship, as they had already found him slippery. He therefore determined that it would be advisable for him to enter into alliance with some other nation. The traders also reported that the troops of the Dost were fast pouring into Turkistan, and that the vakeel of the King of Bokhara had come to Aga Musjid.—March 14.—A despatch was received from Mahomed Afzul Khan, from Turkistan, stating that Sirdars Abdool Reaz Khan and Sumsooden Khan had proceeded with some troops towards Moolk Khost, in the neighbourhood of Koondooz, where they were opposed by the tribe of Turkwundees. A scuffle ensued, in which the troops of the Dost were victorious, having taken some prisoners from the enemy, and sent them to Mahomed Afzul Khan; that afterwards the rebellious tribe surrendered and craved pardon, on which he (Mahomed Afzul Khan) released the prisoners and summoned the chiefs of the clan, conferring khilluts on some of the most influential persons, and assuring them of the peace and tranquillity they would enjoy if they rendered him their assistance. The chiefs consented to afford every aid in their power to restore quiet and peace in the district. That the King of Bokhara was encamped at a place called Koorkee, and that grain was now cheap since the Turkwundees were brought under subjection.—March 15.—It is rumoured in Cabul that Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan, Hakim of Herat, had left Herat with fifteen sowars towards Teheran, and on his arrival at Mashudda Mookuddas, the governor of that place received him kindly and feted him. Thence he started for Teheran. It is also rumoured that two Russian generals had arrived in Herat, and that much kindness was shown to them; from thence they marched to Onjunj.—March 16.—A silk merchant, named Abdool Islam, stated that the King of Bokhara is encamped in Koorkee, from whence he had written to the Russian generals at Aga Musjid that he was making arrangements to attack the Puthans, and that they should wend their way thitherwards and take possession of it; and that as soon as they became masters of these countries they would come to some settlement. The King of Bokhara arrested a Heratee merchant on suspicion of being a British emissary, and confiscated all his merchandise. The King of Bokhara, however, made inquiries regarding the merchant, and having satisfied himself that he was a Herat merchant, restored to him his merchandise and set him free.—March 17.—An Urzee was read from Mahomed Hussun Khan, stating that he had issued orders to the troops on furlough that they must be present at Cabul in the course of three or four days, as their services were urgently needed in Turkistan.—March 18.—Sirdars Peer Mahomed Khan, Oosman Khan, and others represented to the Dost that (Ramzan) the month of abstinence had arrived, and that it would be advisable for him to start for Cabul, the climate of which was very salubrious. The Dost replied that he would leave for Cabul after fifteen days.—March 19.—The Ameer wrote to Sirdar Ameen Khan at Kandahar, requesting him to furnish a detailed list of all troops who have deserted the regiments and of all deceased men, and to inform

Nazir Naeem Khan and Mahomed Rufeek Khan that they should proceed at once to Cabul and be present there with an account of all the expenditure incurred on the gold mine at Kandahar. Also that an abstract of the pay of all deceased jagirdars and sepoy should be sent him.—March 20.—The Dost held a durbar this morning, and at its conclusion ordered the camel chowdry to have all the baggage, &c., ready for service. He also requested Sirdar Shair Ally Khan to distribute all the accoutrements, &c., he had brought from Peshawur to the troops. Shair Ally Khan replied that the accoutrements were under repair, and that as soon as they were ready he would have them given to the troops.

That jade rumour has it that the Ameer of Cabul has given our vakeel at his court his *rukshuth*, believing him to be neither ornamental nor useful. The discontinuance of the lakh of rupees per mensem, paid to him by Sir John Lawrence to drive the Persians from before Herat, has removed every vestige of beauty once traceable by the well-satisfied Dost in the visage of our "ambassador," who has since, in consequence, been looked upon as something very like a nuisance. The same venerable authority tells us that the Dost, happily oblivious of the laws of *meum* and *tuum*, having seized on Balkh, which belongs of right to the King of Bokhara, that potent signor has called in the assistance of Persia, not only to recover his own, but to possess himself of Candahar, which he intends to hold, in the language of more civilised diplomatists, as a "material guarantee" for the future good conduct of the "Leader of the Faithful." The latter has evidently put his foot into it. He is totally incapable of meeting Bokhara and Persia combined. *Infelix puer, et impar congressus Achilli.*

Letters from Cabul state that the Ameer is expected to return to that city immediately. It has been definitely ascertained that Russian envoys are at present at the Court of Bokhara, where they are treated with great consideration. These envoys are reported to have offered to place 25,000 men at the disposal of that chief, to assist him against the Ameer of Cabul. Great preparations have been and are still being made for war on Bokhara. It is further stated positively that the ruler of Herat contemplates a visit to the Shah of Persia, and with this view the necessary arrangements have already been set on foot. Rumours of the late disturbance at Peshawur had reached the Dost, but the old fox knew better than to attach any importance to them.

April 7.—A merchant arrived from Bokhara, and stated that the King of Bokhara had retreated to his own country at the request of a Russian ambassador, who informed him (the king) that they should first fortify Bokhara, and that then they would be able to accomplish all that they desired.—April 8.—Intelligence was received from Peshawur that the commissioner of the division had summoned all the principal and influential khans to his residence, and cautioned them that, on the arrival of the Viceroy and the Governor-general the commissioner had spoken favourably of them to the Viceroy, but that they had disregarded his kindness by resisting the operation of the new tax without comprehending its conditions; and that he was sorry to observe their ignorance, which only demanded mercy, but that had it been otherwise he would have punished them severely. The commissioner levied a fine of Rs. 5 on each mohulladar, Rs. 10,000 from the city punches, and Rs. 2,500 from the shopkeepers of Peshawur. The people are now quite content, and peace and tranquillity now prevail throughout the station.

A despatch was received from Turkistan, stating that the King of Bokhara, at the request of some Russian merchants, had stopped all trade in cloth to Hindostan, and issued orders that no merchandise should be allowed to cross the river Hamoo, except indigo which was imported from Hindostan.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

THE 3RD DRAGOON GUARDS, now at Mhow, with the exception of a squadron recently arrived at Kirkee, are expected at Kirkee, and go home after the rains.



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Simla, April 24.—The foll. order, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

Dated April 7.—No. 95.—Maj. Murray, comdt. 1st cav., Hyderabad contingent, has leave from 12th inst., to Bombay, for the purpose of obtaining a final m.c. to Eur.

Capt. Clogstoun, 2nd in comm., 2nd cav., Hyderabad contingent, is app. to act as comdt. of 1st cav., Hyderabad contingent, on dep. of Maj. Murray on leave.

April 28.—Punjab Irreg. Force.—2nd Sikh Inf.—Lieut. R. D'O. C. Bracken, adjt. and offic. 2nd in comm., to be 2nd in comm., in room of Capt. Campbell, rem.

Lieut. A. Fitz-Hugh, do. du. officer and offic. adjt., to be adjt. in room of Lieut. Bracken.

The servs. of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept.:—

Lieut. H. M. S. Clarke, of the 15th Madras N.I.

Lieut. W. Jennings, of 2nd Bengal Eur. lt. cav.

April 30.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. C. Whishaw, 9th Punjab inf., are placed at disposal of the foreign dept.

H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to appt. Asst. surg. J. Fayer, to offic. as surg. to the lower orphan school, dur. abs. of Surg. A. Webb.

May 2.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the foll. temp. proms. in the commissioned grades of the army commiss. dept.:—

Vice Capt. E. J. Simpson, asst. comy. gen. 1st cl., proc. on furl.:—

Capt. J. I. Willes, 69th N.I., asst. comy. gen. 2nd cl., to offic. as asst. comy. gen. 1st cl.

Maj. A. D. Dickens, 38th N.I., dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st cl., to offic. as asst. comy. gen. 2nd cl.

Capt. W. C. R. Mylne, 70th N.I., dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd cl., to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st cl.

Maj. T. James, 2nd N.I., sub asst. comy. gen. 1st cl., to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd cl.

Capt. H. Mills, 2nd N.I., sub asst. comy. gen. 2nd cl., to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen. 1st cl.

Vice lieut. J. V. Hunt, 45th N.I., to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen. 2nd cl.

Vice Lieut. H. B. Chalmers, dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st cl., proc. on furl.:—

Lieut. J. Keer, 60th N.I., dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd cl., to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st cl.

Lieut. J. Graham, 14th N.I., sub asst. comy. gen. 1st cl., to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd cl.

Capt. H. A. Taylor, 70th N.I., sub asst. comy. gen. 2nd cl., to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen. 1st cl.

Lieut. N. R. Burlton, 40th N.I., to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen. 2nd cl.

Vice Lieut. J. S. Ogilvie, sub asst. com. gen. and offic. dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd cl.:—

Capt. S. Chalmers, sub asst. comy. gen. 1st cl., to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen. 2nd cl. dur. abs. of Maj. Macbean, dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st cl.

Capt. E. M. Martineau, 10th N.I., sub asst. comy. gen. 2nd cl., to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen. 1st cl.

Lieut. E. T. FitzGerald, 66th L.I., to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen. 2nd cl.

May 4.—Lieut. H. M. Wemyss, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., to be a brigade maj. on estab., in succ. to Lieut. Fitz T. Goldsworthy, who vacates.

## INCORPORATION OF BEATSON'S HORSE.

Military Dept., Simla, April 16.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to direct that the two regiments of cavalry forming Beatson's horse shall be incorporated with the new corps of cavalry now being raised for service in Central India, under the command of Capt. H. O. Mayne, of the 6th regt. Madras light cavalry.

Judge Advocate Gen.'s Dept., Simla, April 24.—Appointment.—Capt. W. Fullerton, late 14th N.I., offic. dep. judge adv. gen., to be a dep. judge adv. gen. to complete the establishment.

Punjab Irreg. Force, 5th Punjab cav.—Lieut. J. Gillespie, adjt. 4th Punjab cav., and offic. second in command 5th, to be second in com., in room of Lieut. Coddard, proc'd. on serv. with his corps, H.M.'s 87th furs., to China.

2nd Punjab inf.—Lieut. H. Tyndall, 61st N.I., adjt. 14th Punjab inf., to be adjt. 2nd Punjab inf. in room of Lieut. Keen, rem., and to offic. as 2nd in command, v. Lieut. Fisher, acting com. 6th Punjab inf.

Ens. L. Gustavinski, do. du. 24th Punjab inf., to do du. in room of Lieut. Murray, proc'd. to

Europe, and to offic. as adjt. dur. period Lieut. Tyndall may act as 2nd in command.  
2nd Sikh inf.—Asst. surg. J. B. Collison, attached to Oude police, to med. ch., in room of apothecary G. W. Harding, dec.

*Simla, April 25.*—Lieut. F. Scrivener, superint. of army schools, Bombay, and Lieut. F. W. Dunn, superint. of army schools, Bengal, have conferred on them the local rank of captain.

*April 26.*—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proceed to Europe.

Lieut. H. V. Matthias, 50th regt. N.I., and com. of Nagode div. police, for six mos., under new regs.

*April 27.*—The servs. of Surg. J. Naismith, at present attached to 20th Punjab inf., are placed at disp. of the Govt. of the N.W. Provinces.

*April 28.*—The servs. of Capt. M. F. Evatt, of the late 26th N.I., are placed at disp. of the Govt. of the N.W. Provs.

*Foreign Dept., Simla, May 4.*—The Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appointments in Mayne's horse:—

Lieut. H. M. S. Clarke, 15th Madras N.I., to do duty with 2nd regt.

Lieut. W. H. Jennings, 2nd Bengal Eur. L.C., to do du. with 3rd regt.

The app. of Lieut. E. S. R. Carnac, 1st Eur. L.C., to do du. with 2nd regt. of Mayne's horse, in G. O. No. 1,205, dated 5th ult., is cane.

*Financial Dept., May 12.*—Leave.—Mr. R. P. Harrison, accountant gen. to the Govt. of Madras, for 6 mos., under clause 1 of sec. 14 of the covenanted C.S. absentee rules, from date of the first mail str. leaving Madras in June next.

Appointment.—Mr. F. Lushington, acct. to the Govt. of Bengal, to offic. as acct. gen. to the Govt. of Madras, v. Mr. R. P. Harrison.

*Military Dep., Simla, May 3.*—The Gov. gen. is pleased to direct the following appointments to the genl. hospital lately established at Allahabad:—

Surg. J. F. Beatson, in med. ch. of Allahabad gen. depot hospital, to be surg.

Asst. surg. T. E. Charles, garr. asst. surg. of Allahabad, to be 1st asst. surg.

*Simla, May 5.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following promotions in the ordnance commissariat department:—

Dep. asst. comy. of ordnance Lieut. J. J. Corcoran, vet. estab., to be asst. comy., Cond. E. Postance to be dep. asst. comy. of ordnance, and Sub-cond. W. Swinnerton to be cond., fr. Nov. 4, 1859, in room of Asst. comy. of ordnance Capt. G. Forrest, vet. estab., dec.

Cond. J. Cooper to be dep. asst. comy. fr. Feb. 8, in room of Dep. asst. comy. Vyall, pensioned.

Sub-cond. D. McKay to be cond. fr. Nov. 16, 1859, v. Upton, inv.

#### BY THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Home Dept., Simla, April 28.*—The servs. of the Rev. M. D. C. Walters, chaplain to the camp of the Gov. gen., are placed at disp. of the Govt. of the N.W. provinces.

*Fort William, May 8.*—The hon. the President in Council has been pleased to promote asst. chaplain Rev. T. W. Shaw to be chaplain from 5th inst., v. Rev. T. Wood, retired.

*Foreign Dept., Simla, April 28.*—H. E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appointments in the commission of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Lieut. W. P. Harrison, 7th Madras N.I., to be an asst. commissr. of 1st class.

Lieut. H. S. Hill, 48th Madras N.I., to be an asst. commissr. of 2nd class.

*Fort William, May 5.*—Capt. W. D. Bunbury, having obtained a grant of land in Oude, vacates his appt. as an asst. commissr. in that province from this date.

*May 8.*—The hon. the President in Council is pleased to recognise the appts. of Mr. E. Pandorf and Mr. J. F. W. Niebulur, as consuls for Bremen at Bassein and Rangoon.

Mr. E. O. Bradford, superint. of survey and settlement in Oude, has three mos. leave, from June 20 next.

Lieut. C. R. Shaw received charge of Fyzabad district from Major H. L. Evans on April 19.

Asst. surg. Fitzgerald assumed charge of medical duties of civil station of Mohumdee on April 6.

*Home Dept., May 3.*—Rev. P. J. Jarbo, apptd. an asst. chaplain on Bengal estab., reported his arr. on 26th ult., per steamship *Nemesis*.

Mr. Jarbo's serv. are placed at disposal of the Government of the N.W. prov.

*May 4.*—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to permit Mr. C. Raikes to resign C.S. from 1st inst.

#### CERTIFICATES OF LEAVE, C. S.

With reference to notification No. 18, dated Jan. 5, 1856, the following despatch, from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 41 of 1860, dated March 13, is published for general information:—

"Great inconvenience having arisen from the non-compliance with the directions contained in the

despatch from the Court of Directors in this dept., dated October 29, 1856, No. 98, wherein your Government was requested to direct civil servants to forward, on their arr. in this country, a copy of the Government letter granting leave of abs., and a certificate showing the date of departure from India, I have to request that every covenanted or uncovenanted civil servant to whom leave of abs. may be granted, may be directed to forward to this office, immediately on arr. in England, certificates stating the exact nature of his leave, the date of the departure of the vessel in which he embarked for Eur., and whether his absentee allowance is to be drawn in this country or not."

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. J. H. R. Carnac, F. Jones, and T. F. Bignold of the C.S., reported qualified for the public serv., to the Bengal div. of the Pres. of Fort William.

*Fort William, May 5.*—Mr. T. A. Doyle, overseer in the public works dept. in Mysore, is permitted to res. his appt.

*Home Dept., May 10.*—Orders by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, dated March 29. The underment. civil and uncovenanted servants have obtained ext. of leave for the periods specified opposite to their names, viz.:—

Messrs. W. S. Paterson, G. H. Lawrence, 6 mo., on m.c.

Mr. F. M. Lind, 3 mo., on m.c.

Mr. J. H. Kavanagh, 6 mo.

Messrs. F. C. Sandes and J. Hume, 6 mo., on m.c.

Mr. J. Brooke, an uncovenanted C.S., has been perm. to return to his duty.

Mr. G. G. Mackintosh has been perm. to resign the C.S.

Mr. J. S. Armstrong, C.S., reported qualified for the public service, is att. to the Bengal division of the pres. of Fort William.

*Foreign Dept., Simla, April 27.*—Maj. R. J. Meade, 65th N.I., to be political agent at Gwalior, v. Maj. S. C. Macpherson, dec.

Col. J. Travers, offic. com. of Meade's horse, and acting pol. agent in Western Malwa, to be com. of Meade's horse.

*April 30.*—Asst. surg. R. Bateson is perm. to res. med. ch. of 2nd corps of Mayne's horse, but will continue to offic. in med. ch. of 1st corps until relieved by Asst. surg. H. C. Brodrick.

*May 4.*—Mr. T. H. Bullock, dep. comsnr. and offic. comsnr., Hyderabad assigned dist., has been granted 2 mos. leave, on m.c., from date of his making over charge of his office to Lieut. Badell, dep. comsnr. of Dharaseo district.

*Fort William, May 10.*—Mr. H. B. Harington, asst. comsnr. in Oude, has leave for 12 mos., to proc. to Eur. on m.c., and also 1 mos. prep. leave.

*May 11.*—Asst. surg. W. S. Playfair, in med. ch. of the Menaah batt., has leave for 2 mos., to proc. to Bombay, prep. to embarking for Eur., on m.c.

Lieut. J. F. McAndrew, asst. comsnr., is app. to offic. as dep. comsnr. of Pertabgurh, in Oude.

Mr. St. G. Tucker reported his departure for Eur. on steamer *Nubia*, on 5th inst.

Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, offic. asst. comsnr. of 3rd class, joined his appt. in Nagpore dist. on April 30.

*Public Works Dept., May 2.*—Promotion:—Mr. W. Ferrier, c.e., is prom. to the grade of asst. engr., 1st class, with effect from Feb. 11.

Appointment:—Lieut. L. C. Gordon, engr., is app. a probationary asst. engr. in public works dept., and posted to Punjab for emp. on Lahore and Peshawur road.

Lieut. J. Browne, engr., is app. a probationary asst. engr. in public works dept., and posted to Punjab.

#### Transfers:—

Lieut. G. Swinton, engr., 2nd class asst. engr., is transf. from Bengal to irrigation dept. in N.W.P., from such date as the Bengal Govt. may permit of his departure.

Lieut. O. B. St. John, engr., probationary asst. engr., is transf. from Oude, and placed at disposal of Govt., N.W.P., from such date as the Chief comsnr. of Oude authorises his departure.

*Fort William, May 10.*—Appointment:—Mr. D. Fuller is app. a temp. sub. engr. of 3rd class in public works dept., and posted to Dacca division.

*May 11.*—Capt. H. Hyde, engr., dep. consulting engr., railway dept., who was transf. from N.W.P. to Bengal, by notification, No. 81, of 30th ult., reported his arrival in Calcutta on April 27.

*Foreign Dept., Simla, April 25.*—Capt. W. G. Cumming made over command of Malwa Bheel corps to Lieut. G. S. Dysart on 10th inst.

#### April 26.—Appointments:—

Mr. E. O. Bradford to be superint. of surv. and settlement in Oude.

Mr. J. Kavanagh to be asst. superint. of surv. and settlement in Oude.

*April 27.*—Capt. W. G. Cumming made over charge of office of Bheel agency to Lieut. Dysart on 10th inst.

#### Appointments:—

Maj. H. L. Evans, dep. commr. of Fyzabad, to offic. as commr. and superint. of Fyzabad div.

Capt. C. R. Shaw, asst. commr., to offic. as dep. commr. of Fyzabad.

*Fort William, May 2, 1860.*—Dr. F. Douglas, civ. surg. of Lucknow, has priv. leave for 2 mos., from 1st inst., making over charge of his duties to Dr. Bonavia, asst. surg., attached to Oudh police.

Maj. G. W. Boileau, dist. superint. of police in Oudh, availed himself, on March 24 last, of the leave granted to him in G.O. dated 10th ult., No. 983, and resumed charge of his duties on April 14.

Mr. F. Lincoln, extra asst. commr. in Oudh, is app. to charge of treasury of the Durrabad dist., in room of Mr. J. E. Burton.

*May 3.*—Capt. W. D. Bunbury, asst. commr. in Oudh, obtained leave for Eur. m.c., for 12 mos., from May 1, 1859, the date on which he took his departure for England.

The servs. of Lieut. H. C. Menzies, who was app. to offic. as an asst. commr. in Tenasserim provs. in or ders of Oct. 7 last, No. 6203, are replaced at disp. of Govt. of Madras.

Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Govt., the Pres. in Council is pleased to recognise Mons. A. de Bellemare as vice consul for France at Cochín.

*May 4.*—The following arrangement in Pegu commission is confirmed:—

Capt. D. A. Chase, 64th N.I., was app. to act as asst. mag. of Rangoon, from March 3 to 13, when he proceeded to Henzada and retained charge of the office of asst. commr. at that place from March 17 to 23rd idem.

Capt. E. J. Spilsbury, dep. commr. of Henzada, returned from leave granted in G.O. Feb. 14, No. 489, and resumed his duties on March 17 from Lt. Sanders.

Lieut. G. W. Sanders, asst. comr., in ch. of the three townships of Kaung, Myoung and Kyoung-shew, relieved Capt. Acton on the 24th March.

Mr. F. St. C. Williams, extra asst. comr. in Oude, res. ch. of dus. on 15th April.

The leave granted to Mr. P. A. Walker, extra asst. comr. in Oude, in G.O., dated 17th Feb. last, No. 543, is cane.

Mr. St. G. Tucker, comr. and superint. of Fyzabad div., availed himself on April 19 of leave of abs. granted him in G.O. dated March 2, No. 752, making over ch. of his office to Maj. H. L. Evans.

Mr. C. A. Elliott, city mag. of Lucknow, has priv. leave for 3 mo. from Aug. 15 next.

The leave for 3 mo. granted to Mr. C. J. Wingfield, chief comr. of Oude, in G.O. dated Feb. 20, No. 654, is to have effect from April 28 instead of 1st inst.

Lieut. col. L. Barrow, received ch. of the office of chief comr. of Oude from Mr. C. J. Wingfield on April 28.

Dr. E. Bonavia availed himself on 4th of leave granted to him in G.O. dated April 20, No. 1,089, and rejoined his appt. on 23rd idem.

Lieut. H. V. Mathas, comdt. of Rewah police, has leave from 5th to 18th inst., to proc. to pres., with a view to avail himself of furl. to England.

Lieut. E. Y. Walcott received ch. of the office of asst. gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee at Agra from Mr. A. L. M. Phillips on April 21.

*Public Works Dept., Head Quarters, Simla, April 25.*—Capt. J. H. Wright, 1st Madras N.I., is, with the assent of the Madras Govt., reapp. to dept. of public works under the Govt. of India as an exec. engr., 3rd class, and posted to Nagpore, where he will join when relieved from his present dus. under the Madras Govt.

Lieut. H. Puckle, 28th Madras N.I., is app. a prob. asst. engr. in the dept. public works with effect from 19th Feb. last, and posted to Nagpore.

*April 27.*—Col. T. T. Pears, of the Madras engr., to be chief engr. of Mysore, in succ. to Col. C. J. Greene, on his retm. from the serv.

*April 28.*—Capt. J. P. Beadie, of engr., to be chief engr. of Pegu. He will not proc. to join till authorised by the Govt. of Bengal.

*Fort William, May 2.*—Appointment:—Lieut. A. Francis, 12th Madras N.I., is app. to public works dept. of Hyderabad assigned districts in the grade of 1st class asst. engr. and posted to Berar div., with effect from Jan. 27.

*May 4.*—The appt. of consulting engr. in the railway dept. to Govt. of India is abolished from date of Maj. Strachey's dep. on furl. to Eur.

Capt. J. P. Beadie, superint. engr. of the Burdwan circle, is app. consulting engr. in the railway dept. to Govt. of Bengal.

Capt. W. D. A. R. Short, superint. engr., 2nd class, is transf. from northern to Burdwan circle, v. Capt. J. P. Beadie.

Capt. F. P. Layard, exec. engr., Berhampoor div., is app. to offic. as superint. engr., 2nd class, in the northern circle, as a temp. arrangement, v. Capt. W. D. A. R. Short.

Capt. C. J. Hodgson, offic. consulting engr. in the railway dept. to Govt. of the N.W.P., is confirmed in that situation, with effect from March 25, the date of Maj. Greathed's dep. from India with hd. qrs. of Sir R. Napier's div. of the China force.

*Military Dept., Fort William, May 3.—No. 462.—*

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Europe, on leave, m.c.

Lieut. C. L. B. Constable, 17th N.I., for 18 mos., under new regs.

No. 463.—The undermen. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl.:

Maj. R. C. Tytler, 38th N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 465.—The following promotion is made:—

15th N.I.—Lieut. H. Phillpotts to be capt., fr. April 19, v. Capt. B. M. Loveday, dec.

No. 466.—The undermen. assistants in the great trigonometrical survey and Hyderabad topographical survey are allowed priv. leave:—

Mr. Civil 2nd asst. N. Bellety, for 3 mos., from March 31.

Mr. 2nd class sub asst. J. H. Smith for 2 mos., fr. date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 467.—With reference to G. O. No. 452, of 1st inst., the leave to Bombay, with permission to proc. thence to Eur. on furl., granted to Capt. P. F. Gardiner, 29th N.I., com. 10th Punjab inf., in G. O. No. 304 of 1860, is cane.

No. 468.—The undermen. officers, who proc. to Europe on duty with discharged soldiers, are perm. to remain there on furl.:

2nd Capt. Sir W. Hamilton, bart., of art., for 2 years, under new regs.

2nd Capt. W. D. Couchman, of art., for 2 years, under new regs.

May 7.—No. 476.—Admitted into the service, and prom. to rank of lieut., cornet, and ens. respectively:—

Engineers.—Mr. L. D'A. Jackson, date of arr. at Fort William, April 27.

Cavalry.—Mr. F. W. Macmullen, date of arr. at Fort William, April 27.

Infantry.—Mr. R. H. Ward, date of arr. at Fort William, April 27.

May 8.—No. 477.—Admitted to the service, the cadet of art. prom. to rank of lieut. from the date assigned to him in G.O. No. 324:—

Artillery.—Mr. G. P. Brown, med. dept., Mr. W. Moir, date of arr. at Fort William, April 27.

No. 478.—The undermen. officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt. and Brev. maj. W. C. Russell, art., commissary of ordnance: Capt. H. S. Bivar, 18th N.I., 1st class principal assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, on furl. for 6 mo., from Nov. 11, 1859; and Lieut. R. A. Wauchope, 57th N.I., date of arr. at Fort William, April 27.

May 9.—No. 485.—The undermen. officers have reported their return from England:—

Maj. J. L. Walker, 71st N.I., and Asst. surg. R. Fryer, of med. dept., date of arr. at Fort William, April 27.

May 10.—No. 486.—Erratum.—In that part of G.O. No. 471, of 4th inst., which states the date of retm. of Surg. J. K. Stover for Feb. 20, 1859, read Feb. 20, 1860.

No. 487.—The undermen. officer has returned to his du. on this establishment:—

Maj. and Brev. col. P. Harris, 70th N.I., Feb. 12.

No. 488.—The undermen. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on m.c.:

Lieut. C. H. Luard, corps of engrs., dep. superint. Western Jumna canals, for 15 mo. under new regs.

May 11.—No. 489.—Capt. and Brev. maj. T. G. St. George, 17th N.I., dep. paymaster, Gwalior div. has leave for 3 mo., from date of his being relieved, of his duties, to pres., prep. to furl. to Eur.

No. 490.—Mr. H. Beverley, 1st class sub-asst. great trigonometrical survey, has 3 mo. privilege leave.

No. 491.—Lieut. L. B. Magniac, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., has leave for 2 mos., from date on which he may avail himself of the same, to Bombay, prep. to Eur., m.c., under old regs.

No. 492.—The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed:—

Granting leave to Eur. on m.c. to the undermentioned officers:—

No. 245, dated April 26.—Capt. and Brev. Maj. F. W. Lambert, 56th N.I., and Lieut. L. B. Magniac, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., for 3 yrs. each, under old regs.

No. 493.—The return to duty of the undermentioned officers is to be held to have effect from Dec. 27, 1859, the date of their arr. at Madras on du. with troop on board the *Hougoumont*, instead of from the dates published in Gov. G.O., Nos. 42 and 79 of 1860:—

Capt. D. A. Chase (deceased), 64th N.I.

Lieut. E. P. W. Ripley, 51st N.I.

Lieut. H. R. B. Worsley, 47th N.I.

No. 494.—The following proms. and alterations of rank are made:—

Promotions.—Med. Dept.—Asst. surg. J. B. S. Brown to be surg. from Feb. 21, v. Surg. T. R. Stover, ret.

Med. Dept.—Asst. surg. J. William to be surg. from Feb. 21, v. Surg. C. Harland, ret.

Med. Dept.—Asst. surg. D. H. Small to be surg. from March 27, v. Surg. T. Cantor, dec.

Alteration of Rank.—Med. dept. Surg. C. K. Webb from Sept. 25, 1859, v. Surg. W. H. B. Ross, ret.

Med. Dept.—Surg. A. L. S. Campbell from Nov. 2, 1859, v. Surg. W. Brydon, ret.

Med. Dept.—Surg. G. E. Givins, from Dec. 2, 1859, v. Senior Surg. J. Greig, ret.

Med. Dept.—Surg. H. A. Oldfield, from Dec. 11, 1859, v. Surg. H. W. Rumley, dec.

Med. Dept.—Surg. J. D. Crawford, from Jan. 1, v. Senior Surg. J. Ransford, ret.

Med. Dept.—Surg. A. R. Atkinson, from Feb. 17, v. Surg. H. J. Thornton, ret.

No. 497.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave, m.c.:

Asst. surg. R. K. Buckell, med. dept., attached to Futteghurh levy, for 15 mos., under new regs.

No. 498.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

2nd Capt. R. Murray, of art., dep. superint. of electric telegraphs, Punjab and Scinde, date of arr. at Bombay, April 25.

Military Dept., Fort William, May 12.—No. 503.

The undermen. officer is per. to proc. to Eur., on leave m.c.:

Lieut. F. W. Boileau, 16th N.I., 2nd in com. of 2nd Sikh irreg. cav., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 504.—The following prom. is made:—4th Eur. light cav.—Lieut. Sir M. Barlow, Bart., to be capt., from May 8, 1860, v. Capt. W. Baker, ret.

No. 507.—The following proms. are made:—5th Eur. L.C.—Capt. H. J. Stannus to be maj., and Lieut. B. R. Brantill to be capt. by brev., under the operation of G. O. No. 217, 1840, from April 7, 1860, v. Maj. T. L. Harrington, dec.

No. 508.—Asst. surg. R. Brown, med. dep., in temp. med. ch. of 17th irreg. cav., has leave from 1st inst. to July 1, to Bombay, prep. to leave on m.c. to Eur., under new regs.

No. 511.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. McL. Pemberton, attached to 3rd irreg. cav., are placed at disposal of the Govt. N. W. Provinces.

No. 512.—The undermen. officer is per. to proc. to Eur., on leave m.c.:

Surg. T. S. Lacy, med. dept., garrison surg., Agra, for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 513.—The servs. of Asst. surg. A. J. Payne, of the med. dept., 2nd asst. surg., pres. gen. hospital, are placed at disposal of Govt. of Bengal.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Appointments.—April 18.—Mr. J. T. Worsley, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to the ch. of sub. div. of Nowadah.

Mr. H. Michel, sub asst. to comr. of Assam, is vested with powers of a dep. coll. in Luckimpore.

May 5.—Mr. P. G. E. Taylor to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Nuddes.

May 7.—Mr. C. P. Hobhouse, offic. judge of Hooghly, is vested with powers of a special comr. in that dist.

May 8.—Mr. C. S. Belli to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Jessore.

Mr. C. V. Palmer to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Sarun, but to offic. as mag. and coll. of Hooghly.

Mr. R. J. Wigram to be mag. of Behar.

Mr. V. T. Taylor to ch. of sub div. of Mudhypoohar.

Mr. E. D. Lockwood to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Rungpore.

Mr. P. A. Pumphery to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Mymensing.

May 9.—Mr. J. H. R. Carnac to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Midnapore.

Mr. F. Jones to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Dacca.

Mr. T. F. Bignold to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Patna.

Mr. W. S. Atkinson to be director of public instruction in lower provs. of presy. of Bengal.

May 4.—Leave of absence.—Mr. C. Mangles, asst. to mag. and coll. of Monghyr, for 1 mo., m.c.

May 2.—the following officers are reinvested with dus. of an officer of the police, and relieved of the powers of a dep. coll. under Act X. of 1859, with which they were vested on the 23rd of Sept. last:—

Mr. W. H. Ryland, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Blowanigunge.

Mr. T. A. Donough, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Titayla.

In the *Gazette* of the 2nd inst., for "Mr. D. J. McNeill to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade," read "Mr. J. F. Browne to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade."

Appointments.—May 9.—Mr. Prob. asst. overseer D. McCathy is posted to 2nd div. of the Grand Trunk Road.

April 25.—Mr. W. Colles to be secy. to the local committee of pub. instructn. at Pubna.

April 27.—Mr. W. H. Henderson to be secy. to the local committee of pub. instructn. at Monghyr.

May 5.—Mr. T. J. C. Grant to be asst. to mag. and coll. of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Leave of absence:—April 23.—Mr. W. White, civ. asst. surg. of Rajshahye, for 4 weeks, m.c., making over charge of med. duties of the station to the native Dr. Neelmonney Doss.

May 3.—The leave to Mr. G. A. C. Plowden, salt agent of Hidgellie, on 18th ult., is cane. at his request.

April 26.—Probationary Asst. overseer J. Bradshaw is transf. from the suburban roads to the 2nd div. grand trunk road.

April 19.—Mr. R. N. Shore to be a member of the Urnochutter hospital in Cuttack.

April 28.—Mr. H. Bell to be under-secy. to the Govt. of Bengal from 10th inst.

April 30.—Capt. W. S. Row to be proby. asst. surveyor on 6th or Chota Nagpore div. of survey.

May 1.—Capt. J. R. Magrath to be superint. of the hill tracts of Chittagong.

May 3.—Mr. G. Loch, offic. judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, to be a judge of that court from 1st inst.

Mr. H. V. Bayley, offic. judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, to be a judge of that court from 1st inst.

Mr. C. Steer to offic. as a judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. C. T. Davidson, commr. of Dacca, to offic. also as commr. of revenue and circuit of the Chittagong div., till relieved by Mr. C. E. Lance.

Mr. C. E. Lance to offic. as commr. of revenue and circuit of the Chittagong div.

Mr. H. Muspratt to offic. as mag. and coll. of Dacca.

Mr. A. B. Falcon to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Backergunge.

Mr. J. D. Ward to offic. as mag. and coll. of Chittagong.

Mr. J. Monro to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Chittagong.

Leave of absence:—May 2.—Mr. W. H. Brodhurst, offic. judge of Purneah, for 15 mos., on m.c.

Rev. J. C. Browne, asst. chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, for 15 mos., on m.c.

Appointments.—April 30.—Mr. L. Deveria to be a junr. sub asst. in 1st or northern div. of survey, from 15th Nov.

Mr. G. E. Nash to be a junr. sub asst. in 2nd or southern div. survey, from 1st Jan.

Mr. P. H. W. Brady to be a junr. sub asst. in 6th or Chota Nagpore div. survey, from 1st Feb.

Mr. P. Agabeg to be a senr. sub asst. in 3rd or eastern div. survey, from 18th Jan.

May 10.—Under the provs. of Section XII. Act XI. of 1860 the following gentlemen have been appd. comrs. to inquire into and report on the system and practice of indigo planting, and the relations between the indigo planters and the ryots and holders of land in Bengal:—

Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, pres.

Mr. R. Temple.

Mr. W. F. Fergusson.

Rev. J. Sale.

Mr. F. J. Alexander to the charge of sub div. of Sherghotty, and to exerc. the special powers of an asst. to a mag., also the powers of a dep. coll., under Act X. of 1859 in Behar.

May 11.—Capt. E. A. Rowlett, princp. asst. to comr. of Assam to the charge of the Cossiah and Jynteah Hills.

Capt. E. P. Lloyd, junr. asst. to comr. of Assam, to charge of Kamroop dist.

Mr. J. B. Shadwell to remain at Cherra Poonjee as asst. to princp. asst., Capt. Rowlett.

Mr. J. S. Armstrong to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore.

May 12.—Mr. A. C. Wright, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Moonshegungee, is vested with full powers of a mag. in the district of Dacca.

Mr. W. Clementson, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Dihagoree, is vested with the full powers of a mag. in that district.

May 4.—Leave of absence:—Mr. sub-assist. revenue surveyor W. A. Madge, attached to the Arracan survey, for three mos. on m.c.

May 12.—Mr. J. Dyson, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Sherghotty, for two mos., on m.c., under sec. V. of the unconv. abs. rules.

May 14.—Mr. A. C. Mangles, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Monghyr, for 15 mos., on m.c., under sec. VI. of the new revised abs. rules.

May 11.—Appointments:—

The undermentioned temp. asst. overseers are posted respectively to the exec. divs. specified opposite to their names:—

Mr. C. Manly, to the Calcutta Canals (Mutlah Port).

Mr. G. B. Phibbs, to the 2nd div. Grand Trunk road.

Mr. C. Maguire, to the Ganges and Darjeeling road.

Mr. J. P. Thompson, to the Circular and Eastern Canals division.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

Military Dept., Camp Nymee Tal, April 23.—Appointments:—Mr. A. W. Master is app. to offic. as adjt. of the Mirzapore dist. police, on probation, v. Mr. J. W. Hennessy, dec.

Lieut. G. L. Smith, adjt. of the Shahjehanpore dist. police, is app. to offic. as adjt. of Rohilcund div. milit. police, dur. leave, of Lieut. G. L. K. Hewett.

April 30.—The following order by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India, in the military dept., under date April 17, is republished:—

"The services of Lieut. F. H. M. Sitwell, 31st N.I.L., are placed at disp. of the hon. the Lieut. gov. of the N.W.P. for employ. in the military police."

Appointments:—

Lieut. F. H. M. Sitwell, 81st N.I., is app. to be adjt. of the Benares div. of mil. police, v. Lieut. W. H. Garton, in the Etah district.

Lieut. W. H. Garton, adjt. of the Benares div. mil. police, is app. to be commandant of the Etah dist. of military police, v. Capt. Hicks, to England.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

*Gen. Dept., April 29.—No. 1,126.—Leave:—*Lieut. Holroyd, inspec. of schools, Umballa circle, has 6 weeks' leave fr. the date he may avail himself of the same, prep. to 15 mo., m.c., to Eur., under new regs.

*April 24.—No. 1,116.—Appointment:—*Mr. R. Spencer, offic. extra asst. comnr., Sirsa district, is app. to offic. as inspec. of schools, Umballa circle, in room of Lieut. Holroyd, proc. on leave.

*No. 1,117.—Transfers:—*

Mr. J. R. Gouldsbury, extra asst. comnr., fr. the Jullundur to Sirsa district.

*No. 1,118.—*Mr. F. E. Moore, extra asst. comnr., fr. the Hooshiarpur to Jullundur district.

*Public Works Dept., April 27.—No. 791.—Leave:—*Lieut. J. G. Forbes, asst. eng., 4th div., Baree Doab Canal, has 1 mo. indulgence leave fr. May 1.

*Gen. Dept., April 26.—No. 1,135.—Transfer:—*Mr. G. Thompson, extra asst. comnr., fr. the Googaira to Lahore district.

*Dated April 26.—No. 1,142.—*Mr. R. T. Spencer, offic. extra asst. comr., is permanently app. an extra asst. of the third grade.

*Dated April 26.—No. 1,143.—*Mr. J. W. Smyth, asst. comr., Goordaspur, is app. to offic. as personal asst. to the Financial Comr. of the Punjab, from the date of Mr. W. B. Jones availing himself of privilege leave.

*Dated April 27.—No. 1,150.—*The following officers, who presented themselves for examination before the Divisional Committees held in the first week of the current month, have been passed by the Central Committee:—

For the Higher Standard.—Asst. Comrs.—Messrs. G. R. Elsmio, with credit; C. E. Bernard, with credit; and J. G. Cordery and Sir A. H. Lawrence, Bart.

Lieut. G. G. Young, with credit; Capt. H. P. Babbage, Messrs. J. Beames and D. G. Barkley.

Lieuts. P. W. Powlett, R. Huddleston, and W. G. Waterfield, with credit.

Messrs. H. Hankey, R. G. Melville, H. G. Paynter, Extra Assistants.—Messrs. F. R. Scarlett, with great credit, and C. Stephen.

Mr. J. C. Murphy, with great credit. Cantonment Joint Magistrates.—Lieut. A. Stewart and Capt. E. W. E. Howard.

For the Lower Standard.—Asst. Comrs. Messrs. R. T. Burney, J. B. Lyall, Lord F. Hay, and Mr. D. Fitzpatrick.

Extra Assistants.—Messrs. J. R. E. Gouldsbury, F. E. Moore, C. T. Owen, T. W. Moore, R. Spencer.

*Dated April 27.—No. 1,151.—*The following officers, having passed the prescribed examination in the higher standard, are vested with full powers of magistrate and collector, with effect from the 1st inst.:—

Messrs. G. R. Elsmio, C. E. Bernard, J. G. Cordery, Sir A. H. Lawrence, Bart., Lieut. G. G. Young, Capt. H. P. Babbage, Messrs. J. Beames, D. G. Barkley, Lieuts. P. W. Powlett, R. Huddleston, W. G. Waterfield, Messrs. H. Hankey, R. G. Melville, asst. comrs.

Messrs. F. R. Scarlett, C. Stephen, J. C. Murphy, extra assts.

The following officers, having passed the prescribed examination in the lower standard, are vested with the special powers of an asst., with effect from the 1st inst.:—

Messrs. R. T. Burney, J. B. Lyall, Lord F. Hay, Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, asst. comrs.

Mithun Lall, Messrs. J. R. E. Gouldsbury, F. E. Moore, C. T. Owen, R. Spencer, extra assts.

Capt. E. W. E. Howard, cantonment joint mag. of Umballa, is vested with powers, with effect from 1st inst.

*Appointment.—*Lieut. A. Stewart, cantonment joint mag. of Mean Meer, having passed the prescribed examination in the higher standard, is confirmed in his app. from 1st inst.

*Lahore, April 25.—No. 190.—*The Dera Ishmael Khan station order, dated 4th April, 1860, by Major L. B. Jones, comdg., directing Ens. S. W. Bell, H.M.'s 21st regt., to ass. ch. of the station staff office during absence of Lieut. H. S. Jarrett, on duty with detach. 3rd Punjab cav. on field service, is confirmed.

*No. 191.—*The Tark field force orders, dated April 14, 1860, Brig. gen. Chamberlain comdg., making the following arrangements, are confirmed:—

Directing the undermentioned officers, who were placed, by the major gen. comdg. the Peshawur division, at the disp. of the brig. gen., for employ. with the force, to do duty with the corps noted, from the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Capt. C. Pollard, exec. engr., Peshawur division, to be field engr. from March 28.

Lieut. J. Browne, engr., to be asst. engr. from April 14.

Lieut. G. O. Lewis, 7th royal fusiliers, to do duty 1st regt. Punjab inf., March 29.

Lieut. F. B. Cole, 7th royal fusiliers, to do duty 1st regt. Punjab inf., March 29.

Lieut. J. M. Aytoun, 94th regt., to 2nd regt. Punjab inf., March 27.

Lieut. T. F. Lloyd, 98th regt., to do duty 6th regt. Punjab inf., March 30.

Lieut. T. E. Swinford, 98th regt., to do duty 6th regt. Punjab inf., March 30.

Lieut. F. Beauchamp, 7th royal fusiliers, to do duty 24th regt. Punjab inf., March 29.

Asst. surg. J. R. Johnson to med. ch. of Peshawur mountain train, March 28.

Directing Asst. surg. J. E. Tuson, corps of guides, to ass. med. ch. of depart. of sappers, in add. to his substantive appointment.

Asst. surg. T. Sheehy, 6th Punjab inf., to take med. ch. of wing, 6th police batt., in add. to his substantive appointment.

Asst. surg. J. C. Courtney, 5th Punjab cav., to receive med. ch. of detach. 3rd Punjab cav. and Cureton's Mooltanee cav., and also of the wing of the 24th regt. Punjab inf.

Asst. surg. J. R. Johnson, in med. ch. Peshawur mountain train, to assu. med. ch. of detach. No. 3 Punjab light field battery.

Capt. H. Plummer, 7th Royal fusrs., to make over command of 5th comp. of sappers and miners to Lieut. J. Browne, Ben. engr.

Appg. Capt. H. Plummer, 7th Royal fusrs., to offic. as dep. asst. qmrm. gen. to the force.

Appg. Lieut. F. H. Jenkins, 2nd in com. 1st Sikh inf., to offic. as comdt. of the wing of 4th regt. Sikh inf. whilst employed on the field service.

*No. 192.—*The Bunnoo station order, dated 9th April, by Lieut. col. G. W. G. Green, comdg., directing asst. surg. H. Potter, 1st Sikh inf., to afford med. aid to details of 2nd Punjab inf. remaining at Bunnoo, during abs. of regt. on the field service, is confirmed.

*No. 196.—*The Kohat station order, dated April 1, by Colonel A. Wide, comdg., directing asst. surg. A. Garden, 2nd Punjab cav., to assume med. charge of the wings of the 1st and 4th Punjab inf., also civil charge of the station, during abs. on duty of Surg. C. K. Webb, 4th Punjab inf., is confirmed.

*No. 199.—*Leave of absence.—Lieut. col. J. L. Vaughan, comdg. 5th Punjab inf., has leave from Jan. 28 to April 1, to visit Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, on m.c.

*Civil Dept.—Gen. Dept., May 5.—No. 1,209.—*Leave.—Rev. H. F. Corby, chapl. of Deera Ishmael Khan, has 1 mo. priv. leave.

*May 5.—No. 1,211.—*Appointments.—Capt. G. M. Battye, asst. comr., Ferozepore, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of that dist. fr. the date he assu. ch. fr. Capt. Cripps, who has proc. on leave.

#### MOVEMENTS OF PUNJAB CORPS.

*Military Dept., Lahore, May 3.—No. 204.—*The following movements of Punjab corps are directed:—

1st Punjab cav., from Oude to Peshawur; 2nd ditto, from Oude to Kohat; 3rd ditto, from Dera Ghazee Khan to Dera Ishmael Khan; 4th ditto, from Asnee to Dera Ghazee Khan; 5th ditto, from Dera Ishmael Khan to Bunnoo; Cureton's Mooltanee, from Peshawur to Asnee.

*No. 206.—*5th Regt. Punjab Infantry.—The regt. order, dated March 29, by Lieut. C. E. Stewart, offic. 2nd in com., assuming com. of the regt., consequent on the depart. of Lieut. col. J. L. Vaughan to England, on m.c.; and directing Lieut. S. J. Browne, offic. adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties, as a temp. arrangement, with effect fr. Jan. 28, is confirmed.

*May 9.—No. 210.—*The Dera Ghazee Khan Station order, dated May 1, by Lieut. C. J. Godby, comdg., directing Lieut. J. McNair, 3rd Punjab inf., to rec. charge of the wing of the regiment left at that station, on the march of regt. hd. qrs. from Lieut. A. R. Chapman, 4th Punjab cav., who had been placed in temp. charge, is confirmed.

*Gen. Dep., No. 1187, dated May 2.—*Leave:—Mr. W. B. Jones, personal asst. to financial comr. of the Punjab, has 3 mo.'s indulgence leave from date he may avail himself of the same.

*Public Works Dep., No. 822, dated May 1.—*Lieut. G. Newmarch, asst. to the chief engr., Punjab, has 10 days' leave, in extn. of leave.

*No. 838, dated May 2.—*Lieut. Luard, dep. superint. western Jumna canals, has 8 weeks' leave from date he availed himself of the same, prep. to leave to Eur. on m.c.

*Gen. Dep., No. 1169, dated May 1.—*Appointments:—Asst. surg. J. Pichall, attached to 7th irreg. cav., located at Goordaspur, is placed in med. ch. of civil station of Goordaspur. This supercedes the order notified in the *Punjab Gazette*, dated March 17, 1860, appng. Dr. J. C. Penny to med. ch. of civ. station of Goordaspur.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Simla, April 17.—*The permanent incumbent, Maj. A. B. Johnson, maj. of brig. at Cawnpore, having ret. fr. sick leave to Eur., the appt. of Capt. F. Roy W. Fremantle to act in his room is can.

Lieut. and adjt. F. A. Weatherly, of H.M.'s 6th drag. gds., was re-app. to offic. as station staff officer at Muttra on Oct. 28.

Lieut. C. H. Griffin, offic. 2nd in comm. of the East Indian regt., is confirmed in that appt.

Lieut. T. A. Butler, 1st Eur. fus., was certified on Oct. 25, 1859, by the inspector gen. of musketry, Hythe, to be perfectly qualified to instruct in the theory and practice of musketry.

Ens. A. Harrison and F. W. Chatterton, gen. list, now att. to H.M.'s 75th, are directed to join and do du. with H.M.'s 52nd L.I.

*April 25.—*Capt. M. B. Whish, late 29th N.I., is app. to do du. with 33rd N.I., at Peshawur.

The appt. of Capt. E. W. Hicks, late 67th N.I., to offic. as instructor of musketry to 4th Eur. regt., announced in G.O. of 20th ult., is can., at his own request.

Lieut. C. E. Delafosse, regt. of art., is permitted to continue his studies at Thomason College, Roorkee, until Nov. 1 next.

The underm. officers passed the pres. colloq. exam. on 4th inst.:—

Lieut. H. P. Evans, late 52nd N.I.

Lieut. R. C. Beavan, late 62nd N.I.

Lieut. G. W. Eaton, 73rd N.I.

The underm. officers have passed exam. before the board of examiners at Fort William, on 9th inst.:—

Ens. G. A. Owen, 3rd Eur. regt., in Hindoostanee.

Ens. H. F. Leighton, gen. list, in Bengalee.

*April 26.—*Lieut. W. Owen, late 61st N.I., is app. to do du. with loyal Poorbeah regt., to join.

Ens. E. C. Davidson, gen. list, att. to H.M.'s 75th, is rem. to 52nd L.I.

*April 27.—*Leave of absence:—

Brig. Staff.—Lieut. the hon. R. H. Steward, offic. brig. maj., Ferozepore, for 3 mo., from the date he may avail himself of the same, to Calcutta.

8th Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. W. A. Garden, offic. 2nd in comm., fr. April 7 to Nov. 7, to Simla, on m.c. under old rules.

12th Punjab Inf.—Capt. J. T. Norgate, comdt., fr. May 7 to Oct. 7, to Mussoorie.

Med. Dept.—Surg. W. Sillito, fr. May 1 to Nov. 1, to the hills, on m.c., prep. to ret. fr. the serv.

*May 1.—*The G.O. dated March 26, as regards Lieut. R. Aislabie, Bengal art., is, at the requisition of the Punjab Govt., can.

The foll. order is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

Delhi station order, dated Feb. 28 last, directing Lieut. Hon. F. B. Best, 2nd Eur. fus., to proc. to Roorkee, for the purpose of allotting barracks, &c., for the regt.

Orders confirmed:—

Dinapore station order, dated March 26, directing Asst. surg. W. R. Hooper, 5th Eur. regt., to accompany and afford med. aid to Brigadier P. Gordon, prog. to Pres. on m.c., and to return to Dinapore without delay.

By Brig. M. Smith, comg. in Fort William, dated 5th ult., directing Ens. F. H. Thomas, gen. list, to do du. with H.M.'s 5th fus. pending arrival of H.M.'s 37th regt.

Ghazepore station order, dated 6th ult., appg. Lieut. H. M. Bengough, H.M.'s 77th regt., to act as station staff, in room of Lieut. J. F. Reyne, 37th foot. Meerut art. div. orders, dated 7th ult., appg. Lieut. H. L. Mackenzie and G. B. Wymer to do du. with 4th co. 4th batt. art.

The underment. officer has leave of abs.:—

2nd E. B. Fus.—Lieut. C. R. Blair, fr. March 20 to July 20, to Simla, m.c.

Sirmoor Rifle Regt.—Lieut. D. Macintyre, adjt., to be 2nd in command, v. Lieut. J. F. L. Fisher, removed to civ. employment.

Kamroop Regt.—Lieut. H. Chapman, late 49th N.I., to be adjt., v. Lieut. R. Travers (dec.).

Cawnpore Levy.—Lieut. P. O'M. H. Marshall, H.M.'s 48th foot, to do duty.

The following Oude div. orders, directing med. arrangements, are confirmed:—

*Dated May 2.—*Asst. surg. A. D. Campbell, of art., at Cawnpore, to assume med. charge of convalescents from Saugor en route to Nynee Tal, and to rejoin at Cawnpore, in room of Asst. surg. R. M. Gilchrist.

Surg. F. M. Clifford, 43rd N.I., to afford med. aid to art., during Asst. surg. Campbell's absence, in addition to his other duties.

#### THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S MOVEMENTS.

*Head Quarters, Simla, May 3.—*The C. in C. being about to proceed to the pres., all important documents requiring the immediate consideration and orders of H. E. will be transmitted to the adjt. gen. of the army at Calcutta. All other papers and references will be forwarded, until further orders, to the asst. adjt. gen. of the army, at Simla.

This order to have effect from the 6th inst.

Lieut. col. D. M. Stewart, asst. adjt. gen. of the army, is app. to take charge of the C. in C.'s office at Simla, from 7th inst.

Capt. A. L. Nicholson, of the late 64th N.I., is directed to do duty with the wing of the Kamroop regt. at Dacca, and directed to join forthwith.

Capt. A. Robinson, late 19th N.I., is app. to do general duty at Benares.

In continuation of G.O. of 13th ult., the following



officers were declared by the board of examiners at Fort William, on March 30 last, to have passed in Hindoostanee:—

Lieut. E. C. R. Wilcox, 4th Eur. inf. regt.; Lieut. W. F. Badgley, and Lieut. D. T. H. Sampson, late 20th N.I.; Lieut. H. U. Smith, late 46th N.I.; Lieut. A. F. Lindsay, 63rd N.I.; Ens. G. Young, 66th or Goorka L. Inf.; and Asst. surg. E. Selons, medical department.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Gwalior div. order dated Dec. 5 last, directing Asst. surg. A. P. Glass, 2nd Gwalior Inf., to assume med. ch. of 9th regt. Bombay N.I., under orders for Bombay presy.

Late 38th N.I.—Maj. R. C. Tytler, from April 13 to date of embarkation, prep. to furl. to Eur.

65th N.I.—Brev. Maj. and Hon. Lieut. col. C. T. E. Hinde, from May 1 to Oct. 15, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

Head Qrs., Simla, May 2.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appts.:—

East Indian Regt.—Lieut. G. E. J. Maidman, do. du., to be adj., v. Lieut. C. H. Griffin.

1st Irreg. Cav.—Lieut. G. W. Cockburn, 42nd highlanders, to be adj., v. Lieut. T. R. D. Bingham.

Rohilcund Horse.—Lieut. R. Topham, 7th Hussars to be comdnt., v. Lieut. col. Kirby, res.

Lieut. A. G. Owen, adj. 6th irreg. cav., to be 2nd in com., v. Lieut. M. Hunter, removed.

Lahore Lt. Horse.—Lieut. O. Barnes, adj. 2nd regt. Mahratta horse, to be comdnt., v. Capt. S. C. Jackson, dec.

2nd Regt. Mahratta Horse.—Lieut. H. C. S. Szczepanski, of the late 40th N.I., do. du., to be adj., v. Lieut. O. Barnes, removed.

Roberts's Horse.—Lieut. T. J. Watson, adj., to be 2nd in com., v. Lieut. C. A. DeKantzow.

12th Punjab Inf.—Capt. E. W. Hicks, late 67th N.I., to be comdnt., v. Maj. W. F. Ring, dec.

13th Punjab Inf.—Capt. V. Tonnochy, 81st foot, to be comdnt., v. Brev. Maj. C. Dysart, removed.

16th Punjab Inf.—Lieut. A. W. C. Read, of H.M.'s 51st L.I., to be adj., v. Lieut. H. C. Simeon, transf. to 23rd Punjab inf.

Peshawur div. order, dated 27th March last, directing the following med. arrangts.:—

Surg. H. W. Tytler, 58th N.I., to afford med. aid to 14th Punjab inf., on dep. on serv. of Asst. surg. J. L. Stewart.

Orde div. order, dated the 30th March last, directing offg. Asst. surg. M. W. Mott, at Allahabad, to proc. to Chirkaree, and Staff asst. surg. E. Wilkes, H.M.'s 75th regt., to perform garr. med. dus. during the abs. of Asst. surg. Mott.

By Col. W. G. Lennox, comdg. 63rd N.I., dated 8th ult., appg. Capt. W. H. Hawes, acting interp., to offic. also as qmrr., v. Capt. J. G. Phillips, dec.

Attack garr. order, dated 14th ult., appgt. Capt. O. De L. Priaulx, H.M.'s 94th regt., to offic. as fort adjt. dur. the temp. employ. of Capt. T. M. Cameron with 33rd N.I.

Lucknow brig. order, dated 14th ult., appg. Lieut. E. R. C. Wilcox, 4th Eur. inf., to act as station staff, v. Lieut. M. H. Fitzmaurice, adjt. 11th brig. royal art., resg.

By Capt. P. F. Gardiner, comdg. 10th Punjab inf., dated 15th ult., appg. Capt. G. H. Gordon to offic. as comdt.

May 1.—The services of Asst. surg. J. C. Whishaw, 9th Punjab inf., are placed at disp. of Govt., in foreign dept., for app. as civ. surg. of Fyzabad.

The G. O. dated March 26, as regards Lieut. R. Aislabie, Bengal art., is, at the requisition of the Punjab govt., canceled.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Eur. Ben. Fus.—Lieut. C. R. Blair, fr. March 20 to July 20, to proc. to Simla, on m.c.

Late 38th N.I.—Maj. R. C. Tytler, fr. April 13 to date of embark., prep. to furl. to Europe.

65th N.I.—Brev. maj. and hon. lieut. col. C. T. E. Hinde, fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

Head Quarters, Simla, April 18.—The C. in C. is pleased to appoint Surgeon C. Palmer, M.D., at present in medical charge of the civil station of Howrah, to the medical charge of the Ranee-gunge Depot, v. Assistant surgeon Dukes, deceased.

Surgeon Palmer, on being relieved from his civil duties, will take up his new appointment.

By order of the Right Hon. the C. in C.,

W. MAYHEW, Lieut. Col.,  
Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

ERRATUM.—In G. O. 30th ult., page 217, permitting certain periods of leave to count as service, after the words "on sick certificate to Europe," add the words *and elsewhere*.

## QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Adjt. General's Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, April 25.—The leave granted to Lieut. R. Topham, 7th hussars, dated April 3, is cancelled.

Lieut. Warren, of Capt. Evan's battery, 11th brig. royal art., having been prom. to rank of 2nd capt. in a battery at Woolwich, that officer will proc. to England accordingly.

That portion of the above order which directs Capt. Warren to proc. to England, is cancelled, and on the requisition of the officer comdg. royal art., he will remain in India for the present and do du. with depot royal art. in Fort William.

The following officer is appd. to charge (medical or otherwise as the case may be) of the soldiers' families H.M.'s 69th ft., about to embark for Burmah: Asst. surg. A. Applin, 68th foot.

The undermen. officers being in excess of the number for which accommodation can be provided with the regt. are permitted to proc. to England by the next overland str., reporting themselves on arr. to the adj. gen. horse gds.

Lieut. Blair, and Page, Lieut. and adjt. Wholan English Watson, 1st batt. 8th foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the officer comg. 1st batt. 20th foot:—

Dated March 17, 1860.—Appg. Lieut. N. Gwynne to offic. as instruct. of musketry to the corps, pending arr. of Lieut. Cox.

By the officer comg. at Fyzabad:—

Dated March 30, 1860.—Directing Asst. surg. R. D. Burn, royal art., to proc. to Goruckpore, in med. charge of a party of royal art., and to return to Fyzabad at the public expense.

At the recommendation of the inspector gen. of hospitals, Staff asst. surg. Turton will proc. immediately by rail and horse dak, at the public expense, to Ghazipore, where his servs. are urgently required, and on arrival he will report himself to the officer comg. the detach. 77th regt. for duty.

Head Qrs., Simla, April 18.—Official notification has been received that the undermnt. officers, recently prom., have been posted as follows:—

18th Foot.—Lieut. G. L. H. Poole, to 1st batt.

18th Foot.—Lieut. W. E. Twynning, to 1st batt.

18th Foot.—Lieut. E. A. Marsland, to 2nd batt.

Order confirmed:—

By the brig. gen. comdg. Scinde div.:—

Dated April 2.—Cancg. the order directing Asst. surg. Woolhouse to charge of the families procg. to Mooltan, and reappg. Asst. surg. Gogarty to that du. Asst. surg. Woolhouse to proc. to Kurachee and report himself to the superintg. surg.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, May 2, 1860.—Head Qrs., Simla, April 19, 1860.—Lieut. W. Gair, 6th carabineers, is app. adjt. to the regt., v. Weatherley, res., April 18.

The undermen. officers have passed in vernacular:—Lieut. and adjt. J. W. Hughes, 54th foot; Asst. surg. J. H. Porter, 97th foot.

April 21.—Official notification has been received that the undermentioned officers have been posted to battalions as follows:—

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. Lane to 2nd batt.; Capt. Rutliven to 3rd batt.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Drag. Gds.—Lieuts. W. J. Thomas and C. G. A. Barnes, fr. date of departure from regt.

5th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. col. W. C. Master, to England, for 18 mos., from date of departure from his regt.

7th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. col. R. Y. Shipley, to Murree, from May 1 to Oct. 31.

18th Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. C. G. D. Annesley, to England, for 18 mo., from date of quitting the regt.

24th Foot, 1st Batt.—Brev. col. A. T. Blackford, from April 11 to Oct. 10, to England, in anticipation of retirement on full pay.

66th Foot.—Ens. T. Gamble, to England, for 6 mo., from date of embarkation at Bombay.

93rd Foot.—Lieut. W. S. McKenzie, to Cashmere (with the sanction of Govt.), from May 2 to Aug. 2.

Adjt. gen.'s office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, May 3.—Head Quarters, Simla, April 25.—The retirement from the serv., by the sale of his commission, of Ens. W. G. Osler, 89th foot, is accepted, subject to approval by her Majesty.

The undermen. officers have passed their examination in Hindoostanee:—

Maj. F. E. Macnaghten, H.M.'s 8th hussars.

Capt. R. C. Lee, 35th foot.

Ens. R. Gray, 97th foot.

Head Qrs., Simla, April 24.—5th Capt. F. B. Meerea, 1st batt. 8th foot, being in excess of the number of officers for which accommodation can be provided on board the *Clara*, will proceed to England by the overland route.

Leave of abs. is granted to lieut. col. Deacon, c.b., 46th foot, from Feb. 21 (the date of his removal from 61st), till the sailing of the mail steamer for India in Oct. next, when he is to proc. to join his regt.

Orders confirmed:—

By H. E. lieut. gen. Sir H. Rose.

Confirming the order by lieut. col. Holmes, granting leave to asst. surg. A. Sherlock, 8th hussars, from April 1 to Oct. 1, to Mussoorie, on m.c.

By the brigdr. commanding Malwa div.:—

Granting leave in extn. to asst. surg. Scott, 8th hussars, from April 13 to May 15, to Mussoorie.

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant:—

Granting leave to cornet R. Elliott, 1st drag. gds., to England, under new rules, m.c.

Leaves of absence.—Royal Engrs.—Lieut. G. Swa-

tenham, for 6 mo., from date of embarkation of 4th comp. for the Mauritius, pending confirmation, with a view to his contg. to serve in the public works dept. 7th Dragoon Guards.—Maj. F. G. Smith, to England, from 15th April to 15th Oct., 1861; Lieut. E. Molyneux, to England, from 1st May to 1st Nov., 1861; Lieut. E. H. O. Dowd, to Murree, from 15th April to 15th July, m.c. 7th Foot.—Maj. T. Tryon, to Cashmere, from 20th April to 15th Oct. 19th Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. C. H. Lambert, to England, for 6 mo. 27th Foot.—Capt. C. Warren, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, from 15th April to 14th Oct. 42nd Foot.—Capt. W. Baird, from 1st May to 31st Oct., to hills north of Deyrah and Simla. 48th Foot.—Capt. F. C. Trent, to England, for 18 mo., from date of quitting the regiment. 51st Foot.—Lieut. col. A. H. Irby, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 14. 52nd Foot.—Capt. and brev. maj. G. C. Syngé, to Simla, fr. April 15 to Oct. 14. 54th Foot.—Maj. and brev. lieut. col. Brett, to England, for 18 mo. fr. date of quitting the regt. 57th Foot.—Capt. J. Stewart, to England, fr. April 20, 1860, to Oct. 20, 1861. 68th Foot.—Capt. C. U. Shuttleworth and F. L. Saunderson, to England, for 18 mo. fr. date of quitting the regt.; Asst. surg. A. P. M. Corbett, to England, for 9 mo. fr. date of quitting the regt. 77th Foot.—Capt. J. G. Skene, fr. May 15 to Oct. 31, to Mussoorie and Simla. 79th Foot.—Lieut. J. M. McNair, to England, for 18 mo. fr. date of depart. from his regt. 80th Foot.—Lieut. W. B. B. Christie, to Australia, fr. April 1 to Oct. 1, 1861. 81st Foot.—Asst. surg. H. Bicknell, to England, for 1 year fr. date of depart. from his regt. 88th Foot.—Brev. maj. E. D. Radcliffe, to Mussoorie; Lieuts. J. Irwin, H. G. Moore, to Nainee Tal; Lieuts. J. Burke and E. A. Percival, to Mussoorie—fr. April 15 to Aug. 14; Lieut. C. Robertson, fr. April 15 to July 14, to Nynce Tal. Rifle Brigade, 3rd Batt.—Brev. maj. H. R. L. Newdigate, to England, for 18 mo.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, May 4.—Head Qrs., Simla, April 26.—Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, granting leave to Lieut. J. J. Bradshaw, 3rd batt. 60th rifles, to England, under new rules, m.c.

By the gen. officer comdg. Sirhind div.:—

Dated April 8.—Directing Capt. H. H. Moseley, 42nd highlanders (arr. in ch. of detach.), to join his regt. at Bareilly.

By Brigdr. Smith, comdg. at Calcutta:—

Dated April 9.—Appg. Maj. Brookes, mily. store-keeper, to offic. as brig. maj. of Fort William, in addition to his other duties, dur. abs. of Maj. Blane.

By the officer comdg. 7th hussars:—

Dated April 13.—Appg. Lieut. R. Topham to act as adjt. to corps, v. Mould.

By the brigdr. com. at Meerut:—

Dated April 6.—Directing Lieut. Rayley, 73rd foot arr. in ch. of volunteers, to join his corps at Dinapore, by dak.

Leave of absence:—

7th hussars.—Lieut. and adjt. John Mould, to England, under new rules, m.c. 6th foot.—Maj. C. J. Blanckley, to England, under new rules, m.c. 35th foot.—Asst. surg. E. Thistleton, to Landour, from April 15 to July 14, m.c. 54th foot.

Ens. R. Magill, to hills, for 8 mos., from April 20, 1860. 66th foot.—Col. C. E. Law, to England, under new rules, for 15 mos., from date of embarkation at Bombay. 75th foot.—Lieut. F. D. Cornwall, to Calcutta, for 2 mos., m.c., and to England under new rules. 80th foot.—Lieut. W. Whitehead to Calcutta, for 2 mos., m.c. 97th foot.—Ens. H. Fulford, to England, under new rules, m.c. 17th lancers.—Col. Benson, from Feb. 24 to May 31, m.c. 75th foot.—Surg. R. Dominichetti, from June 12 to Oct. 12, provided his servs. are not required previous to the expiration of his leave.

Capt. R. Bolton, 1st batt. 6th foot, is appd. to offic. temp. as comdt. of Chinsurah depot, from the date on which he assumed the duties from Major Dalzell.

Leave of absence:—

Dragoon guards.—Capt. T. J. Francis, to England for 12 mos., from date of embarkation.

## Head Quarters of Superintending Engineers.

May 4.—The head quarters of the seven superintending engineers appointed under this Government by Notification, No. 18, dated 26th Jan. last, of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, have been fixed at the stations specified below:—

### HEAD QUARTERS.

1. Presidency circle, Calcutta, permanent.
2. South-Eastern circle, Calcutta, ditto.
3. Assam circle, Gowhaty, ditto.
4. Northern circle, Bhaugulpore, temporary.
5. Behar circle, Gya, ditto.
6. Burdwan circle, Midnapore, ditto.
7. Cuttack circle, Cuttack, permanent.

C. B. YOUNG, Lieut. col.,  
Soc. to the Govt. of Bengal  
in the Public Works Dep.

**Officers on duty at Stations.**

*Head Qrs., Camp Heshayarpore, March 29.*—Officers commanding divisions are instructed to furnish, until further orders, to the officers in charge of the Adj. gen.'s office at the Presidency and at Simla, monthly returns showing the names and corps of officers belonging to non-existent regts. who may be doing general duty at stations within their commands.

**Rates of Pay—Bhopal Levy.**

*Foreign Dep., Simla, April 30.*—No. 1,597.—The following grades and rates of pay for the "Bhopal Levy," as sanctioned by H.E. the Gov. gen., are published for general information:—

	B.	A.	P.
1 commandant, consolidated	...	800	0 0
1 2nd in command, ditto	...	500	0 0
1 adjutant, regimental pay and usual allowance of rupees	...	170	14 0
1 sergeant major	...	70	0 0

**Reception of Native Chiefs.**

*Foreign Dep., Simla, Thursday, May 3.*—H.E. the Right Hon. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. held a durbar this day for the reception of the chiefs of the Hill States between the Sutlej and Jumna.

The chiefs, with their nearest relations and principal ministers, and the civil and military officers of the station having assembled, the Viceroy and Gov. gen., accompanied by H.E. the C. in C., entered and took his seat under a royal salute.

Each chief and native gentleman present was introduced to the Viceroy and Gov. gen., and the usual offerings having been presented and accepted, suitable khillats were bestowed on all according to their rank.

H.E. thanked the chiefs for their loyal attachment to the British Government during the rebellion, and confirmed the several rewards which had been previously conferred on them for their services.

To the Raja of Bissahar H.E. expressed a hope that the Government would receive an improved account of the administration of affairs in that principality.

After the concluding ceremonies H.E. left his seat under a royal salute, and the assembly broke up.

By order of H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India,  
CECIL BEADON,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India with the Gov. gen.

**Leave to Officers at Home.**

No. 470.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 131 of March 29, 1860, is published for general information:—

In continuation of Military Letter, No. 78, dated Feb. 24, 1860, I have to inform you that officers who have returned home on duty with discharged troops, who have produced m.c.s. of their unfitness to return to duty, have been permitted to remain for the periods recommended and from the date of the certificate. These officers will be entitled to draw Indian pay and allowances, and to count time as service to the expiration of two months' privilege leave allowed to them. From that date they will be entitled to furlough pay, but a passage back will not be provided for them.

**Services of Conductor Leonard.**

No. 469.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 120, dated March 23, 1860, is published for general information:—

Letter dated Nov. 22, 1859, No. 229.—10.—In reward for the long and meritorious service of Cond. Leonard, of the Ordnance Department, and especially for his good conduct and usefulness as commissioned officer in the artillery of the Calcutta volunteer guard, and in consideration of the strong recommendation of your Government and that of H.E. the C. in C., H.M. has been pleased to confer on Mr. Leonard a commission as lieutenant on the veteran establishment from the date of your receipt of this despatch.

The despatch from the Secretary of State having been received on the 28th ult., the commission of lieutenant on the veteran establishment conferred on Conductor now Dep. asst. commissy. J. Leonard and the allowances to be drawn by him will have effect from that date.

**Powers of Commanding Officers extended.**

*Head Quarters, Simla, April 18.*—The C. in C. is pleased, under the power and authority vested in him by Act No. VI. of 1860, passed by the Legislative Council of India, to empower the commanding officer of every native regiment of the Bengal army, under H.E.'s command, to proceed under section 1,

\* This allowance is only granted so long as a quartermaster sergeant is not appointed; in that case the sergeant major will draw only the usual pay of the grade.

clause 1, of that Act, according to the rules prescribed by clause 3 of the same section.

Commanding officers are thus empowered to dispose of all military offences without the intervention of minor courts martial; but it should be borne in mind that it is not intended by this new authority to preclude recourse, when desirable, to general courts martial.

When, therefore, commanding officers are of opinion that offences are of too serious a nature to be summarily disposed of under the new powers vested in them, it will be their duty, as heretofore, to make application to the general officer commanding the division for the assembly of a general court martial.

The C. in C. trusts that the extensive powers now conveyed to commanding officers will be temperately and judiciously exercised, to the advancement of the discipline and character of the native army.

**The Clasp for Central India.**

May 3.—H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to notify that the troops employed at and prior to the battle of Banda and siege of Kotah respectively, shall be held entitled to the clasp for "Central India," presented under the G. G. O. of May 20, 1859; but that those of other of the columns commanded by Sir G. Whillock and Sir A. G. Roberts, who were employed in the subsequent minor engagements, shall be considered to have a claim to the medal only.

**Charges of Transport of Troops through Egypt.**

H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to publish the following letter from the Secretary of State for India, No. 132, dated March 29, having reference to reductions in the scale of charges for the transport of H.M.'s troops and stores between Alexandria and Suez:—

India-office, London, March 29.  
No. 132.—To H.E. the Right hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

My Lord,—A communication has been received from the Foreign-office, notifying reductions in the scale of charges heretofore made for the transport of H.M.'s troops and stores between Alexandria and Suez; a copy of a translation of an order from H.H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Egyptian Foreign-office, detailing the reductions to be made, and the weight of baggage to be allowed each officer and soldier, is forwarded for the information of your govt.—I have, &c.,  
(Signed) CHARLES WOOD.

Copy. Translation of an order from H.H. the Viceroy of Egypt to the Egyptian Foreign-office:—

Dated Regeb 12, 1276 (Feb. 5, 1860).—H.M.'s agent and consul-general having written to the Foreign-office desiring that a reduction be made in the charges for the transport of H.M.'s troops between Alexandria and Suez, according to the scale recently agreed to in the case of the P. and O. Company, I accede to this desire:—

Officers shall have first-class and soldiers second-class carriages.

The fare for first-class passengers shall be 314 Egyptian piastres (nearly £3. 5s.), and for second-class passengers 206 Egyptian piastres (nearly £2. 2s.).

Officers will be allowed eighty pounds' weight of luggage.

Soldiers will be allowed fifty pounds' weight of luggage.

The transport of stores, &c., will be charged according to the present reduced rates of the P. and O. Company.

If by express trains, all extra luggage, stores, &c., will be charged at the rate of £6 per ton, if by goods train, £4 per ton.

Further, the transit administration will take upon itself the responsibility of landing and shipping H.M.'s troops, stores, &c. This is a privilege granted to H.M.'s Government.

H.M.'s troops will provide for themselves any repasts they may require on their passage through Egypt.

The above regulations will apply to all of H.M.'s troops and stores passing through Egypt for the future.

This order is to be communicated to H.M.'s agent for his information, and to the transit, in order that the necessary steps may be taken for carrying out its instructions.

**Remittances of Officers.**

No. 481 of 1860.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, the following rules are to be observed in preparing rolls of remittances of officers and soldiers of the British Army serving in India; all previous orders on the subject are cancelled:—

Regimental paymasters and officers commanding batteries of royal artillery are required to forward, monthly, to the paymaster, Queen's troops, two copies of the detailed returns and rolls which they furnish direct to the War Office in England, according

to War Office Forms Nos. 57, 327, and 327 A, except that the amount in rupees and sterling should be distinctly stated against each name. To secure uniformity of practice the Forms will be supplied, in the first instance, by the accountant general in the military department.

The paymaster, Queen's troops, will check the returns furnished by regimental paymasters and officers commanding batteries of royal artillery, in regard to the exchange of India into sterling money, and transmit one copy of them to the Accountant-general in the military department, with a list, as per Form A, as a covering communication, retaining the other for record in his office.

The Accountant-general in the military department, in lieu of the present consolidated roll showing details, will prepare an abstract of totals under certain heads, as per Form B, and forward it, together with the original rolls furnished to him through the paymaster, Queen's troops, to the secretary to Government in the military department, for transmission to England.

Regimental paymasters and officers commanding batteries of royal artillery are required to render their returns as soon after the close of the month as possible, to allow of their reaching the office of the Accountant-general in sufficient time for the preparation and despatch of the abstract by the second mail of the month.

**Arms of Irregular Corps.**

*Military Dept., Simla, April 27.*—With reference to G. O. No. 1,073, dated July 25, 1859, the Governor general is pleased to direct that irregular corps shall retain their present arms, except such as are of rifle patterns, which are to be withdrawn, under such instructions as the rt. hon. the C. in C. may issue, and sent into the nearest magazine, where they will be received at a valuation, and Victoria carabines will be issued on payment of their value.

H.E. has determined that the Victoria carbino shall be the established pattern for all irregular corps, and that no firearms shall be furnished to their men by commanding officers except from the Government arsenals.

The G. O. No. 1,073 of July 25, 1859, and the present G. O., are applicable to the three presidencies.

**MADRAS.****BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.**

*Fort St. George, May 8.*—Leave of absence:—  
Mr. G. A. Ballard, priv. leave for 2 mos., in add. to the unexpired portion of his furl. granted to him on 31st Jan. last.

Mr. J. Wilkins, principal sadr amin of Rajahmundry, on ext. for 1 mo.

Rev. A. Walker, asst. chaplain of the Church of Scotland at Bellary, priv. leave for 1 mo., from 14th inst., to Madras.

Capt. C. S. Elliot and Capt. G. Baldock, garrison of Fort St. George, to be lay trustees of St. Mary's Church.

Lieut. J. A. Campbell, 52nd N.I., to be a lay trustee of St. Mark's Church, Bangalore.

Mr. J. Bird, coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, delivered over charge of the district to Mr. E. K. McDonell on 1st inst.

Mr. H. A. Brett, coll. and mag. of Salem, resumed charge of the district on 4th inst.

*Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, May 8.*—Col. E. Lawford, dep. chief eng., centre circle, is transf. to northern circle.

Mr. S. O. E. Ludlow, recently appd. dep. chief eng., is posted to centre circle.

The following order of Government has been issued, on the occasion of the retirement of Lieut. col. Bell from the office of chief eng.:—

Col. J. H. Bell is permitted to res. the office of chief eng. of the dept. public works of this pres., from the date of the departure of the first str. of the current month.

Col. Bell should be informed that the Government has observed with much satisfaction the laborious and able manner in which he has discharged the duties of his important office, and that they much regret the loss of his services.

In the appointment of Capt. J. Carpendale, under date 4th inst., to act as dep. chief eng. till the arr. of "Major Horsley," read "Major Ludlow."

*Mil. Dept., Fort St. George, May 7.*—No. 211.—The underment. officer is permitted to proc. to Eur.:—

Capt. C. H. Drury, 27th N.I., 1st asst. mil. auditor gen., on m.c. for 15 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

May 8.—No. 213.—The foll. notifications from the Fort St. George Gazette of May 4 are published in G.O.:—

May 4.—Lieut. W. O. Swanston, superint. of police, South Arcot, is permitted to proc. to Pres., prep. to leave on m.c.:—

May 3.—Appointment.—Lieut. J. T. McGoun, 36th N.I., to be asst. superint. 2nd cl. on probation in Mofussil police.

**Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, May 4.**—Col. J. H. Bell is perm. to res. the office of chief eng. from date of depart. of first steamer of present month.

#### Appointments:—

Maj. W. H. Horsley, engr., to be chief eng.  
Maj. S. O. E. Ludlow, engr., to be dep. chief eng.  
The foregoing apps. to take effect from the date of Col. Bell's resignation.

Capt. J. Carpendale, asst. to chief eng., to act as dep. chief eng. till arr. of Maj. Ludlow.

Lieut. J. O. Hasted, act. 1st asst. dist. eng., Tinnely, to act as asst. to chief eng. during employ. of Capt. Carpendale on other du.

**May 8.**—No. 214.—The hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:—

51st N.I.—Sen. Capt. J. C. McCaskill to be maj., Sen. Lieut. F. J. Wilson to be capt., and Sen. Ens. E. A. Wood to be lieut., v. Armstrong, ret.; date of commissions, April 28.

Lieut. R. A. Chadwick, 5th N.I., is granted leave for 6 mos. from May 1, under regs. of 1854.

With reference to G. O. Jan. 24, No. 38, para. 4, it is notified that the servs. of Lieut. G. E. Borradaile, 14th N.I., have been placed at disposal of the Straits' govt. for temp. employ. only.

The undermen. officers are permitted to proc. to Europe:—

Lieut. col. H. Green, invalid estab., on m.c., under old regs., and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. J. Vertue, engr., 1st asst. dist. engr., on m.c., for 15 mos.

**May 18.**—Appointments:—

Mr. E. F. Harrison, civil aud., to be a director of the Bank of Madras.

Mr. W. Bealch, dep. coll., to be in charge of the treasury, during abs. of S. Appaswami Mudali on leave.

2nd capt. F. J. Moberly, engr., to be dist. engr. of South Canara, v. Col. T. T. Pears.

Lieut. J. N. Hunter, 1st asst. dist. engr. of South Canara, to act as dist. engr. of Madura, during employ. of Capt. Ryves on other duty.

Mr. R. Faton to act as 2nd asst. dist. engr. in Salem, dur. employ. of Mr. R. E. Norfor on other duty.

Mr. J. Oakes is per. to resign his app. as sub-engr., 2nd class, in dep. of public works.

The app. of Lieut. H. C. Macdonald, 35th N.I., as asst. superin. of police, is can. at his own request.

**No. 230.**—Appointment:—Capt. J. O. C. Farran, 2nd N.V.B., to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Bangalore, v. Lieut. col. Green.

Maj. gen. Sir G. C. Whitlock, of inf., is perm. to proc. to Calcutta, with leave of absence for two mos. from 24th inst.

The servs. of Capt. J. A. Campbell, 7th L.C., are placed at disp. of the Govt. of India, for employ. in dept. of Pub. Works at Nagpore.

Lieut. H. P. R. F. Crawford, 34th L.I., is perm. to proc. to Eur. on m.c. for 12 mos.

The name of Lieut. A. Johnstone, of the 51st N.I., will be hereafter entered in the returns of the army as Andrew Johnstone Wight.

**Judicial Dept., May 14.**—The Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following transfers:—

Asst. surg. J. H. Blackwell, from civil surgeony Vizagapatnam, to Zila surgeony at Chicacole.

Asst. surg. C. A. Andrews, from Zila surgeony Chicacole, to civil surgeony at Vizagapatnam.

**Fort St. George, May 18.**—Lieut. B. L. Gordon, horse art., is appd. a member of the committee for the examination of army clothing, v. Lieut. Davidson, 4th N.I., relieved.

Leave of absence from his corps and station:—Lieut. J. Markham, 1st L.C., in continuation till Dec. 31, Bangalore and Nilgris, m.c.

**ERRATUM.**—The name of the officer appointed in G.O. dated 14th inst. to charge of pensioners and discharged men of the Indian army procd. to Europe should be Lieut. H. T. Harris, 36th regt. N.I., instead of Lieut. W. Hands, 36th regt. N.I.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Id. Qrs., Choultry Plain, May 4.**—Capt. F. Marshall, 16th N.I., is perm. to join his regt., via the Nilgris.

**May 6.**—Lieut. H. C. Stevens, 4th L.C., has leave for 2 mo. from this date to the Neilgherry Hills, on expiration of which he will proc. to join his corps.

With reference to G.O. dated 28th ult., Lieut. F. S. Cherry, 4th L.C., is relieved from doing du. with the 1st L.C.

Lieut. W. F. Grey, horse art., is appd. as A. de C. to Maj. gen. the Hon. A. A. Spencer, c.n., comdg. Mysore div., without prejudice to his regt. dus.

### BOMBAY.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Bombay, April 28.**—The undermen. officer has been reported to be qualified as interp. in the Hindoostance language:—Lieut. C. J. Holbrook, H.M.'s 95th regt.

**May 10.**—First class asst. surg. W. Davey is app. to med. ch. of 2nd Grenadier N.I.

**May 17.**—The underment. officer has passed the required examination in colloquial Hindoostance language:—

Asst. surg. Carolan, 72nd Highlanders.

Asst. surg. Don, H.M.'s 28th regt., on being relieved by Asst. surg. Scott, of the med. charge of the squadron of H.M.'s 8th hussars and 6th compy. 13th batt. royal art., will proceed to join the head quarters of his regt. at Nusserabad.

**May 19.**—The undermentioned officers have been reported to be qualified as interpreters in the languages as follows:—

In Mahrattce.—Lieut. G. R. Goodfellow, 15th regt. N.I.

In Hindoostance.—Capt. D. J. Kinloch, regt. of art.

Lieut. R. St. John, H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders.

Lieut. A. W. B. Caldecott, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.)

Lieut. W. T. Eden, 29th N.I.

Lieut. S. de B. Edwards, 2nd gren. N.I.

The following transfers of field officers are ordered:—

Lieut. col. Grimes, from 16th N.I. to 15th N.I.

Lieut. col. H. S. Watkins, from 15th N.I. to 16th N.I.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted to gr.mr. Campbell, 95th regt., in G.O. Jan. 26, is can., he having rejoined his regt. on May 1.

**May 18.**—No. 303.—The following appointments are made on the personal staff of H. E. the hon. the govr.:—

Capt. J. Clerk, rifle brig., and Capt. A. E. A. Ellis, H.M.'s 33rd foot, to be A.de.C., subject to the approval of H. E. the C. in C. in India.

### NAVAL.

**Bombay Castle, April 26.**—No. 73.—The following temp. arrangements and appts. are confirmed:—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley:—

Mr. R. T. H. Sirr to be acting 1st class 2nd master from March 19, and to be borne as supernumerary on the books of the *Ajdaha* until an opportunity offers for his joining the Indus flotilla, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. F. W. Daniell, acting purser of the *Auckland*, to perform the duty of captain's clerk of that vessel in addition, from Feb. 25, v. Mr. McGee.

#### CALCUTTA SQUADRON ORDERS.

Mr. A. Mays, midshipman, naval brig. I.N. depot, to sea, for 2 mos., m.c., from Feb. 15.

Mr. W. Bruce, mate, of the pendant vessel *Calcutta*, to reside on shore, m.c., from Feb. 27.

#### ADEN SQUADRON ORDERS.

Mr. W. C. Beaumont, clerk in charge of the *Lady Canning*, to perform the duties of senior naval officer's clerk, in addition, from Feb. 11, v. McGee.

**No. 74.**—The following temp. arrangements and appts. are confirmed:—

Lieut. Still, of the *Marie*, to reside on shore, out of the sanitarium, m.c., from April 4.

**May 2.**—No. 76.—Capt. E. W. S. Daniell, comdg. Indus flotilla, has privilege leave for 60 days, commencing from 15th inst.

**Superint.'s Office, Bombay, April 27.**—Lieut. S. Child, having returned from England by the P. and O. Co.'s str. *Saisette*, on 25th inst., was directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernumerary from that date.

The following changes to take place fr. 26th inst.: Capt. Frushard, from the shore, to the command of *Ajdaha*, v. Grounds, proceeding to England.

Lieut. Lloyd, supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to *Auckland*.

Mr. S. Barker, purser, to be chief clerk in civil branch, and clerk of the check, v. Jones, to Eur.

Lieut. Walker, supernum. on board the *Ajdaha*, to proc. to Singapore by the China mail str. apptd. to leave 1st prox., for the purpose of assuming com. of the steam vessel *Coromandel*.

**May 3.**—Mr. W. Downing, having passed the required exam., is app. an act. 1st class 2nd mr., and directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernu., until an opportunity offers for his proceeding to join the Indus flotilla.

**May 4.**—Mr. Higgs, 1st class naval trained engr., of the *Clyde*, was allowed 2 mos.' privilege leave, commencing from April 11.

**Bombay Castle, May 5.**—No. 77.—The underment. midshipmen, having completed 5 years' serv., and passed the exam. required to qualify for lieuts' commissions, are prom. to mate from the date they respectively passed in the last branch of their exam., viz., April 23:—

Mr. J. D. Budd, Mr. W. F. Hewison, Mr. W. C. Booth.

Asst. surg. J. Davies, of the *Elphinstone*, is permitted to reside on shore at the sanitarium, on m.c.

Asst. surg. T. Daun, supernu. att. to the *Ajdaha*, is to be trans. to the *Elphinstone*.

Mr. H. L. Chipindall, midshipman, having been reported fit for duty, was directed to join the *Clyde* fr. 3rd inst.

Mr. T. N. Foster, midshipman, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to join the *Elphinstone*.

**May 7.**—The following changes to take place from this date:—

Mr. Greig, midshipman, from the *Clyde* to the *Elphinstone*.

Mr. Marshall, midshipman, from the *Elphinstone* to the *Clyde*.

Mr. Chalke, midshipman, from the *Ajdaha* to the *Elphinstone*.

**May 8.**—No. 78.—Lieut. H. W. Stiff has a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m.c., under old furl. regs.

**No. 79.**—Mr. A. Robb, 1st class engr., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 1 year, on m.c.

**Superint.'s Office, Bombay, May 8.**—Mr. J. Rutterford, mate of the *Punjab*, is to be transf. to the *Ajdaha*, as supernu., and is to be directed to hold himself in readiness to proc. by the mail str. of the 12th inst., for the purpose of joining the *Lady Canning* at Aden.

Messrs. W. Cuthell and G. Leishman, midshipmen of the *Punjab*, are to be transf. to the *Elphinstone*.

Mr. D. M. Scott, midshipman of the *Elphinstone*, is to be transf. to the *Punjab*.

Mr. W. F. Hewison, mate, supernu. on board the *Ajdaha*, is app. actg. lieut. of that vessel, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. J. D. Budd, mate, supernu. on board the *Ajdaha*, is app. actg. lieut. of the *Elphinstone*, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. W. C. Booth, mate, is app. actg. lieut. of the *Punjab*, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. Chippendall, midshipman of the *Clyde*, is to be transf. to the *Punjab*.

**May 9.**—Mr. W. H. D. Howe, midshipman of the *Punjab*, is to be transf. to the *Clyde*.

**May 16.**—Act. lieut. W. F. Hewison, of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to the *Elphinstone* as act. lieut., to fill a vacancy.

Act. lieut. J. Budd, of the *Elphinstone*, is permitted to reside on shore at the Sanatarium, m.c., fr. 14th inst.

**Bombay Castle, May 11.**—No. 85.—The foll. officers of the I.N. have been permitted to return to their duty, viz.—Capt. J. Frushard, Mr. J. N. C. Beyts, purser, and Mr. W. A. Wetherall, midshipman.

An ext. of leave on account of m.c. has been granted to Mr. C. P. Georges, mate, I.N., for 6 mo.

Mr. C. L. Lane, midshipman, I.N., has been permitted to res. the serv. His resignation takes effect fr. Jan. 12.

**Superint.'s Office, Bombay, May 17.**—The underment. engineers of the *Ajdaha* are to be transf. to the gunboat *Clyde*:—

Mr. W. Anderson, 1st cl. eng.; Mr. T. Mann, 3rd cl. eng.

Messrs. Higgs, 1st cl. eng., and J. Corrigan, 3rd cl. eng. of the *Clyde*, are to be transf. to the *Ajdaha*.

**Bombay Castle, May 9.**—No. 81.—Capt. J. Frushard and Lieut. S. Child ret. to du. on 25th ult., with the permission of H.M.'s Principal Secy. of State for India.

**No. 82.**—The foll. temp. arrangements and appts. are confirmed:—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, R.N., C. in C. of the I.N.:—

Lieut. Dickson, comdg. the *Clyde*, to perform the duties of store acct. of that vessel from Nov. 10, 1859, v. Lieut. Nixon.

Mr. F. W. Daniell, acting purser of the *Auckland*, to be acting purser of the *Punjab*, from April 19, v. Mr. Barker, purser.

Mr. D. S. Hewett, purser, supernu. on board the *Ajdaha*, to be purser of the *Auckland*, from April 19, v. Mr. Daniell, acting purser, transf. to the *Punjab*.

**CALCUTTA SQUADRON ORDERS.**

Mr. C. S. Warwick to be temp. act. mr. of the *Coromandel*, from Sept. 4, 1859, to fill an existing vacancy.

**No. 83.**—The G.O. No. 52, dated 3rd ult., is can., and Mr. A. J. Kettley, midshipman, has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c.

**May 19.**—No. 91.—Lieut. R. Carey, I.N., has been granted, by the govt. of India, leave of absence, on m.c., for 18 mo., to Eur.

**Superintendent's Office, Bombay, May 21.**—Mr. E. J. Rudd, midshipman of the *Euphrates*, was perm. to reside on shore, at the Sanatarium, on m.c., fr. 14th inst.

### Absentee Regulations.

**General Dept.**—The Right Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to publish the following for general information:—

**No. 2527.**—From C. H. Lushington, Esq., Sec. to the Govt. of India, fin. dept. To the civil aud., Bombay.

**Fin. Dept., Fort William, Council Chamber, March 24.** Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1774, dated the 27th ult., soliciting instructions on the point as to whether an absentee, under Section XIV. of the Covenanted Civil Absentee Rules, is entitled to draw his half salary for the period of his leave under that section, in the event of his exceeding the limit allowed—viz., six months.

2. You seem to think that as it is provided in Clause 2 of Section XIV. of the rules, no portion of the half salary allowed to be drawn will be claimable

till the absentee shall have returned to his duty, and that, as the absentee, by overstaying his leave, forfeits his appointment, and is thus precluded from returning to his duty, he cannot be held entitled to any portion of the half salary allowed under the rules.

3. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the Hon. the President in Council is of opinion that it could not have been contemplated by Clause 2 of Section XIV. of the Covenanted Civil Absentee Rules, that the allowance of half salary should be forfeited in cases in which officers might have exceeded the limit of their leave under that section, nor does it require, his Honour in Council considers, a strained interpretation of the word duty to support that view. Return to duty has always been used as nearly equivalent to return to active service. Servants on leave at home were always permitted to return to their duty whether they had any appointment or not. If the officer were to leave the service altogether and not to return, the half salary would not be payable, and that, the President in Council thinks, is the true meaning of the limitation. His Honour in Council would accordingly lay it down, as a rule of interpretation, that an absent officer is entitled to draw his authorised allowances during absence on leave upon his *bona fide* return to the service, and when he is ready to take any appointment the Government to which he reports himself may give him. Any other interpretation would, his Honour in Council thinks, be contrary to the whole spirit of the regulations, and might operate very unequally by mere chance. I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,  
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

### BIRTHS.

ADAM, wife of H., daughter, at Chingleput, May 8.  
BAILEY, wife of B. C., daughter, at Colombo, May 19.  
BICK, wife of W. J., son, at Calcutta, May 6.  
BIRD, wife of Capt., daughter, at Kandy, May 14.  
BROWN, wife of J. W., daughter, at Calcutta, May 7.  
CAMPBELL, wife of A., son, at Negmo, May 22.  
COUTTS, Mrs. J., daughter, at Colombo, May 13.  
CRASTER, wife of Capt. G. A., son, at Massoorie, May 2.  
DOWNES, wife of C. C., daughter, at Jubbulpore, April 20.  
EATON, wife of J. H., son, at Colombo, May 17.  
ELLIOTT, wife of C., son, at Allahabad, May 7.  
HAINES, wife of Col. F. P., son, at Madras, May 19.  
HARRIS, wife of E. B., son, at Monghyr, May 10.  
JACKSON, wife of G. M., son, at Berhampore, May 12.  
McDOUGALL, wife of E. B. G., daughter, at Calcutta, May 7.  
PRESTON, wife of Rev. C. F., son, at Canton, May 2.  
SAALFELT, wife of A. W., son, at Madras, May 19.  
SCOBLE, wife of W., daughter, at Madras, May 18.  
YOUNG, wife of Lieut. col. C. W., daughter, at Boya-pooram, May 18.

### MARRIAGES.

GIBBS, J., to Sarah, daughter of H. Eason, at Bangalore, May 16.  
HINDMARSH, J., to Miss Amelia French, at Calcutta, May 8.  
KOCH, F., to Elizabeth D., daughter of the late L. H. Koch, at Jaffua, May 1.  
ROBERTS, E., to Sarah E., daughter of the late E. S. Wallis, at Calcutta, May 15.  
SEWELL, Lieut. H. F. H., 40th Madras N.I., to Viollette A., daughter of Brigadier Burn, at Singapore, May 7.

### DEATHS.

BADDELEY, Ellis C., infant son of W. C., at Mozuffepore, April 30.  
CAMPBELL, infant son of R. O., at Ennore, May 12.  
CANTON, Theodore E., at sea, aged 51, March 26.  
CAVANAGH, William, at Madras, aged 23, May 21.  
CRASTER, William V., infant son of Capt. G. A., at Mussoorie, May 5.  
DINWIDDIE, Mary, wife of D., at Sittang, March 13.  
FAIRBROTHER, Henry W. B., at Mhow, April 26.  
GIDLOW, John, at Gampolla, aged 20, May 20.  
GRAY, Melland, at Manila, April 13.  
HAULTAIN, Ann M., daughter of G., at Gampolla, May 14.  
KNOX, Gertrude, wife of W., at Masulipatam, May 16.  
LOVEDAY, Capt. B. M., at Suddiyah, aged 41, Apr. 18.  
MACCARTHY, Edward, at Kandy, May 15.  
MIRZLEKAN, G. M., at Rangoon, aged 50, April 18.  
ODELL, Lieut. U., 43rd Madras N.I., at Midnapore, April 26.  
PATTERSON, Eliza J., infant daughter of W., at Bala-sore, April 30.  
RALEIGH, Walter, at Agra, aged 10, May 9.  
REILLY, Amelia, wife of Ens. J., at Ghazepore, April 6.  
SCHMIDT, John H., at Tellicherry, aged 33, May 12.  
SOORT, Duncan, infant son of W., at Calcutta, May 14.

SMITH, Alexander T., at Calcutta, aged 49, May 13.  
SPOTTISWOODE, Arthur D., infant son of Col. A. C., at Kandy, May 18.  
SPOTTISWOODE, William D., infant son of Col. A. C., at Kandy, May 14.  
SUTHERLAND, Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 48, May 18.  
TAYLOR, —, infant son of Rev. G., at Pooree, May 7.  
WEST, Frank M. J., at Bhaugulpore, March 25.  
YOUNG, Emma, infant daughter of Lieut. col. C. W., C.B., at Bogapooram, May 19.

### WAR OFFICE.

#### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

June 22.

6th Drags.—Ens. H. J. Wallace, fr. 12th foot, to be cornet, v. Orde, prom.

7th Lt. Drags.—The transfer of Lieut. and adj. J. Giles, fr. 14th lt. drags., as stated in the *Gazette* of Dec. 20, 1859, has been cancelled.

Royal Art.—Lieut. H. J. F. E. Hickes to be 2nd capt., v. Tucker, placed upon h.p.; Lieut. F. G. Bayley to be 2nd capt., v. Noble; Acting Vet. surg. J. Mills to be vet. surg.; Acting Vet. surg. H. Dunsford to be vet. surg.; Sergt. maj. R. Stovell to be riding master; Sergt. maj. G. Hadcock to be riding master; Surg. W. H. Mackintosh having completed a period of twenty years' full-pay service, to be surg. maj. under royal warrant of Oct. 1, 1858.

Military Train.—Brev. maj. C. E. Johns, fr. 17th foot, to be capt., v. Atkinson, who exchg.; Lieut. J. Murphy, fr. h.p. late land transport corps, to be lieut., v. Hall, who exchg.; Lieut. W. Dawes to be adj., v. Witchel.

84th Foot.—Asst. surg. D. C. McFall, fr. 87th foot, to be asst. surg., v. Haward, who exch.

37th Foot.—Ens. J. Reilly to be qrmr., v. Crutchley, dec.

43rd Foot.—Lieut. F. G. E. Glover, to be instructor of musketry, v. Sargent, who res.

50th Foot.—Asst. surg. J. Ferguson, from the staff, to be asst. surg., v. J. Johnston.

54th Foot.—Ens. W. P. Hodnett to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Parker.

60th Foot.—Cornet and adj. L. C. Brownrigg to be lieut., without purch., v. Treeve.

69th Foot.—Ens. P. Shuttleworth to be lieut., without purch., v. St. George, dec.

71st Foot.—Asst. surg. E. Hopkins, fr. the staff, to be asst. surg., v. Wilson.

90th Foot.—Lieut. C. B. Wynne to be capt., by purch., v. Herford, ret.

95th Foot.—Lieut. R. M. B. Maurice to be capt., by purch., v. Moore, ret.; Ens. L. Knipe to be lieut., by purch., v. Maurice.

#### STAFF.

Brev. col. E. Haythorne, 1st foot, to be adj. gen. to H.M.'s forces serving in the East Indies, v. Brev. col. William Lygon Earl of Longford, C.B., res.

### The Victoria Cross.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned soldiers of H.M.'s army, whose claims to the same have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names, viz.:

9th Lancers.—Pensioned Sergeant H. Hartigan—For daring and distinguished gallantry in the following instances:—At the battle of Budle-ke-Serai, near Delhi, on the 8th of June, 1857, in going to the assistance of Sergeant H. Helstone, who was wounded, dismounted, and surrounded by the enemy, and, at the risk of his own life, carrying him to the rear. On the 10th of October, 1857, at Agra, in having run unarmed to the assistance of Sergeant Crews, who was attacked by four rebels. Hartigan caught a tulwar from one of them with his right hand, and with the other hit him on the mouth, disarmed him, and then defended himself against the other three, killing one and wounding two, when he was himself disabled from further service by severe and dangerous wounds.

1st Battalion, 5th Regiment.—Sergeant Robert Ewart—For conspicuous devotion at Alumbagh, on Sept. 24, 1857, in proceeding under a heavy and galling fire to save the life of Private E. Deveney, whose leg had been shot away, and eventually carrying him safe into camp, with the assistance of the late Lieut. Brown and some comrades.

1st Battalion, 5th Regiment.—Private Patrick M'Hale.—For conspicuous bravery at Lucknow on Oct. 2, 1857, when he was the first man at the capture of one of the guns at the Cawnpore Battery; and again, on Dec. 22, 1857, when, by a bold rush, he was the first to take possession of one of the enemy's guns, which had sent several rounds of grape through his company, which was skirmishing up to it. On every occasion of attack Private M'Hale has been the first to meet the foe, amongst whom he caused such consternation by the boldness of his rush as to leave little work for those who followed to his support. By

his habitual coolness and daring and sustained bravery in action his name has become a household word for gallantry among his comrades.

### The War with China.

(From last night's *Gazette*.)

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 7th day of March, 1860, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas, in the event of hostilities commencing between her Majesty and her august ally the Emperor of the French on the one hand, and the Emperor of China on the other hand, it is the intention and desire of her Majesty, and of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, to act during such hostilities in strict conformity with the declaration respecting maritime law, signed by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, assembled in congress at Paris, and dated April 16, 1856; and whereas her Majesty is willing to extend the benefits of the said declaration of Paris to all Powers which may be neutral in the said hostilities:

Now her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that so far as regards the ships of any neutral Power, the flag of any such Power shall cover the enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war; so that no goods of enemies found on board any ship belonging to the subjects of such neutral Power, or to those inhabiting within the dominions of any such Power, and duly entitled to use the flag of such Power, shall be subject to capture or condemnation by reason only of such goods being enemies' goods; all other liabilities to capture and condemnation, respectively, of enemies' goods and neutral ships being reserved and remaining in all respects as before the declaration of the said congress at Paris, of the 16th of April, 1856.

And it is hereby further ordered, that neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, shall not be liable to capture under the enemy's flag, by reason only of said goods being under the enemy's flag; all other liabilities to capture and condemnation of neutral goods being reserved, and remaining in all respects as before the declaration of the said Congress at Paris of the 16th April, 1856; provided always, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing herein contained shall be applicable to, or shall be construed, deemed, or taken, so as to operate or apply to, or in favour of any person, ship, or goods whatsoever, which may be captured for breaking, or attempting to break, or which may be lawfully adjudged to have broken or attempted to break, any blockade maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy; but that all such persons, ships, and goods may be duly taken cognisance of, proceeded upon, adjudicated, dealt with, and treated in all respects and to all purposes according to the course of Admiralty and the law of nations, as if this order had never been made, anything hereinbefore to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

And it is further ordered that, notwithstanding the existence of hostilities between her Majesty and her august ally on the one hand, and the Emperor of China on the other hand, and during the continuance thereof, all and every the subjects of her Majesty and of her august ally the Emperor of the French, shall and may, during such hostilities, freely trade at and with all ports and places wheresoever situate in the dominions of China, and also with all persons whomsoever, as well subjects of the Emperor of China as others residing or trading within any part of the dominions of the said Emperor.

And it is further ordered and declared that if any Chinese ship or vessel shall be captured or taken by any of her Majesty's vessels or forces, having on board any merchandise or goods being the *bona fide* property of any subject or subjects of her Majesty or of her august ally, the Emperor of the French, such merchandise or goods shall not be subject or liable to be condemned as prize, but shall, on the proof of such property as aforesaid, be restored to the owner or owners thereof; provided always, and it is hereby ordered, that this order shall not apply, or be construed, deemed, or taken to operate to, or apply to or in favour of contraband of war, or to trading in supply of, or dealing with, any articles or things which it may be declared by her Majesty and her august ally shall be deemed and taken as contraband of war, or to any trading or attempt to trade with places subject to effective blockade by the ships or fleets of her Majesty and her august ally, or either of them; and it is further ordered, that her Majesty's officers and subjects, and especially her Majesty's courts and officers exercising any prize jurisdiction, do take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly. WM. L. BATHURST.

#### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per str. Indus, June 27, 1860.			
	Gold.		Silver.
Alexandria .....	£2,000	.....	—
Bombay .....	20,200	.....	£1,720
	£22,200		£1,720



## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
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*\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

WEDNESDAY, June 27, 1860.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN'S  
ESCAPADE.

THE stronger the light thrown upon the act of insubordination committed by the Governor of Madras, the more dangerous and inexcusable does it appear. Throughout his official career, indeed, Sir Charles Trevelyan has been unfavourably distinguished by his supercilious and contemptuous bearing towards those placed in authority over him. Actuated by an inordinate estimate of his own judgment and ability, he has never sufficiently deferred to the opinion of others, or learned that tolerance of another's convictions and patience of argument are essential characteristics of a truly great and comprehensive intellect. The result has been that his undeniable talents have more than once been deprived of a large portion of their value by his indiscretion and recklessness of consequences whenever his superiors acted in opposition to his own views and theories. His last offence is also the worst of which he has yet been guilty, and it was attended by "aggravating circumstances" that were generally unknown when the British public was first shocked "from its propriety" by his publication of confidential official papers. It now appears that his first act of disrespect—to use the mildest word—towards the Supreme Government, manifested itself in the despatch of an open telegram, referring to "the important and critical plan of finance contained in the Licence and Income-tax Bills," without using the most simple precaution to guard against the publicity of his expression of dissatisfaction with Mr. Wilson's scheme. For this injudicious and vexatious proceeding Sir Charles was deservedly reprimanded both by the Governor-general of India and by the Secretary of State. His infatuation, however, was incurable, and on the 26th of the same month he indited the seditious minute which led to his recall. Had he confined himself to recording his reasons for dissenting from Mr. Wilson's scheme, and communicating the same to the Legislative Council, he would have acted within the limits of his function, although he would still have laid himself open to censure for the sarcastic and disrespectful tone he thought proper to adopt. But not content with opposing these measures in an official manner, he went out of his way to get up an out-of-door agitation, and to throw further obstacles in the way of Government, as if it were not already sufficiently embarrassed. Acting on "his sole responsibility," as he himself defiantly stated, Sir Charles sent a copy of his own and his colleagues' Minutes to a Madras newspaper,

"with a view to secure for them the greatest possible publicity." And this was done, as Sir Charles Wood takes care to remind him, "after the receipt of a letter from the Government of India impressing upon (him) the importance of not making public the communication between the two Governments." His contumacy was aggravated by a breach of private confidence, for two of his colleagues, Mr. Morehead and Mr. Maltby, distinctly declare that they understood their Minutes to be strictly confidential, and intended only for the use of the Legislative Council and her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. The political consequences of Sir Charles Trevelyan's intemperate conduct will show themselves more clearly after the new taxes have been formally imposed. In the mean time, its effect in the Madras Presidency has been most prejudicial in exciting the natives to oppose the Government, and the evil is likely to spread rather than be diminished. Elsewhere we give the official correspondence on the subject of these Minutes; and we would call attention to the contrast between the conduct of the British Governor of Madras and that of the native Maharajah of Burdwan. The one does his utmost to impede the action of the Government at a most difficult crisis, while the other proclaims his readiness to make any amount of private sacrifices that may be required for the public advantage. Which is the better citizen and subject, the Englishman or the Hindoo?

## EUROPEAN TROOPS IN INDIA.

WIELDING at will such a powerful majority in the House of Commons, Ministers will have no great difficulty in carrying out their scheme for the abolition of the local European army of India. The country at large is so utterly indifferent as to Indian matters, and at the same time so profoundly ignorant on such subjects, that no pressure from without can be brought to bear upon the Ministry to check them in the perilous path they have thought proper to select. Supported by the cool insolence and unscrupulous mis-statements of the leading journal, they are able at once to hoodwink the people and to set her Majesty's Opposition at defiance. The fate of the local European force may, therefore, be regarded as finally sealed, and its extinction may be looked upon as the exponent of a nation's gratitude for brilliant and distinguished services. Before this consummation, however, shall have been achieved it may not be altogether unprofitable briefly to recapitulate the principal arguments put forth on either side by the friends and opponents of amalgamation.

Those who love to indulge in vague generalities profess to be astounded by the anomaly of two armies differently organised belonging to the same service. But the greatest anomaly, as it has been well observed, is our tenure of the Indian empire. Besides, it little matters whether the double system be anomalous or otherwise, provided it be found to work well, and it is on that point that opinions so widely differ. According to certain distinguished Queen's officers, the discipline—that is, the tone and interior organisation—of local corps, is necessarily lax, and much inferior to that of royal regiments, whose fidelity and military spirit are renovated by their earlier return to

England. The highest Indian authorities, however, deny both the premiss and the inferences deduced from it. The Company's European troops, they maintain, were quite as effective as their brethren of the line, and even if it were true that their discipline was not all that could be desired, the fault must rest with the Commanders-in-Chief, who must be held responsible for the efficiency of the armies entrusted to their surveillance, and who, with one recent exception, have all belonged to the royal army. As to actual loyalty, no one ever entertained the slightest suspicion on the same subject until their late disaffection, and that was caused entirely by the bad faith and subsequent blundering of the Government. And if the Company's European soldiers are really so ill disciplined, so mutinous, and so little to be relied upon, how came it that on their arrival in this country they were so eagerly sought after by the recruiting officers and sergeants of the Queen's service? Were it a fact that the Company's troops were suffering from a laxity of discipline, it must not be forgotten that several regiments consisted almost entirely of raw recruits, sent out in hot haste without any previous training. These men, at least, had not become "unloyal" from their lengthened residence in the East, and if disloyalty be the natural result of long absence from home, why are inducements held out to soldiers of regiments returning to England to volunteer to remain in India? If "physical degradation," as Sir J. R. Martin asserts, be the consequence of length of residence in India, it is somewhat surprising that men who have been ten, twelve, and even fifteen years in that country should be not only permitted, but tempted by a bounty to prolong their service in a climate assumed to be so enervating. Men grow desperate, we are told, by their hopeless exile, as if enlistment were still for an unlimited period; while others complain that, from the period being limited, the best, because the most experienced, soldiers are lost to the service. It cannot, however, require any wonderful exercise of ingenuity to devise a scheme of exchange for privates as well as for officers, and no doubt many valuable lives would thereby be annually saved.

The present Commander-in-chief, again, accuses the Company's officers of preferring posts of emolument to those of military duty, and yet recommends that the same inducements to withdraw from a regimental career should be extended to the Royals. The inconsistency is as evident as the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of officers for civil and staff employment from Queen's regiments. As a rule, it is only young officers who succeed in completely mastering the native languages, but these are the very men to whom service in India is most repulsive. The first few years are acknowledged to be the most trying, but the Company's officers, feeling the uselessness of indulging in vain regrets and longings, steadily applied themselves to the acquisition of the native tongues, and to the study of the native character. Of course, some of the Queen's officers would act in a similar manner, but the majority would have no thought but as to the means of bringing about their early return to Europe. And yet everything depends upon the "orientalization" of those who have to come into close contact with the natives, and it is ever to be feared

that a feeling of mutual dislike and distrust will spring up between the native troops and the constantly changing European army. For the command of the irregular corps, which it is wisely proposed to substitute for the regular regiments, it is indispensable to obtain officers thoroughly conversant with the language, habits and prejudices of the natives; but this can hardly be expected of Queen's officers, except in the comparatively few instances of those who are willing to spend their whole lives in India, in spite of the "physical degradation" which is said to await them. It is admitted on all hands, that expense is a minor consideration to efficiency, but the advocates of a local army maintain that 50,000 local and 30,000 royal troops may be equal in every respect, and superior in many, to 80,000 of the latter, and cost the State a smaller sum per annum. The system of frequent reliefs cannot be otherwise than expensive, and it is also prejudicial to the interior organization of a regiment, inasmuch as the oldest soldiers generally prefer remaining in India, and the discipline of the others is by no means improved by four months' confinement on ship-board. There is also a waste of strength while the relieving and relieved regiments are at sea, to the extent of 12,000 men for the third part of every twelve months, supposing 80,000 royal troops to be kept in India. It is objected, moreover, and with much reason, that in the event of a European war ministers might be tempted to recall an undue number of regiments from the East, thereby exposing our Indian empire to a greater danger than any it has hitherto encountered and overcome. This is no improbable supposition, for the knowledge that a large force in India was at the disposal of the Horse Guards and the Secretary of State for War would have the effect of inducing a popularity-hunting ministry to reduce the home army to a mere skeleton, jeopardising the safety of the country in order to gratify the manufacturing interests. Neither is it altogether politic to augment the power and patronage of the Court and the Horse Guards. Jobbery is already prevalent to a sufficiently large extent, but there would be no limit to the means of corruption if the Indian service were added to the long list of good things, the distribution of which calls forth such frequent and unfriendly criticism.

These are a few of the arguments most generally adduced in favour of either side, according to the convictions or prejudices of each individual. Our readers are now in a position to judge for themselves in which direction inclines the balance of evidence and reasoning, and we can scarcely imagine that any impartial person will hesitate to give judgment in favour of the double system recommended by those who have had the largest and most intimate experience of India and its inhabitants.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF OUDE—1858-59.

It is gratifying to learn from the Annual Report made by the Chief Commissioner to the Supreme Government, how completely order has been restored in the province which was so long the focus of the rebellion. The Civil Courts, indeed, had little to do in the official year under notice, chiefly through the prudence of the Government in barring actions for the recovery of property plundered during

the disturbances. The system, however, has been remodelled on the principle that has been found to answer so well in the Punjab, and the Statute of Limitation has been considerably reduced. It has also been ruled "that no ancestral property in land shall be sold in satisfaction of a decree without sanction of the Judicial Commissioner," and with regard to acquired property the permission of the District Commissioner must first be obtained. Steps, too, have been taken to regulate the costs of suits, by levying a uniform tax of 2½ per cent. on the value of the suit, with the institution stamp fee. Another improvement is the general use of English notes of evidence in civil suits, and the restriction of the much abused right of appeal.

On the restoration of tranquillity the extraordinary criminal powers with which officers had previously been invested were very properly withdrawn, and recourse was once more had to the ordinary procedure of the Court of Justice. Petty crime is reported to be on the increase now that men's minds are not exclusively engrossed by public affairs. Political trials in the year 1858-59 were comparatively few in number. The Rajah Lonee Singh of Mittowlee and Fuzl Huq were the two most notorious offenders, both of whom were transported for life. The murderers of Major Gall at Roy Bareilly—with one exception—were duly executed, and also some of the party who attacked the European fugitives from Futtehghur. Minor offences were summarily punished by stripes and fine, in consonance with the new system.

The military police has been formed upon the model of that which Sir Charles Napier initiated in Scinde. It is now entirely separated from the judicial branch of the administration, so that no investigations are conducted at the Thannah, and far less opportunity afforded for bribery and oppression. Upon the military police devolve the duties of prevention and detection of crime, the protection of jails and treasuries, and the furnishing escorts for civil officers, prisoners, &c., &c. But they have nothing whatever to do with the examination of witnesses, the administering of oaths, or taking confessions. The force consists of 30 European officers, 5 regiments of cavalry, 15 of infantry, and 16 companies of city police (paid out of the city funds), in all, 16,250 strong. Each regiment is commanded by a native officer, assisted by a native adjutant, under the superintendence of an European officer. It was owing to the efficiency of this force that the population were disarmed so effectually and without opposition. They also did good service in the field in watching and harassing the rebels who made an irruption into the Trans-Gogra districts from the Nepaul Terai.

The substitution of fines and flogging for short periods of confinement has been found to answer exceedingly well. It is also a more convenient system, as less jail accommodation is now required, to the advantage of all parties. There is to be only one regular jail, situated at Lucknow, where prisoners sentenced to long terms are confined, and a prison at the headquarters of each division, with a small lock-up house near the Court in the minor districts.

The land revenue has been settled on an extremely liberal basis. Under the last King of

Oude the revenue amounted to Rs. 1,38,03,731, which was reduced in 1856 on the British occupation of the province to Rs. 1,04,89,755. It is now fixed at Rs. 1,04,20,990, of which Rs. 65,64,959 are paid by talooqdars, care being taken to secure from extortion the sub-proprietors whose villages have recently been absorbed in the Talooquas. The land confiscated for rebellion was valued at Rs. 9,46,833, of which Rs. 7,34,127 were bestowed upon natives who had proved by deeds their attachment to the British rule. Notwithstanding the presence of rival armies, and the still worse consequences of flying bands of armed men traversing the country in all directions, the tillage of the ground was but little impeded either in 1857 or 1858. In the immediate vicinity of Lucknow and between that city and Cawnpore cultivation was in some degree checked and limited, but in other parts the seed was sown and the crops harvested with normal regularity. The revenue, however, was in some districts collected by the rebels, so that the British Government actually received little more than one-half of their yearly demands.

An average tax of one rupee was for the first time imposed upon salt, and a large revenue is expected thence to accrue at an expense of 5 per cent. on the receipts. Customs there are none, and the income hitherto derivable from opium very small, though it is now proposed to cultivate that drug more extensively, as the soil is well suited to the growth of the poppy.

In the matter of public works the engineers' department was principally engaged with the construction of cantonments for the European troops. Seven were commenced, namely, Dilkosha, close to Lucknow, Fyzabad, Seetapoor, Gondah, Roy Bareilly, Sultanpore, and Baraitch. As the season was far advanced, nothing more could be done than the erection of temporary huts raised from the ground and sheltered from the sun by open verandahs. In Lucknow, however, fifty-two large buildings, including barracks, hospitals, and officers' quarters were nearly completed. Though little progress was made with military roads, nearly eleven hundred miles of district roads were rendered passable for carts and wheeled carriages. Under the head of Postal Service, we read that 1,367,844 letters were received and despatched, of which about one-third were unpaid. The financial operations for the year under review were as follows:—

INCOME.	
Revenue collections ..	Rs. 76,55,024
Received for Supply Bills ..	1,53,88,157
Remittances from N.W.P. ..	78,88,765
	Rs. 3,29,31,946
EXPENDITURE.	
Military charges ..	Rs. 1,42,27,658
Military police ..	9,98,283
Civil administration, including public works, &c., &c.	1,53,33,082
	Rs. 3,05,59,023

With all proper deference to the gallant Member for Aberdeen, we are disposed to attach much credit to the steady resolution exhibited in disarming the native population and dismantling the forts. Though naturally distasteful, the Chief Commissioner is convinced that these measures will "entail no lasting odium on the Government."

"The people of India"—he says—"respect power, and they can well understand how a strong Govern-

ment will suffer no armies or strongholds but its own. Popularity is not to be gained by a display of weakness, and if the people would have felt no temporary irritation against, neither would they have felt any respect for a Government that, despite of the teachings of the late insurrection, had left them the power again to attempt its overthrow with the slightest prospect of success. The Chief Commissioner has never met a native really attached to our Government who did not consider the disarming of the population one of the wisest acts of our policy."

Up to the 2nd of July, 1859, there were given up 626 cannon, 172,761 firearms, 535,129 swords, 47,427 spears, and 626,435 miscellaneous weapons. It is believed that three-fourths of the arms of all kinds possessed by the population have been surrendered, and that the remainder would soon become utterly useless from being buried under ground. The demolition of the forts proceeded *pari passu* with the disarming, and large tracts of jungle and forest which surrounded them have been cleared away and brought under cultivation.

#### MR. HAMMACK'S REPORT.

On the recommendation of Major Graham, Sir Charles Wood selected Mr. Hammack, Assistant Superintendent of the Statistical Department, Registrar-general's Office, Somerset-house, as an impartial and unprejudiced person, to examine and report upon the comparative cost of troops of the line in India, and of the late Company's Europeans. The result justifies the major's recommendation and Sir Charles's selection, though Mr. Hammack's report is not likely to have been very agreeable to the latter. He acknowledges, indeed, that "materials are wanting for a complete and satisfactory solution of the problem;" but so far as can fairly be ascertained from existing available data, the local army is decidedly less expensive than Queen's troops in India. To use Mr. Hammack's own words, the following are the results at which he arrived:—

"1. That the cost of 1,000 men, including officers, of the line troops, under a system of frequent reliefs, will exceed that of the same number of the local European force.

"2. That the annual excess of cost of the line troops, computed according to the existing regimental organization, and allowing for the officers of both armies absent on staff employ, will be for infantry about £6,260 per 1,000 men of all ranks; cavalry, about £9,620, and artillery about £5,390; and if the establishments of the local army were assimilated to those of her Majesty's service, the excess would be for infantry about £9,410 per 1,000 men of all ranks; cavalry about £5,670, and artillery about £6,280.

"3. That the rate of mortality in the local European force has hitherto been lower than amongst the line regiments in India.

"4. That the proposed system of more frequent reliefs will probably equalise the mortality in the two armies, and render the men available for future service elsewhere.

"That, financially, these advantages will be counterbalanced by the increased expense incurred for the transport of the line troops to and from India, and for maintaining, out of the Indian revenues, the additional force requisite to cover the loss of service of the officers and men of relieving and relieved regiments constantly on the seas."

Mr. Hammack goes at great length into details to prove the correctness of these conclusions, which will hardly be disputed by any one who takes the trouble to examine the grounds upon which they are founded. Assuming, then, the accuracy of that gentleman's figures, we may proceed to consider the relative expense of large numbers of the line and local army, excluding differences of organization, and allowing for one company at an infantry depot. Taking 80,000 as the amount of the European force to be hereafter maintained in India, and supposing the proportion of troops of the several arms to be the same as was recommended by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, we find that the total cost of 48,000 infantry of the line would be £3,918,384, and of the same number of local troops, £3,651,204—show-

ing in favour of the latter a balance of £267,120. Of 9,000 cavalry of the line the cost would be £921,600, and of the same number of local cavalry, £870,507—leaving a balance of £51,093 in favour of the latter. Of 23,000 royal artillery the cost would be £1,925,000, and of local artillery, £1,780,545, making a difference of £144,555; or upon the whole 80,000 men, of £462,768. But if this force were divided into line and local troops in the undermentioned proportions, "the additional annual expense resulting from the employment of line regiments, instead of local troops exclusively, would be as follows:—

Two-thirds line and one-half local ..	£308,512
One-half line and one-half local ..	231,384
One-third line and two-thirds local ..	154,256

The strength of the local European army in India," continues Mr. Hammack, "at the commencement of the present year was about 19,500; namely, artillery, 7,500; cavalry, 3,000; and infantry, 9,000; the cost of this force, according to the estimate for the local troops, is £1,555,394. For the same numbers of the line the estimated cost is, £1,609,047. The difference, amounting to £114,253, represents the additional annual charge which would be entailed on the Indian finances by the substitution of line troops for the local European army as existing in February last." This statement the *Times* coolly distorted into an estimate of excess of cost of a line army over a local one of £114,000 per annum.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE MINISTERIAL SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Since my last letter on the subject of the amalgamation of the European forces in India under the Crown the debate on that subject has been renewed, and Lord Stanley, the late Secretary of State for India, has spoken and taken a different view from that of Sir Charles Wood, the present Secretary. He has argued the question irrespective of one great and prominent feature of it, namely, the patronage, nor did he touch on the illegality, as stated by the Earl of Ellenborough in the Upper House, of absorbing the late company's European men and officers in the Royal army, and thus making them available (contrary to the terms of their taking service) to be sent either to England, or to any other part of the world, saving Asia. His Lordship contended that "India was not a colony in the larger sense of the word, but an empire—(hear, hear). It had its own laws, its own finance, and its own administration. It maintained an armed force of 300,000 men, and of the two anomalies it was surely less that that force should have an organization separate and apart than that it should be made a portion of another force existing separate from it, and at the distance of half the globe and actually inferior in point of numbers." He, speaking with his experience as ex-Secretary of State for India, having access to all the various opinions on the subject of the amalgamation, brought forth abundant testimony to show what was the opinion of the most experienced officers, whether of the Company's service or the Queen's, on the efficiency of the officers and men of the local army; nor was there living at the time he gave his evidence one who was better able to judge than that highly meritorious and distinguished officer the late Sir Willoughby Cotton, an officer who had served many years in India, as well as in the Peninsular war, under the Duke of Wellington. He had commanded, on different occasions, the troops of the three Presidencies in the field, was at one time Adjutant-General of her Majesty's forces in India, and, eventually, Commander-in-Chief in Bombay. His opinion was that "there could be no better staff officers than those of the Indian army (an opinion endorsed by the late Sir Charles James Napier), nor a more efficient force than the Indian Artillery." The slur that was attempted to be thrown on the discipline and internal economy of the local European force by Sir C. Wood was well met by Lord Stanley, who cast whatever blame there might be on the Commanders-in-Chief, and Sir De Lacy Evans forti-

fied his lordship's opinion by referring to the numerous incompetent officers that had been chosen for a series of years to command the armies of India.

Lord Stanley went on to say, "He did not think they could separate the case of the European army from that of the local native army. He did not see how, if they attempted to dispense with them, they were to be supplied. They could not hold with any European force which might be at their command a country of one hundred and eighty millions of people. Sixty or seventy thousand troops could never suffice for the military duties of such a country. There were services besides which Europeans could not render, and he believed that no large body of Europeans had ever moved in the field in India without having been accompanied by a native force—(hear, hear)! I will, however, go farther, and say that no single European regiment ever made any lengthened march without being accompanied by a small portion of native troops to form safeguards to the bazars in the camp and in the neighbouring villages for their protection. This was most essentially necessary in the march of the Queen's regiments, whose officers and men were utter strangers to the native inhabitants."

Sir Charles Wood stated that the amalgamation of the European forces in India with those of the Queen did not necessarily involve any alteration in the native army, while in the formation of a staff corps separated from regiments derivable from European regiments only, and the project for converting the present regular native army into an army officered as the system of the irregulars, involved not only a totally new organisation, but carried us back to the times of Clive and Coote, a century ago, when native regiments were held by native commanders, when the whole internal economy was in the hands of the native officers, and when Mahomed Yusafs and Jemal Sahibs commanded divisions of the army of several thousand men, and among them portions of European troops. This state of things it was considered wise to change in 1796, since when the same class of native officers have never entered the service, while their place has been partially filled by European officers of education, and partly by uneducated native officers, so called, who have risen from the ranks. Before I enter upon this very important topic, on which I firmly believe our military power in India depends, I must premise, by a few remarks, first on the character of officers in all the armies of the world, and subsequently on the precautions taken by the Mahomedan and Hindu Governments to retain in the hands of the ruling power the entire control of the military authority, though they confided the administration of civil affairs to those who, from local information and experience, were most fitted to conduct them.

I assume, then, as an axiom that will not be disputed, that in order to ensure obedience and discipline, those who are to command must be selected and possess higher qualities than those in subordination to them. Thus the non-commissioned officers are chosen from the most fit men out of the ranks, but they are liable to be reduced to the ranks for misconduct. Superior to them come the educated commissioned officers, derived from a higher grade of society, accustomed to command servants and those of a lower class; while the privates come from a grade in society who are necessitated to obey for the means of a livelihood. It must be remarked here that the commissioned officers are only liable to punishment by a trial of a jury of commissioned officers composed of those of other corps, with a power of challenge; and whatever the nature of their crime may be, they are not subject to be reduced to the condition of non-commissioned officers or privates. This is the invariable practice, I believe, in all the armies of Europe. Admitting such to be the case, it is clear that there is a broad distinction between the commissioned officers who enter at once to command, and the non-commissioned officers and privates who are destined to obey. In all the foreign armies of Europe no one attains the rank of a commissioned officer

till he has thoroughly learned the duty of a private, either in a military academy or in the lower ranks. First commissions in the French army are divided between the Secretary at War and regimental commanding officers, in the proportion of two selected by the former out of a military school, and one out of the ranks by the colonel. Now, it must be recollected that the conscription in France embraces all ranks of society without exception, and as the conditions of providing a substitute are heavy, both in a pecuniary point of view and with respect to responsibility, it happens that the lower ranks of the army contain young men of some of the best families in the country, who frequently obtain commissions, but who are, for the most part, favoured, in the first instance, by promotion to the non-commissioned ranks. In the German armies every commissioned officer is in like manner required to do the duty of a private for at least two years, however exalted his rank in society, after which he is eligible to hold a commission. In the British army, till lately, no probation of this kind was required, nor any qualification for obtaining a commission in the line, but the means of paying a certain sum of money. At present a further security is taken by requiring that the candidate for a commission shall undergo an examination, which he cannot expect to obtain without having acquired a certain amount of knowledge indicative of belonging to a class of society accustomed to have control over servants and inferiors; while those over whom he is to be placed are derived from that class of society destined to obey. The more complete this distinction pervades and is maintained in all armies, the more effectual are the means of ensuring discipline. In no army in the world is it more prominent than in the British army; nor are there any troops more distinguished for their superior discipline. Every day's experience proves that uneducated men who enter the ranks on wages lower than those of their own walk in life seldom become qualified for command. They neither secure the respect of the class from which they have risen, nor of those into whose rank they have been elevated. They are, however, entitled to reward for long and especially for distinguished services, but in nine cases out of ten they are more happy when they can retire into civil life than in the novel situation in which they and their families are placed while in the army. The position is anomalous, and in most cases painful to the party for whose benefit the change is made.

According to a well-authenticated and detailed statement of the Russian army in 1854, it appears it comprised,—

Artillery ...	1,100 guns and	22,000 men.
Cavalry ...	...	40,000 "
Infantry ...	...	283,000 "
Total ...	...	345,000 men.

Assuming there may be one officer, including all ranks, to twenty-five privates, this would give 13,800 officers; and I was credibly informed on the spot, that in order to keep up that number, there were from 10,000 to 12,000 cadets of noble families and landed gentry in the several military schools of the Empire, into which pupils entered at twelve years of age, and were examined and classed at eighteen, when they were drafted into the branch of the army for which they were destined. So that every officer of the Russian army passes through a military course of instruction for several years before he can obtain a commission. It was owing to that circumstance that Todleben, with the rank of lieutenant only, was enabled to form plans for the defence of Sebastopol, and that the mud works were so rapidly and effectually constructed through the agency of the regimental officers and their men, in a style and with a rapidity that no other army in Europe could have accomplished. Enough has been said to show that the duty of a military officer, in whatever branch of the service, can never be properly performed by uneducated men, such as enter the ranks for a bare subsistence. What is true of other armies is equally applicable to those of the native princes of India. The offi-

cers are derived from the higher grades of society, while the privates are either the peasantry of the estates of their superior officers, or their followers, who, in the case of the cavalry, ride the horses of their superiors, and are paid by them out of the amount allowed for the whole troop. The officers, however, seldom if ever attain the higher grade till they have learned their duty in the ranks, as in most of the European armies. It is true that in the rise of the Mahratta empire two or three rare instances of men of low origin became so distinguished as soldiers as to become great military leaders, and eventually independent princes. Such are the dynasties of Holkar and Scindia, but they are rather the exception than the rule. In the services of the Nizam, the Peshwa, and the Rajah of Mysore, there are many cadets of families of rank holding commissions, whose hereditary estates yield revenues varying from one thousand to twenty thousand a year, and which officers, while they continue so loyal, are in no respect inferior in gallantry to any troops in the world. Let us, however, advance another step in this inquiry, and see what was the policy of our predecessors, whether Mahomedan or Hindu, in confiding military power into the hands of others than of the race exercising royal authority. From the invasion of India by the Mahomedans in the latter end of the tenth century till the reign of Acler in the seventeenth, we do not find any instance of the employment of Hindus in the armies of Islam. The great Acler, who intermarried with the Hindu princes, was the first Mahomedan sovereign who entrusted the conquered race with military command. In the time of his great grandson Aurungzeb, some few of his generals were of the Hindu race. It was through their sympathies and collusion with the Hindus of the Deccan that the Mahrattas made head, and during the forty years succeeding the death of Aurungzeb a struggle between the Mahomedan and Hindu Governments arose which ended in the subversion of the former and the establishment of the supremacy of the latter. The Hindus followed the same policy as their rivals. Their armies were composed wholly of Hindus, and for the most part their own countrymen. I know of only one instance of a Mahomedan commander in the Mahratta army who came over with a body of regular infantry from the Nizam's service, and who fell at the battle of Paneput, just one hundred years.

Let us take warning from what has happened already, and from the lesson taught us by the history of India, of the fatal consequences of depriving ourselves of the faithful services of efficient European regimental officers, and confiding our discipline and our soldiery into the hands of either uneducated natives or of those of a superior grade, unless we are prepared to place them to the higher commands, which from their capacity and length of service they will undoubtedly expect and demand.

In my next I propose to take a review of the history of our native army, and trace not only the slackness of its discipline, where it may exist, to its true cause, the want of European officers both in numbers and efficiency—a deficiency to which may mainly be ascribed the late mutiny and the annihilation of the Bengal native army.

Oriental Club, 23rd June.

J. B.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 21. EUROPEAN FORCES: INDIA.

The adjourned debate on Sir C. Wood's motion for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the law enabling the Secretary of State for India to raise men for her Majesty's local European forces in India being resumed,

LORD STANLEY, after disclaiming party or personal motives, and frankly acknowledging the difficulties presented by Indian questions, and the intricacy and perplexity of this question in particular, observed that, knowing the opinions of high authorities upon this subject, he should

think it an act of political cowardice if he hesitated to express his own sentiments and to claim for those of others a fair and full consideration. Having noticed briefly the objection to the maintenance of two European armies in India—that it was a theoretical anomaly, he remarked that the difficulty of dealing with this question was greatly increased by the absence of any distinct plan to be substituted for the existing scheme. In considering what should be the constitution of the European army in India it was impossible, he said, to exclude from view the native army, which would suffer in its character by the removal of a local European force, and would become a refuge only for those European officers who could find no other employment. He had never heard a satisfactory answer given to the objection that, by the removal of a local European force, the Indian Government would lose the valuable assistance of some thousand European officers immediately attached to the local Government. He thought, and this was the opinion of Lord Canning, that it would be difficult to get line officers properly qualified to stay in India; and young men, new to that country, could scarcely avoid giving offence to the natives. Great stress had been laid by Sir C. Wood upon the mutinous spirit exhibited by the discharged local European force; but it must be remembered that that force had been recruited by men hastily enlisted in this country and imperfectly disciplined, and he challenged proof that troops of the line placed in the same circumstances and influenced by the same feeling, would not have acted in the same manner. He read testimonies given by various officers of Indian experience in favour of the military qualities of the local European army, observing that, for high commands in India, there was always an opportunity of getting from the local service the best men. The jealousies and rivalry between the two services had been insisted upon; but the officers of the local army had been excluded from certain professional advantages enjoyed by the other service; this had naturally created a sense of injustice; the removal of the cause would banish the effects. It had been argued that the locking up a large European force in India was inconvenient; but he denied that the local force was "locked up;" it had been and might again be employed, in time of war, beyond the limits of India.

General PEEL stated that he had changed his opinion upon this question; he could not get over, he said, the fact of the mutiny among the local Europeans, and there were other reasons (which he detailed) that had contributed to the change. He was convinced that there would be no penalty of qualified line officers for continuous service in India; and as to the expense of maintaining a single army, he agreed with Sir C. Wood that the most efficient force was the cheapest, and did not see why the expense should be greater than at present. He gave his cordial support to the motion for leave to bring in the Bill.

Colonel SYKES contended that the grounds assigned by Sir C. Wood for the amalgamation of the two European armies were not founded on facts. He palliated the alleged mutiny of the local Europeans, suggesting instances in which regiments of the line had made a stand against what was deemed injustice, and read strong testimonies to the character of the local army. He insisted upon the question of expense, the constitutional question, and the question of patronage, as furnishing reasons why Sir C. Wood should not persevere in his measure.

Mr. PEACOCKE said he was a partisan of a thorough and entire amalgamation of the two armies.

Sir DE LACY EVANS objected to the form in which the House was called upon to give a vote upon the question, whether there should be a local European force in India. The alleged cause of the Bill was the mutiny of that force; but he contended that the soldiers had been led into the belief that they were entitled to the bounty or their discharge by the language of the First Minister of the Crown. He condemned in severe terms the conduct of the ruling authorities towards these



men, and, adverting to the brilliant services and high character of the local corps, he expressed his astonishment that they should be now stigmatised as unworthy of trust. Assuming that the amalgamation of the armies would augment the military patronage at home, he expressed in very plain language his distrust of the Horse Guards and the War Department.

Captain JERVIS observed that this was not a question of amalgamating the two armies, but of creating a new local force.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

#### THE REMOVAL OF SIR C. TREVELYAN.

The official correspondence between the Government of India, the Government of Madras, and the Home Government, relative to the minute issued by Sir C. Trevelyan, and to his subsequent recall, were published on Friday last.

On the 26th April Sir C. Wood writes to the Madras Government, cautioning them against allowing the minute to become publicly known:—

"To HIS EXCELLENCY THE HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, FORT ST. GEORGE.

"India-office, London, April 26, 1860.

"Sir,—I have had before me in Council the minute by your President transmitted by him in a letter to me dated the 20th of March last, on the subject of the several financial measures recently introduced into the Legislative Council of India by Mr. Wilson, and also the confidential despatch transmitted to you by the Government of India, under date the 9th of March, 1860, after the receipt of your telegraphic message of the 4th of that month.

"2. It is not only right, but desirable that you should confidentially communicate to the Government of India, in the most unreserved manner, your opinions on all questions of importance that may be under consideration; but when a decision on any subject has been come to by that Government they have a right to expect the most cordial support in reference thereto from all subordinate authorities.

"3. This observation is applicable at all times, but more particularly on the present occasion, when the Government of India, after most anxious consideration, and after consulting the principal authorities throughout India, including your Government, have felt it to be their imperative duty to propose to the Legislative Council financial measures of the greatest importance, in order to meet the existing large deficiencies.

"4. Any additional impost, and still more an income-tax, must necessarily be unwelcome in any country, but especially so in India, where direct taxation is almost unknown; and it would be difficult to conceive any circumstance more calculated to encourage opposition to the contemplated measures than its being known to the public that your Government had strongly opposed them.

"5. Your forwarding to the Government of India a telegraphic message, expressly referring to 'the important and critical plan of finance contained in the Licence and Income-tax Bills,' without taking any precaution by the use of cipher, or otherwise, to guard against its contents obtaining publicity, was therefore open to serious objection; and the danger of mischief arising therefrom would be greatly increased if the printed minute of your President, or any resolution of your Government in reference thereto, should be allowed to become publicly known.

"6. I cannot doubt that means have been taken by you to guard against such a contingency; but the considerations involved are of such great importance that I have deemed it my duty to direct your attention to the subject.

"7. I forbear from making any observations on the tone of the minute, as I trust that it may have been treated only as a confidential paper, and will not be seen by any persons except the members of your Government.

"I have, &c.

"CHARLES WOOD."

On the 10th of May Sir C. Wood, aware by that time of the publication of the minute, again writes, expressing his disapprobation of the course taken by Sir C. Trevelyan, and recalling him:—

"To HIS EXCELLENCY THE HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, FORT ST. GEORGE.

"India-office, London, May 10, 1860.

"Sir,—In the despatch which I addressed to you on the 26th of April I conveyed to you my opinion that, while it was the duty of the subordinate Governments of India to communicate to the supreme Government, in the most unreserved manner, their views and opinions upon all matters of importance, it was no less their duty, after communicating those views, to abstain from anything calculated to

embarrass the proceedings of the Supreme Government, or to obstruct the execution of any measures which might become law.

"2. I did not think it necessary to make any observations on the tone of your President's minute, referred to in that despatch, in the belief that it would be treated as a confidential paper (as, indeed, it appears, from their recent minute, to have been considered by two members of your Government), to be communicated only to the Government of India, the members of the Legislative Council, and the Secretary of State for India.

"3. I learn with no less surprise than regret, from the letters which reached me by the last mail, that the minutes of your Government have been generally distributed and made public at Madras, and have appeared there in one of the newspapers; printed copies seem to have been sent to Calcutta, and, I believe, also, to Bombay. It appears that this distribution of these minutes was made by your President on 'his sole responsibility,' without the concurrence or even the knowledge of his colleagues, 'with a view to secure for them the greatest possible publicity,' and that this was done after the receipt of a letter from the Government of India, impressing upon you the importance of not making public the communications between the two Governments.

"4. Your President's minute is an elaborate answer to the speech by which the proposed measures were introduced into the Legislative Council, which he denounced in the strongest terms. The object of its publication was appeal to the people of India against those measures; and whatever Sir Charles Trevelyan's intentions may have been, at any rate, it is perfectly obvious that such publication could not fail to excite opposition to those measures, and to place the Government of Madras, in the eyes of the whole people of India, at the head of that opposition, in direct hostility to the Governor-general in Council.

"5. It is impossible to conceive a course of conduct more incompatible with the proper relations between the Governments of the minor presidencies and the Supreme Government of India, or more calculated to shake that authority which is intrusted to the Supreme Government over the whole of her Majesty's dominions in India.

"6. It seems to her Majesty's Government impossible that the Government of India can be carried on if such conduct is pursued by members of its subordinate Governments, or that the administration of your presidency can, with advantage to the public service, be left in the hands of Sir Charles Trevelyan, after the position which he has assumed in relation to the Government of India; and, while her Majesty's Government deeply regret that he will be prevented from pursuing the course of useful improvement in which he is now engaged in Madras, they feel that, with a due regard to the highest interests of the State, they have no alternative but to remove him from the Government of Madras.

"7. Sir Charles Trevelyan is hereby removed accordingly from the office of Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George. A new commission of Government will shortly be issued. In the meanwhile the office thus vacated will devolve on the member of council next in rank to the Governor, other than the Commander in Chief, agreeably to the provisions of the law.

"I have, &c.,

"CHARLES WOOD."

Sir C. Wood accompanies this despatch with one in which he thanks Sir C. Trevelyan for past services:—

"To HIS EXCELLENCY THE HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, FORT ST. GEORGE.

"India-office, London, May 10, 1860.

"Sir,—In my despatch No. 23 of this date I have communicated to you the reasons for which her Majesty's Government has been compelled to take the painful step of removing Sir Charles Trevelyan from his appointment as Governor of Fort St. George.

"2. Her Majesty's Government desire, at the same time, to place upon record their high appreciation of the services which Sir Charles Trevelyan has rendered during his administration.

"3. They have observed with great satisfaction the careful attention which he has given to the numerous questions of importance which have been brought under the notice of your Government during this period.

"4. His observations upon the condition of the districts of your presidency which he has visited show that his constant aim has been to raise the moral condition and to increase the material prosperity of the people.

"5. No servant of the Crown has more earnestly endeavoured to carry out the great principles of Government which were promulgated to the princes and people of India in her Majesty's gracious proclamation.

"6. For these valuable services the thanks of her Majesty's Government are due to Sir Charles Trevelyan.—I have, &c.,

"CHARLES WOOD."

An interesting despatch from the Governor of India to the Governor of Madras, bearing an earlier date than those quoted above, is also published. In this despatch the views of Lord Canning with reference to the minute are expressed through his secretary, Mr. Beadon:—

"FROM THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA WITH THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, FORT ST. GEORGE.

"Simla, April 18, 1860.

"Sir,—1. The Governor-general has been furnished by the President in Council with the copy of a despatch addressed by the Governor and Council of the Madras Presidency to the President and Council of India, No. 442, dated the 26th ult., forwarding the minutes recorded by the Governor and members of his Council, relative to the financial measures now under the consideration of the Legislature.

"His Excellency has also received a copy of the reply of the President in Council, dated the 7th inst., and of the further minutes by the Governor of Madras and the members of his Council, enclosed in Mr. Secretary Pycroft's letter, No. 514, dated the 5th inst.

"2. It is not his Excellency's intention to enter into a discussion of the main questions at issue between the Government of India and the Government of Madras, further than to observe that the Government of Madras seems to realise very imperfectly the grave necessity which has compelled the Government of India to resort to further measures of taxation, and to over-estimate the probability of serious opposition on the part of the people to the particular taxes which it is intended to impose. On these points his Excellency agrees with the views expressed in the letter of the President in Council, who, with his Excellency's full concurrence and support, will proceed with the measures brought into the Legislative Council by the Right Hon. Mr. Wilson.

"3. His Excellency desires to confine his observations to the publication of the minutes. This publication is an act of the Governor of Madras, which reaches far beyond the limits of the presidency within which his responsibility and authority are confined.

"4. The tenour of the minutes is such as not only to encourage, but to provoke opposition to the authority of the Supreme Government in other Presidencies and in Provinces under the immediate superintendence of that Government. The publication of them would, the Governor-general observes, have been inexcusable enough if there were still throughout India a clear stage for discussing whether new taxes are necessary, and whether direct taxes are fitting. But the stage is not clear.

"4. Already now and, for the most part, direct taxation has been imposed throughout the Punjab—a country which, if active and useful loyalty were a title to exemption, would have quite as good a claim to be exempted as Madras, and it has been accepted cheerfully. The form of the tax was faulty, and will be modified, but it was collected without a sign of opposition.

"5. Already in Oude, within the last three months, the first instalment of a direct assessment of more than 11 lacs has been levied from about half a million of payers; the assessment has been made according to the reputed means of the payers, but there has been no vexatious inquisition. The aid of the talookdars and zemindars has been used for it, but the lower classes have not been unduly burdened. The measure was introduced shortly after the strength of the local Government in troops and police had been largely and palpably reduced, but it was carried through without a murmur from any part of the province.

"6. For Bengal Proper and in the north-western provinces nothing has yet been done, because there it is necessary to await the passing of a law by the Legislative Council; but, so far as the Governor-general has heard, there is not under these two last-mentioned Governments, any more than in the Punjab and Oude, a disposition to question the necessity of some addition to the public burdens in order that the exigencies of the State may be met.

"As regards the form which the addition should take, direct taxation is, no doubt, even more unpalatable than indirect, but the Governor-general believes that the proposed measures have been received by the public at large, wherever the nature of them has been properly explained, as just and equitable—in the case of the income-tax as pressing on those only who can afford to bear it, and in the case of the licence-tax as being in accordance with native notions of fiscal policy.

"7. The Governor-general does not hesitate to say that, if this feeling should now give way to one of active hostility and opposition, the change will in a great degree be attributable to the act of the Governor of Madras, and to the encouragement thereby given to the native community, not in Madras alone, but throughout India, to expect sympathy, if not support, from that very high authority in resisting any new taxation that may be proposed by the

Supreme Government and sanctioned by the Legislature.

"8. The President in Council has already pointed out to the Government of Madras the direct infraction of a positive order involved in the publication of these papers. The defence of the proceeding is to be found in Sir C. Trevelyan's minute of the 4th inst., but the Governor-general cannot accept the reasons there assigned as in any degree justifying the step, which appears to have been taken not only on the sole responsibility of the Governor, but without the knowledge, and contrary to the intentions and judgment, of those of his colleagues who alone had taken any share in the discussion. That the papers would have been printed by the Legislative Council is an assumption for which there is no ground whatever. That some of the circumstances stated by Sir C. Trevelyan afford good reason for expressing with the utmost freedom his own opinion and those of his colleagues in the form of official communications, or communications of any other kind, to the Government of India the Governor-general readily admits; but in the opinion of his Excellency they fail altogether to justify a course which must have the effect of exciting the native population against measures which they were otherwise disposed to accept, and which presents to the world the unseemly spectacle of deliberate disobedience on the part of one of the highest officers of the Government to the order of constituted authority.

"9. The means by which the local Government can make known their views to the Supreme Government with respect to all projects of law are duly provided; and, as the Government of Madras had already had full opportunity of expressing its opinion on the general character of the taxes proposed, there was the less reason why it should seek to rouse popular feeling against a measure deliberately resolved on by the Supreme Government, after consideration of all the arguments that had been brought against it.

"10. The Governor-general is therefore constrained to record his entire condemnation of the act of the Governor of Madras in publishing his minute of the 24th of March, and those of his colleagues. The Governor-general regards that act as one of dangerous insubordination, palliated by no exigency, calculated to bring the authority of the Queen's representative in India into contempt, and certain to suggest resistance to measures which are already in useful operation with the full force of law.

"I have, &c.,

"C. BEADON, Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.**—The following officers and gentlemen were among the presentations to the Queen, which took place at her Majesty's Levee, held at St. James's Palace on the 20th inst. [We give the names alone of those officers who were presented by the Secretary of State.]—Major-General Sir Charles Van Straubenzee, on promotion to Knight Commander of the Bath and return from China, was presented to the Queen by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, when her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon him; Colonel William Lockyer Freestun was presented to her Majesty by Viscount Palmerston, and received from the Queen the honour of Knighthood; Mr. James Ranald Martin, on receiving the Companionship of the Bath, was presented to the Queen by Sir Charles Wood, and had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him by her Majesty; Lieutenant R. H. M. Aitken, on return from Lucknow; Lieutenant W. Anderson; Captain J. Aytoun, on return from India, by Major-general R. Robertson; Captain C. Batchelor, on return to India; Mr. E. W. Barron, on appointment to Indian Civil Service, by the Earl of Ducie; Major H. F. M. Boisragon, on return from India; Lieutenant J. S. D. Bolton; Captain E. Boyd, on return from service in India, by Colonel Lord Mark Kerr; Lieutenant E. F. Browne; Surgeon-major J. H. Butler, on return from India; Ensign S. E. R. Butler; Lieutenant W. H. Campion, on his return from India, by Mr. Dodson, M.P.; Lieutenant H. B. Chalmers, on return from India; Lieutenant R. Chalmers, on return from India; Mr. W. Henley Clarke; Lieutenant C. Combe; Major C. Cookworthy; Captain Crowe; Lieutenant W. G. Cubitt, on receiving the Victoria Cross; Brevet major J. Dalzell, on return from India, by Lieut.-general Sutherland; Dr.

Deas, on return from service in China, by the Duke of Somerset; Captain H. G. Deedes, on return from India, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Lieutenant G. D. Eales, on his return from India, by the Earl of Devon; Mr. E. B. Eastwick, Secretary of Legation at Tehran, by Lord John Russell; Lieutenant W. F. Edwards, on his return from India; Lieut.-colonel Percy Eld, on return from active service in India; Captain J. F. Everett, on return from service in India and promotion, by Colonel Lord Mark Kerr. Brevet-major G. Fendall, on return from India, by Lieut.-general Sutherland; Lieut.-colonel P. Fenwick, on promotion and return from India, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Lieutenant J. Flood, on return from India, by Lieut.-general Sutherland; Mr. W. A. Forbes, on being nominated a c.b.; Colonel Fyler, on return from India, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Captain T. B. Gibbard; Lieut. B. Glover; Lieut. H. Goschen, on return from India; Mr. H. M. S. Grame; Captain C. H. E. Grame; Major-general C. Grant, on return from India; Lieut.-colonel Guise, V.C., on return from India and on promotion, by his father, Sir J. W. Guise, Bart.; Mr. R. Hampton, on return from India; Captain E. Harrison; Colonel Harness, on return from India, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; Major Alexander Hume; Major A. R. E. Hutchinson, political agent at Bhopal; Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., by Sir C. Wood; Lieut. Ernest Jervis; Colonel Lord Mark Kerr, on return from service in India, by Viscount Sydney; Colonel G. Kirby, on promotion and return from India; Major E. Lake; Major R. Lawrence, on return from India and appointment to c.b., by Sir C. Wood; Lieutenant G. A. H. Lillie, on return from India; Capt. Longley, on promotion and return from China, by Major-gen. Sir C. Straubenzee; Capt. Lothian, on return from India, by Lieutenant-general Sutherland; Lieutenant J. Macneill, on return from India, by Lieutenant-general Sutherland; Captain T. H. McLeod; Lieut. Magrath; Surg. G. S. Manse, on his return from India; Ensign Wm. Mansell, on return from India severely wounded, by the Duke of Richmond; Major F. R. Maunsell; Lieut. J. Heron Maxwell, on his return from India, by the Adjutant-gen.; Lieut. E. R. May; Mr. Erskine May, on appointment as Companion of the Bath, by Lord Palmerston; Mr. Herman Merivale, on being appointed Under-Secretary of State for India; Col. Sir P. Melvill Melvill, K.C.B., on receiving the honour of the Bath; Capt. J. Michael, on return from India; Capt. the Hon. C. C. Molyneux, on his return from India, by Lieut.-col. Baker; Capt. H. Montagu, on promotion and return from India, by Gen. Sir H. Wyndham; Major A. Nixon, on promotion and return from India, by M. General Dupuis; Major F. J. Oldfield; Mr. F. B. Outram; Captain L. Paget, on his return from India, by Viscount Sydney; Lieut. Pringle, by Major Hood; Lieut. C. J. Prinsep; Colonel W. M. Ramsay; Mr. G. Ricketts, on nomination to c.b.; Mr. H. Ricketts, on his return from India, by Sir C. Wood; Brigadier Rowcroft, on return from active service in India; Lieutenant G. C. Rowcroft, on return from service in India; Mr. S. D. Sassoon; Major-general Sir T. Seaton, on return from India, by the Earl of Ellenborough; Assistant-surgeon J. Shortt, M.D.; Lieut.-gen. Sir H. Somerset, on return from command-in-chief of Bombay, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; Lieut.-col. J. B. Spurgin, on promotion and return from active service in India, by Lord Harris; Captain C. T. Stewart; Captain Stillman, by Sir C. Wood; Rear-Admiral R. F. Stopford, on promotion, by the Duke of Somerset; Captain the Hon. E. Stourton, on his return from India, by Lieut.-gen. the Earl of Lucan; Colonel T. Tapp, on return from India, and being appointed c.b. and a-de-c. to her Majesty; Mr. E. Thornton, Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab; Captain Townley, by Major Hood; Lieutenant C. E. Webber, on return from India, by Colonel the Right Hon. W. F. Tighe; Lieutenant F. A. Whish; Capt. A. N. Wilson, on promotion and return from India, by Lieutenant-gen. E. Macneill.

**ARMY IN INDIA.**—According to the latest returns the regular "local army" in India consists of 4,980 officers and 224,353 men, of whom 13,884 are Europeans and 210,469 natives. In April, 1857, the total number of troops in India, regular and irregular, was 276,746, of whom 45,522 were Europeans, and 232,224 natives; but of the 45,522 Europeans, 24,263 were "royal troops," and of the native troops 50,473 were "irregular."

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

June 19. Tynemouth, Cooper, Harkaway; Stephens and Japan, Warden, Ceylon.—20. Tasmanian, Litten, and Belmont, Grant, Bombay.—21. Calabar, Thompson, Bombay; Flatworth, Gourley, Mauritius; Tyburnia, Coote, India and Havana; Hawthorn, Boulton, Penang.—23. Merrimac, Thurston, Calcutta; Alice Thompson, Ellison, Ceylon; Caractacus, Jones, Kooria Moorla.—25. Kingston, Smith, Kooria Moorla; Trafalgar, Taylor, Madras.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Indus.—From SOUTHAMPTON, June 27, to proceed per str. Benares, from SUEZ. For MALTA.—Mr. J. B. Swann, R.N. Mr. Winter, Capt. Pearson. For BOMBAY.—Lieut. Malden, Capt. Adair, Mr. E. Hempstead, Mr. C. J. Nasmyth, Mr. C. M'Donald, Mr. C. Hay, Capt. Gilbertson, Lieut. Hunt. Per str. Valletta.—From MARSEILLES, to proceed per str. Benares, from SUEZ. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Vining, Mr. E. N. Stewart, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. C. Hume, Mr. A. Locker.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

BOYD, the wife of Mossom, H.M.'s Bombay Army, of a daughter (still-born), at 10, Lansdown-place, Cheltenham, June 17.

MAYNE, the wife of the Rev. F. O., Chaplain H.M.'s Indian Government, of a son, at Great Stanmore, Middlesex, June 21.

PIDCOCK, the wife of Henry, late Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at Oakfield, Worcestershire, June 22.

#### MARRIAGE.

URQUHART, Rev. William, to Amelia, daughter of the late George Waddell, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, at St. Peter's, Bournemouth, June 19.

#### DEATHS.

BOSWELL, Rev. Robert B., late Chaplain Hon. E.I.Co.'s Bengal Establishment, at the East India Chaplaincy, Poplar, June 18.

DENHAM, Elizabeth M., wife of the late Rev. W. H., of Serampore, at South-grove, Walthamstow, June 22.

WARD, Henry, son of the late Major John, Madras Army, aged 9, June 18.

## East-India House,

June 20, 1860.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Insp. gen. G. G. Brown; Asst. surg. W. White; Asst. surg. W. Delpratt; Capt. C. L. Showers, 14th N.I.; Lieut. E. G. Stone, 40th N.I.; Lieut. C. L. B. Constable, 17th N.I.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. G. N. Johnston, 1st N.I.; Lieut. F. D. Gordon, 26th N.I.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major G. G. Cumming, 17th N.I.; Capt. E. McCulloch, 31st N.I.; Capt. D'O. Comp-ton, 29th N.I.; Director gen. B. P. Rooke.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major J. S. Hire, 22nd N.I., 8 mo.; Capt. C. S. Fowle, 22nd N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. C. Lowdell, 2 mo.; Asst. surg. T. Anderson, 3 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. J. D. P. O'Neill, Inv., 4 mo.; Capt. J. McVicar, 41st N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. R. Brown, 29th N.I., 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. D. H. Osborn, 54th N.I.; Capt. D. Stansbury, 60th N.I.; Lieut. G. C. Udney, 5th Eur.; Surg. A. W. Crozier.

*Madras Estab.*—Surg. J. Sanderson; Capt. F. P. Drury, 20th N.I.; Capt. C. W. S. Young, 52nd N.I.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. W. A. Shaw, 4th Cav.; Major B. Cary, Inv. Est.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
5½ per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 .....	—	—	2 0½
5 p. Ct. Loan of 1854 (P. Works Loan)...	—	—	—
4 per Cent. East-India } Seca Ra.....	—	—	1 8½
Transfer Loan Stock }	—	—	—
New 5 per Cent. Loan of 1856-57.....	—	—	1 11½
4 per Cent. Loan of 1855-56 .....	—	—	—
4 per Cent., 1842-43.....	—	—	1 7½

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Bank and Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Indian Govt. Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rpe.	Total for each Mail to three Presidencies.
Bengal...	2s. 4 3s.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d.
Madras...	2s. 1s. 11½d.	2s. 2d.	—
Bombay	2s. 4 2s.	2s. 2½d.	—

Bank of Bengal Post Bills and Indian Government Interest  
Bt is on Calcutta, 2s. 0d.

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock .....	222	—
	India Stock (5 per ct.), 1859 .....	106 ½ 7 ½	—
	India 5 p. ct. Enfranch Paper .....	97 7 7	—
	India Bonds, Enfr. Paper, 5½ per cent. ....	102 ½ to 103	—
	India Loan Debentures, 1855 .....	96 ½	—
	India Debentures, 1859 .....	96 ½	—
	India Enfranch Paper, 4 per ct. ....	83 ½	—
	India 5 per cent. for account....	—	—
	India Bonds (£1,000) .....	8s. dis.	—
	Ditto (under £1,000) .....	12s. dis.	—
	RAILWAYS.	—	—
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	96 ½ to 97 ½
18	Ditto Additional Capital, A .....	100	17 ½ to 18
18	Ditto B .....	13 ½	4 ½ dis.
5	Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) .....	1.3	1 ½ to 1 ¾ pm.
20	Ceylon (guar. 6 per cent.) .....	7 ½	1 ½ to 1
20	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) .....	5	1 ½ to 2 dis.
Stock	East Indian .....	100	102 ½ to 103 ½
100	Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures. ....	all	99 to 99 ½
20	Ditto F Ext. ....	10	par to ½ pm.
Stock	Ditto 5 per ct. deb. 1861 .....	100	101 to 101 ½
20	Jubbulpore .....	10	par. to ½ pm.
Stock	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	100	99 ½ to 100 ½
20	Ditto (New ditto) .....	6	4 ½ dis.
20	Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	10	1 ½ to 1 dis.
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) .....	100	85 to 90
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. ....	100	95 ½ to 99 ½
Stock	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) .....	100	92 to 93
20	Ditto 1½ Extension (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	7	1 ½ to 3 dis.
20	Ottoman Rail. (guar. 6 p. ct.) .....	10	—
Stock	Scinde 5 per cent. ....	all	100 ½ to 101 ½
20	Ditto (New) .....	15	—
Stock	Ditto India Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) .....	all	95 ½ 96 ½
20	Punjab (5 per ct.) .....	5	1 ½ to 1 dis.
	BANKS.	—	—
100	Agra and United Service lim. ....	50	80 bus. d.
40	Australasia .....	all	—
25	Bank of Egypt .....	all	21½ to 22
25	Chart. of Ind., Aus. & China .....	all	19½ to 20½
25	Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China .....	all	30 to 32
25	Oriental Bank Corporation .....	all	—
20	Ottoman Bank .....	all	17½ to 18½
	MISCELLANEOUS.	—	—
20	Madras Irrig. and Canal .....	1	2½ to 3 pm.
10	Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....	all	2½ to 3
1	N. B. Australasian Company .....	all	2 to 1
1	Oriental Gas .....	all	3 to 1
	Ditto New .....	15s.	2 to par.
10	Oriental Inland Steam A. ....	6	—
50	P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....	all	72 to 74 x d.
50	Ditto New .....	15	11 to 13 pm.
20	Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph .....	17½	3 d. to par.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip .....	all	3 to 4
1	Ditto Registered .....	all	3 to 4

**RENEGADES FROM THE CHRISTIAN FAITH.**—Two Europeans are at present enacting a most prominent part among the followers of Mahomed in Bombay. It appears that these renegades came from Madras a few days ago, at which place they had embraced Islamism. What their ulterior object can be is a mystery, more particularly as they seem to be amply provided with funds, and have refused most tempting offers made to them by the "faithful" to remain in Bombay, or at least postpone their visit to the tomb of the prophet at Mecca to some more remote period, and not quit them, as they purpose to do, by the present mail steamer to Suez. All efforts to detain them are said to have been unavailing, as nothing but a sight of the tomb of Mahomed will satisfy these crazy European Mahomedans.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Home Agency, 27, Cannon-street,  
June 4, 1860.

**APPLICATIONS for the Office of HOME AGENT of the BENGAL MILITARY FUND** will be received from Retired Officers of the Bengal Establishment up to the 7th of September next, when the names of candidates will be submitted to the general body of Subscribers, with whom the election of an Agent rests.

The salary of the appointment is £200 per annum—an allowance being made for office expenses actually incurred, not to exceed in the aggregate the further sum of £270 per annum, and the Agent will have to furnish security to the amount of £2,000.

By order of the Directors,  
(Signed) E. G. DUNBAR, Sec.

Bengal Military Fund Office,  
Calcutta, April 19, 1860.

**TO GENTLEMEN or LADIES travelling,** TRUSTEES, and Others, requiring a really CONFIDENTIAL REPRESENTATIVE for Superintending their Affairs.—A BARRISTER, age 48, of active business habits, would be glad to undertake the foregoing for one or more parties, and for large or small affairs. Being independent, and non-sedentary occupation his object, remuneration is a secondary consideration. Security on his own freehold landed property. Advances of rents, &c., made if required.

Address LEX, care of H. ROSE, Esq., 2, Tanfield-court, Temple.

**LADIES proceeding to INDIA, either per P. and O., or via the Cape, wanting a Native Female SERVANT,** can hear of one wishing to proceed home, by applying to H. L. INN, Esq., care of Mr. MARSHALL, 134, Regent-street.

**A YOUNG PERSON, age 19, who can be well recommended by the lady she is now leaving, wishes to PROCURE a SITUATION to go abroad (India preferred), either as Nursery Governess to take charge of one or two young children, or to wait upon a lady.**

Address, F. S., St. Vincent's Lodge, Southsea.

## FINE HEAD OF HAIR.

THE BEARD, WHISKERS, AND MUSTACHIOS.  
ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

**POSSESSES wonderfully nourishing powers** for the growth, restoration, and improvement of the human hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning gray, strengthens weak hair, and makes it beautifully soft, curly, and glossy. In the growth of the beard, whiskers, eyebrows, and mustachios it is unfailing in its stimulative operation. In reference to the hair of early childhood the use of the oil is attended with the happiest effects; mild, invigorating, and purifying in every instance, it dispels scurf and dandruff, and renders unnecessary the use of the fine comb. In all climates it alike displays its incomparable results, and has long been an established favourite in India. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per bottle.

On the wrapper of each bottle are the words, "ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL," in two lines.

Sold by A. ROWLAND AND SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

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